

Image: Alice Floyd/IWDA

# Navigating the politics of open data

New York, 15 July 2019

#HLPFOpenData



Image: Alice Floyd/IWDA

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REPUBLIK INDONESIA



# **DATA URGENCY IN SUPPORTING SDGs IMPLEMENTATION**

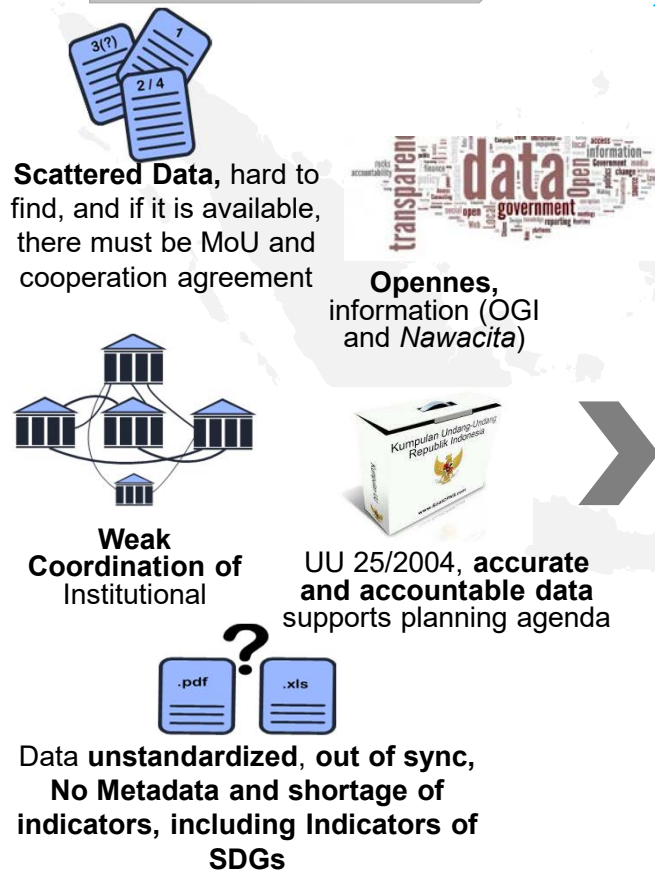
## **Learning from Indonesia**

**MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY/BAPPENAS**

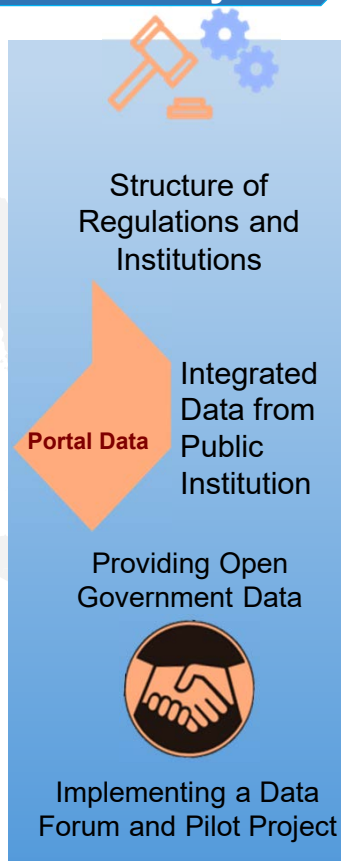
Presented on Navigating the Politics of Open Data  
New York, 15 July 2019

