

**Country Interventions for Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Seventh Session
Bangkok, 26-28 August 2020**

Agenda item 2b: Monitoring progress in line with the document entitled “Advancing official statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: a collective vision and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific statistical community” and the Declaration on Navigating Policy with Data to Leave No One Behind

Supporting documents: Draft monitoring and evaluation framework for the collective vision and framework for action and the Declaration on Navigating Policy with Data to Leave No One Behind (ESCAP/CST/2020/1) A monitoring framework and guidelines for the collective vision and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific statistical community and the Declaration on Navigating Policy with Data to Leave No One Behind (ESCAP/CST/2020/CRP.1)

Country intervention/statement:

Mr. Chair,
Chair person, Excellencies, Distinguished Colleagues,
It is an honor for us to participate in the 7th Session Committee of Statistics of the United Nations ESCAP.

First of all, we wish to thank to the UNESCAP Statistics Division for preparing the DRAFT titled “A monitoring framework and guidelines for the collective vision and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific statistical community and the Declaration on Navigating Policy with Data to Leave No One Behind”.

Regarding the documents, we would like to briefly comments to several points as follows:

1. Results diagram (section II)

The results diagram is clear and very well structured. However, in the diagram, not all points in action areas, objectives and levers can be implemented at the provincial level (below the national level). Therefore, detailed guidelines are needed so that the framework can also be implemented at the regional/provincial level.

In addition, the roles of the private sector and academics/researchers are not visible yet in the diagram. National statistical agencies need to collaborate with other parties in developing the national statistical system, especially with the growing needs for statistics. With the increasing diversity of data sources in the digital era like today, big data owned by private parties can be utilized for statistical purposes. However, in order to be able to produce official statistics from

the new data sources, access to the data is required so that it can be explored and studied further.

As an example, since three years ago, BPS – Statistics Indonesia has started to explore the use of using big data for official statistics. We study the mobile positioning data to obtain information or data related to the commuter and tourism. However, limitation of data access is still a major issue. Apart from that, the adequacy of the methodology, so that the results of big data can be used as official statistics, has to be supported by academics and researchers.

2. Results Matrix by commitment (section III)

Thank you Mr. Chair for giving me the floor.

- a. Currently, all countries in the world are being hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has an impact on the delays or inability to run several agendas and plans that have been made by national statistical agencies. Therefore, we propose that the baseline and targets on the matrix by commitment can be adjusted by considering which countries or regions are most affected by COVID19. So as the results, there will be two types of baseline/target: the initial one and the adjusted one.
- b. We also propose to create a platform or some events for knowledge/lesson learned sharing between countries. Through this sharing, each country can learn from other countries that have or almost reached the target for each action area.

Thank you Mr. Chair

3. Implementation Guidelines – Indicator Specification

c.1 Existence of a National Statistical Council or related body that advises the Chief Statistician on NSO activities, primarily on program priorities

Thank you Mr. Chair for giving me the floor.

In Indonesia, we had the Statistical Society Forum (SSF) as a council whose main function is to advise the Chief Statistician on the activities of the National Statistical Office, primarily on program priorities. The members of this council are university fellows, researches, bureaucrats, businessmen, etc. SSF aims at ensuring an objective and transparent functioning of the national statistical activity and its methodology, indicators, metadata and classifications. It also fosters the debate and formulates recommendations on the improvement of tools and mechanisms regarding the National Statistical System functioning.

Thank you Mr. Chair for giving me the floor.

f.1 Member of the Global Working Group on Big Data (or its subgroups/task forces) and/or at least one Big data project on the GWG Project inventory website

Thank you Mr. Chair for giving me the floor.

BPS-Statistics Indonesia already become one of the members of Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics. While in the GWG Project inventory website, Indonesia was listed in five project, which is Big Data for Freight Transport and Logistics Policy Making, Using mobile phone data for national, sub-national and geo-coded average prices, Using Big Data to Predict Student Achievement in Low-Income School Settings, Mining Citizen Feedback Data for Enhanced Local Government Decision-making, and Mining Citizen Feedback Data for Enhanced Local Government Decision-making.

As for now, BPS has employed mobile positioning data (MPD) to support tourism and commuting statistics. BPS collaborated with one of the biggest mobile network operators in Indonesia (Telkomsel) to produce these statistics. MPD produces intertemporal location of subscribers approached by the location of their mobile devices. From experience working with MPD, it is possible to produce statistics in a shorter time lag and lower level of administration area.

Furthermore, from Indonesia's point of view, big data still have plenty of rooms for improvement, especially in comparability and accuracy dimensions, because there is no standard methodology and lack of quality assessment for the pilot studies.

Thank you Mr. Chair

g.2 Whether the NSO uses social media (Facebook and/or Twitter) to disseminate data and information

Thank you Mr. Chair for giving me the floor.

The massive internet penetration in Indonesia is followed by the high use of smartphones and social media, making social media become a channel that must be developed by BPS-Statistics Indonesia to conduct statistical education and increase society awareness and data literacy.

Nowadays, the resulting data is also being disseminate to Indonesian society through social media. In response to this, BPS has a team that being assigned specifically to handle social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube, whose task is varies from making interesting content (flyers, poster, infographic, short clip, short movie, etc) about the latest statistical data, upload content, and maintain the engagement rate with the users/viewer.

For the indicator in point g.2, we propose that in addition to Twitter and Facebook as the social media platforms, we can add Instagram, WA, Line, etc., that may have more users in certain countries.

Thank you Mr. Chair

h.1 Whether the national statistical plan is fully funded

Thank you Mr. Chair for giving me the floor.

Indonesia welcomes and fully supports the implementation of national statistical plan.

As mentioned before, In line with the SDG's 17.18 goal, which is to increase the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data by 2030, Indonesia realized that a National Statistical Plan is indeed needed.

However, in 2019, Indonesia still does not have a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation (Metadata is from the UNSDG). Indonesia is still in the stage of designing a national statistical plan, however, with the issuance of Presidential Decree Number 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia, it is like a breath of a fresh air regarding the implementation of the national statistical plan. This One Data Indonesia is a form of policy for the government data, in order to produce accurate, up-to-date, integrated and accountable data, as well as easily accessible and shared between Central Agencies and Regional Agencies through compliance with Data Standards, Metadata, Data Interoperability, and using Reference Codes and Master Data.

In relation to COVID19, in indicator h.1, the 'fully funded' provision becomes questionable. The COVID19 pandemic has resulted in budget reallocations and priorities in many countries. This certainly affects the budgeting for the development of national statistics. We propose to substitute the "fully funded" with "still in priority"

Thank you Mr. Chair