# Open Data in Indonesia

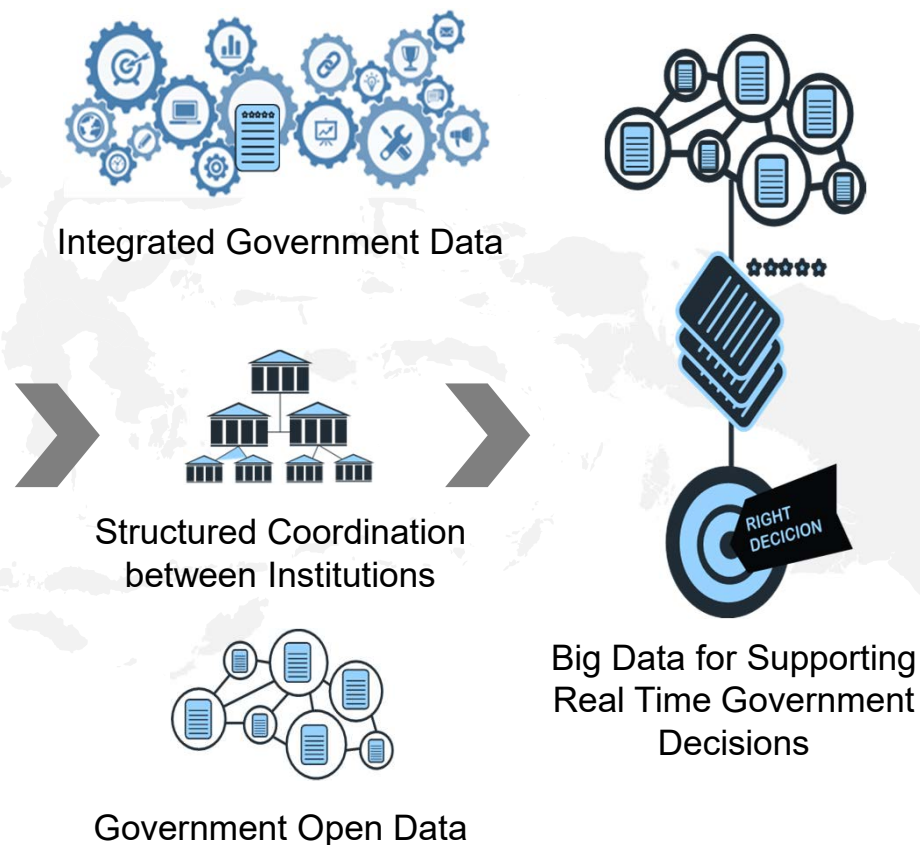
## Current Condition



## One Data Policy



## The expected conditions





# Data Coordinator

(Data Supervisor, Steering Board, Data Synergy and Indonesian One Data Principle)

Creating Integrated Data through  
the Authority of Data Supervisor

## Statistic Data

UU No. 16/1997  
Statistik



## Geospacial

UU No. 4/2011  
Informasi Geospasial



## Others Data



Pembiina Data lainnya ....?

Data Supervisor  
Central Level

Data Supervisor  
Provincial Level

Data Supervisor  
District/City  
Level

## STEERING BOARD



KEMEN PAN & RB



KEMENDAGRI



KEMENTERIAN KEUANGAN



KEMKOMINFO



BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK



BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL

Data Synergy through the preparation  
of Data Lists and Action Plans

Central Level

List of Data &  
Action Plans

Provincial

District/City

Data Standards

Metadata

Interoperability Data

Reference & Data Codes

Improving Data Quality through  
the Application of One Data  
Principle

# Highlights of Presidential Regulation for “One Data” Indonesia

## 7 One Data Principal

based on the **National Statistics System**

refers to **freedom of public information**

understanding **copyright and intellectual property**

based on the **Indonesian Geospatial Information System**

supported by **fiscal policy for data**

pay attention to **regional autonomy and decentralization**

Pay attention to **national security, maintain personal confidentiality and commercial data**

## One Data Indonesia Definition

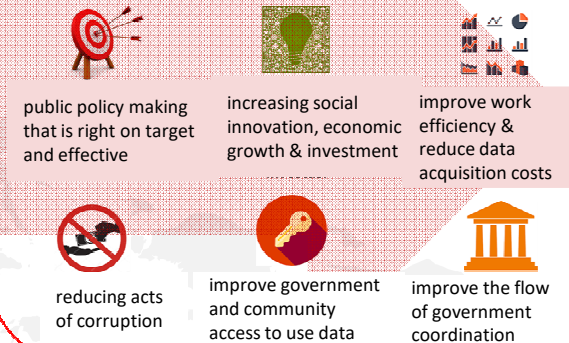
one Indonesian data is a policy that aims to realize data that is accurate, up-to-date, integrated, and accessible to data users, as a basis for planning, implementing, evaluating and controlling development through improving government data governance

## One Data Indonesia

provide directions for: implementation of government data governance in accordance with the One Data Indonesia principle, namely:

- ✓ One Standardize Data
- ✓ one standard metadata
- ✓ Data Interoperability
- ✓ National Data Reference

## Benefit of One Data Indonesia



strengthen the capacity of data producers in each work unit in government agencies in producing data



confirms the role of BPS as a guide to statistical data and BIG as a spatial data coach



strengthen the role of data units in each government agency as a single door data manager

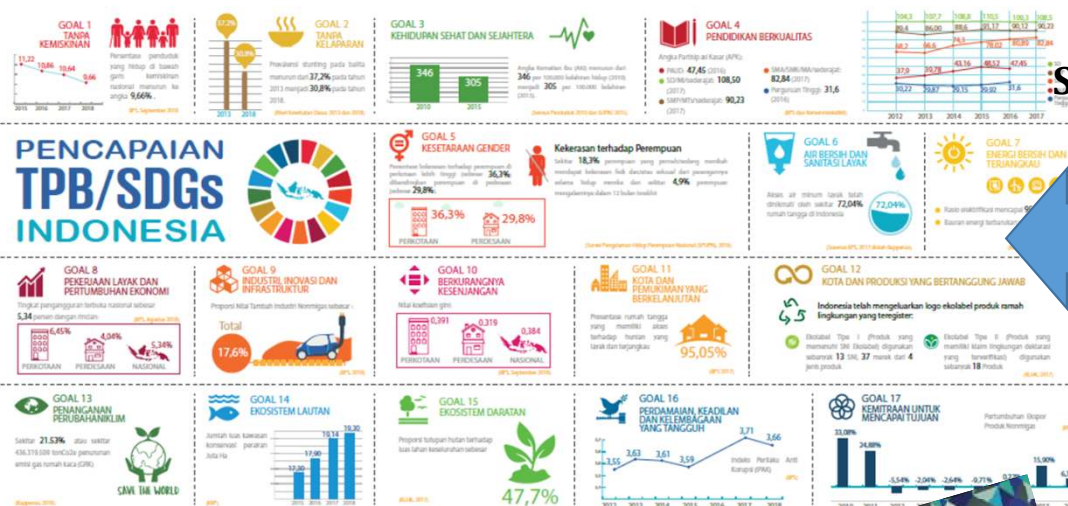


make it easier to share data for internal government purposes and access public data as a form of open government

# Reports of SDGs Achievement



**SDGs Indicator (Selected indicators)  
(Statistics Indonesia)**



**Publication of  
SDGs Achievement  
(Selected indicators)**



**SDGs Dashboard, Selected Indicators (Statistics Indonesia)**



**Report on the SDGs  
Implementation in Sub-  
National Action Plan**

# Challenges to Implement SDGs in Indonesia

Ensuring inclusive & no one left behind principles



Integrating stakeholders' programs



Synergizing government priorities with non-state actors



Comprehensive & integrative database



Synergizing existing action plans into the development agenda



Indonesia as the biggest archipelagic & populous country





# The Strategies to Overcome The Challenges

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

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

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

Establishment SDGs Centres at Universities

**Conducting Small Area Estimation for data at district level**

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

## Knowledge Sharing Areas:

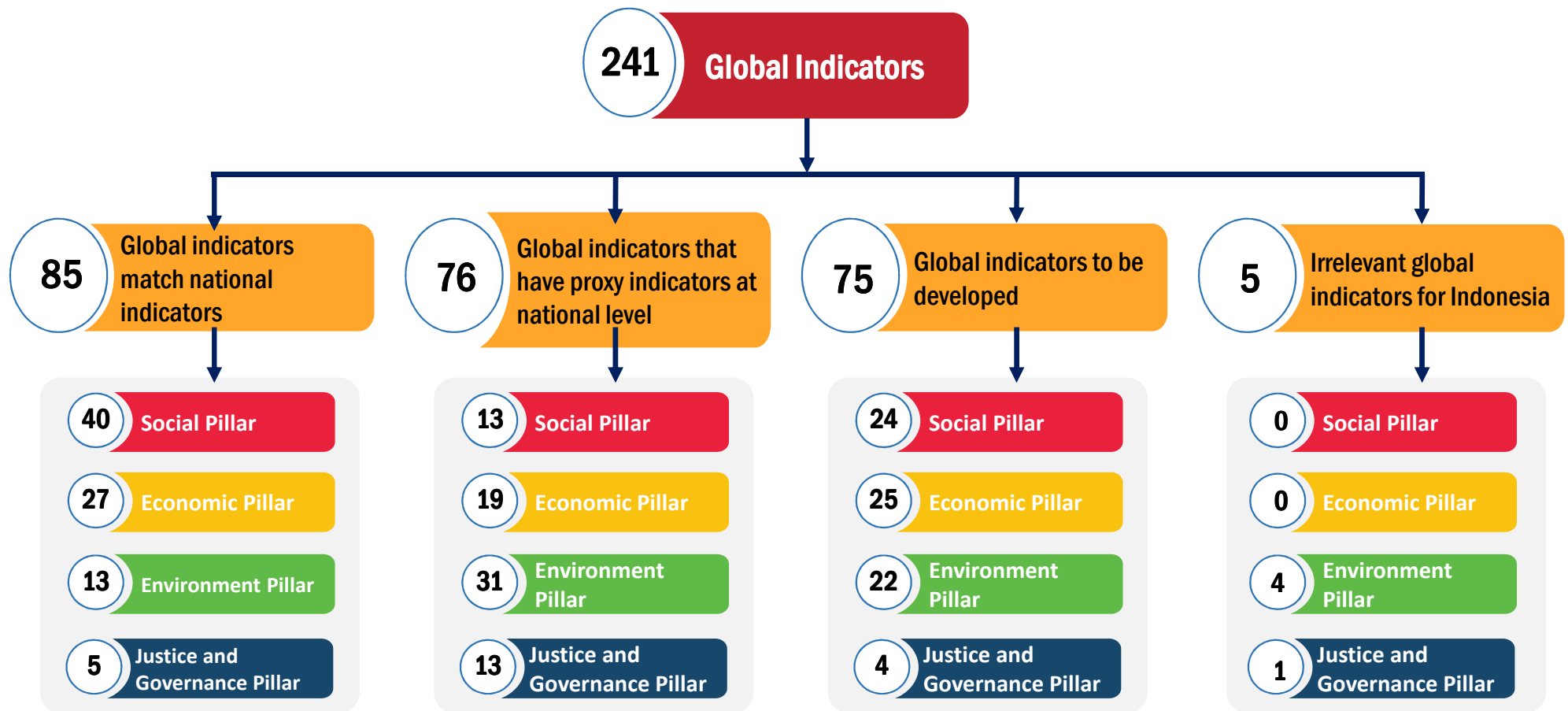
1. Mainstreaming SDGs into national and sub-national development agenda;
2. Technical guidelines development;
3. National and sub-national action plan;
4. Roadmap to 2030;
5. SDGs Voluntary National Review (VNR);
6. Process to ensure inclusiveness on SDGs institutional arrangement;
7. Process to ensure inclusiveness on develop mechanism of SDGs planning, monitoring and reporting;
8. SDGs dashboard;
9. Develop SDGs Center (universities);
10. Integration SDGs indicators into various survey manage by CBS (i.e. socio-economic survey, labour survey, demographic and health survey).

# TERIMA KASIH



[sdgs.bappenas.go.id](https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id)  
[sekretariat.sdgs@bappenas.go.id](mailto:sekretariat.sdgs@bappenas.go.id)

# Applying Global Indicators



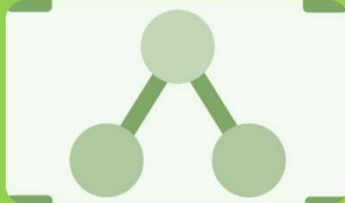


# Classifying Indonesia's SDGs Indicators



## **National indicators matched to global indicators:**

Concept, definition and measurement of national indicators that are matched to global indicators



## **National indicators as proxy of global indicators:**

These proxy indicators will further be developed in order to match to global indicators

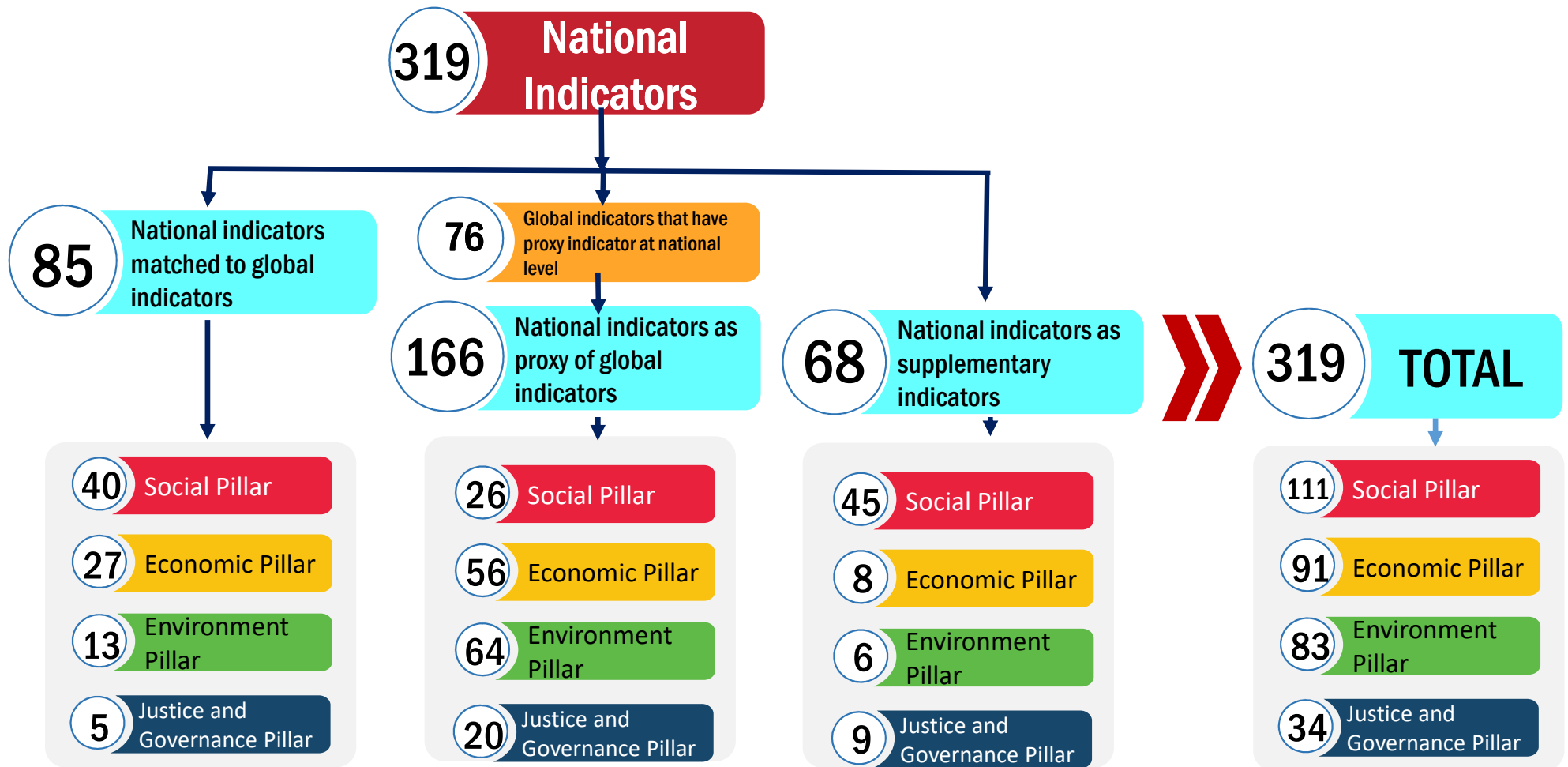


## **Global indicators with no proxy or no data available:**

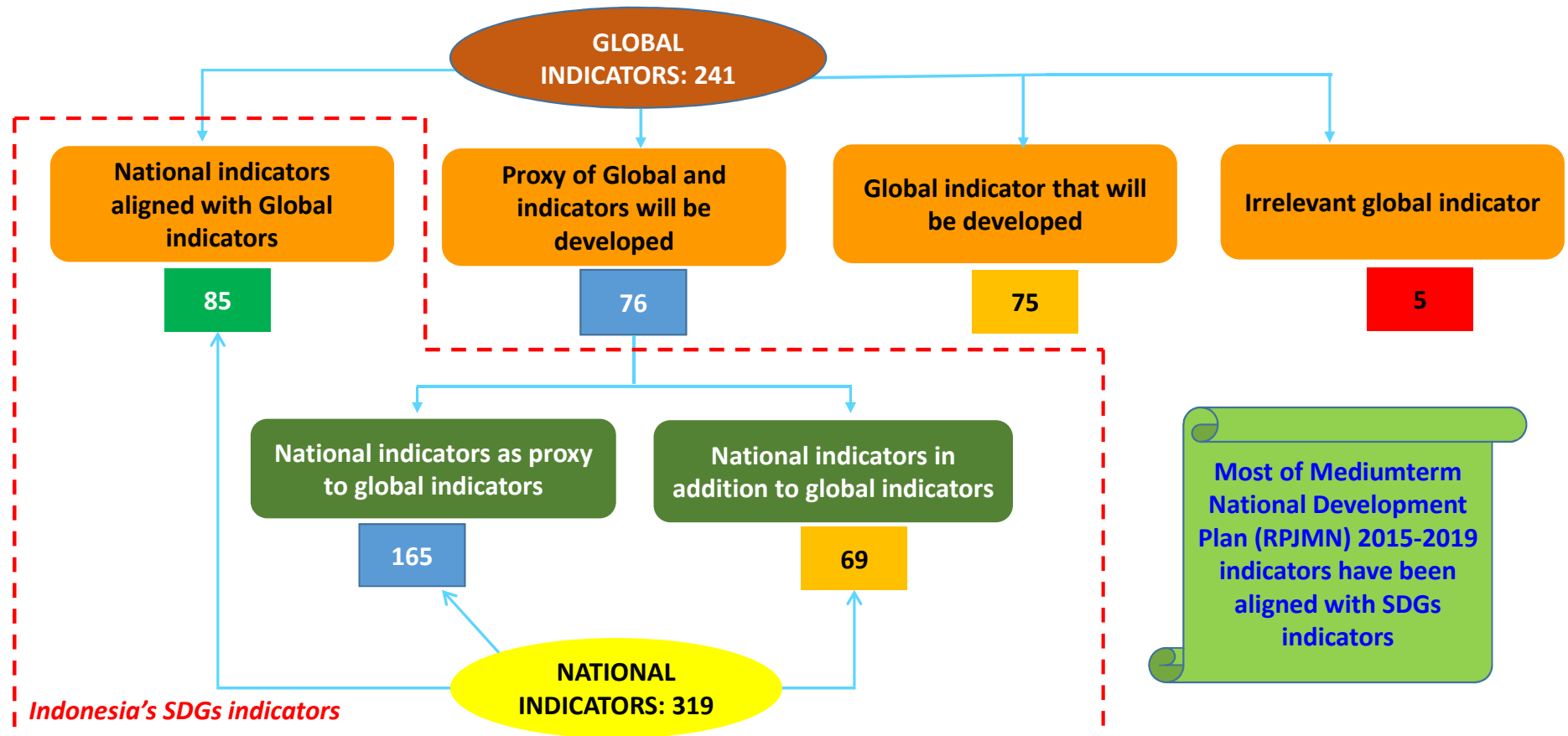
Data is not yet available and still developed at national/local levels or its methodology is still under development at global levels

**Note: aside from proxy indicators, the supplementary indicators are included to measure progress towards the national priorities, and will further be synchronized to the global indicators.**

# Mapping of Indonesia SDGs' Indicators



# Mapping on SDGs Indicators



# Indonesia's SDGs Metadata Documents

1. SDGs Indonesia Factsheet;
2. Summary of Metadata on SDGs Indonesia Indicators;
3. Metadata of SDGs Indicators for Social Development Pillar;
4. Metadata of SDGs Indicators for Economy Development Pillar;
5. Metadata of SDGs Indicators for Environment Development Pillar;
6. Metadata of SDGs Indicators for Justice and Governance Development Pillar;

1



2



3



4



5



6





# Indonesia's SDGs Metadata (1)

## TARGET 17.11

Secara signifikan meningkatkan ekspor dari negara berkembang, khususnya dengan tujuan meningkatkan dua kali lipat proporsi negara kurang berkembang dalam ekspor global pada tahun 2020.

### INDIKATOR

#### 17.11.1(a)

Pertumbuhan ekspor produk non migas.

### KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Ekspor non migas merupakan agregasi ekspor barang di luar komoditas minyak dan gas. Kelompok ekspor barang non-migas dicatat berdasarkan klasifikasi yang dikeluarkan oleh Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS).

### METODE PERHITUNGAN

Cara perhitungan:

Ekspor non migas pada tahun ke - t dikurangi dengan ekspor non migas pada tahun ke t-1 (tahun sebelumnya) dibagi dengan ekspor non migas pada tahun ke t-1 dikalikan dengan 100%.

Rumus:

$$e = \frac{E_t - E_{t-1}}{E_{t-1}} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan :  
e : Pertumbuhan ekspor produk non migas  
E : Ekspor Non migas

### MANFAAT

Untuk memberikan informasi seberapa besar peningkatan ekspor barang Indonesia untuk komoditas dan produk di luar minyak dan gas.

### SUMBER DAN CARA PENGUMPULAN DATA

Badan Pusat Statistik.

### DISAGREGASI

Data ekspor non migas dapat dirinci menurut komoditas per sektor yang disusun berdasarkan nomenklatur *The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System* (HS).

### FREKUENSI WAKTU PENGUMPULAN DATA

1. Bulanan;
2. Tahunan.

## Indonesia SDGs' Metadata covers:

1. Goal;
2. Target;
3. Indicator;
4. Concept and Definition;
5. Method of Computation;
6. Rationale;
7. Sources and Data Collection;
8. Disaggregation;
9. Period of Data Collection.

# Indonesia's SDGs Metadata (2)



## TUJUAN 1

**MENGAKHIRI KEMISKINAN DALAM SEGALA BENTUK DIMANAPUN**

### 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\*

Persentase penduduk yang hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan nasional, menurut jenis kelamin dan kelompok umur.

#### KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Persentase penduduk yang hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan nasional adalah banyaknya penduduk yang berada di bawah garis kemiskinan nasional dibagi dengan jumlah penduduk pada periode waktu yang sama dinyatakan dalam satuan persen (%). Garis kemiskinan merupakan representasi dari jumlah rupiah minimum yang dibutuhkan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pokok: minimum makanan yang setara dengan 2100 kkal/hari dan kebutuhan pokok bukan makanan.

## SUMBER DAN CARA PENGUMPULAN DATA

BPS: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Kor.

### DISAGREGASI

1. Wilayah Administrasi: nasional, provinsi, dan kabupaten/kota.
2. Jenis kelamin
3. Kelompok umur
4. Status pekerja

### SDG- 1 Data Disaggregation provided by Indonesia SDGs' Metadata :

1. National, provincial, and regency/city
2. Gender
3. Age Group
4. Employment Status



## TUJUAN 10

**MENGURANGI KESEJAJARAN INTRA-DAN ANTARNEGARA**

### TARGET 10.1

Pada tahun 2030, secara progresif mencapai dan mempertahankan pertumbuhan pendapatan penduduk yang berada di bawah 40% dari populasi pada tingkat yang lebih tinggi dari rata-rata nasional.

#### INDIKATOR

##### 10.1.1\*

Koefisien Gini

#### KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

**Indeks Gini atau Koefisien Gini** merupakan indikator yang menunjukkan tingkat ketimpangan pendapatan secara menyeluruh. Nilai Koefisien Gini berkisar antara 0 hingga 1.

Koefisien Gini bernilai 0 menunjukkan adanya pemerataan pendapatan yang sempurna, atau setiap orang memiliki pendapatan yang sama. Sedangkan, Koefisien Gini bernilai 1 menunjukkan ketimpangan yang sempurna, atau satu orang memiliki segalanya sementara orang-orang lainnya tidak memiliki apa-apa. Dengan kata lain, Koefisien Gini diupayakan agar mendekati 0 untuk menunjukkan adanya pemerataan distribusi pendapatan antar penduduk.

## SUMBER DAN CARA PENGUMPULAN DATA

1. Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS): Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (SUSENAS);
2. Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K): Pemutakhiran Basis Data Terpadu;
3. Kementerian Sosial.

### DISAGREGASI

1. Wilayah administrasi: nasional, provinsi;
2. Daerah tempat tinggal: perkotaan, perdesaan;
3. Kelompok pendapatan (pengeluaran).

### SDG- 10 Data Disaggregation provided by Indonesia SDGs' Metadata :

1. National, provincial
2. Residential: rural and urban areas
3. Income group (expenditure)