



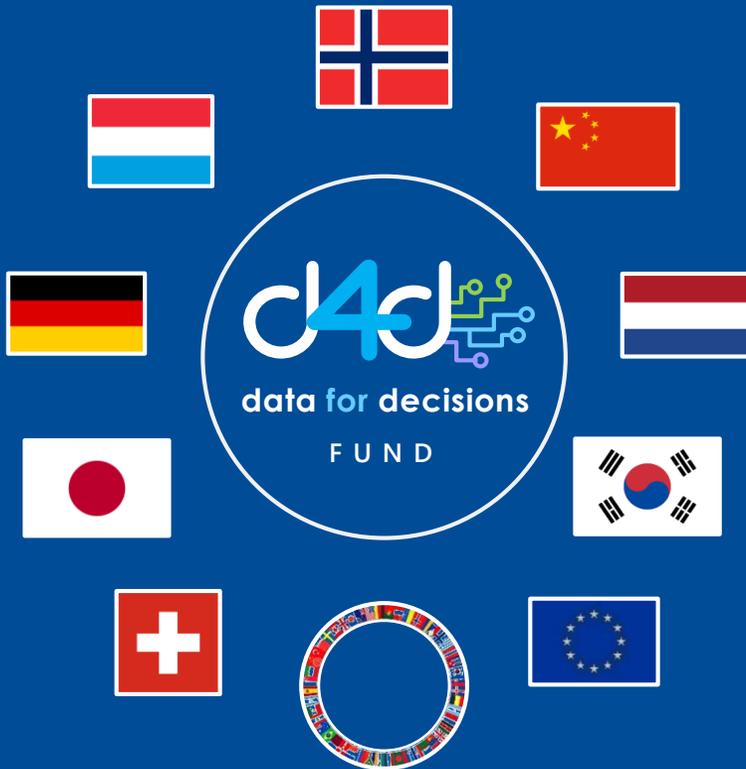
STATISTICS

D4D Fund Delivers Achievements

JUNE 18, 2020

Christine Dieterich

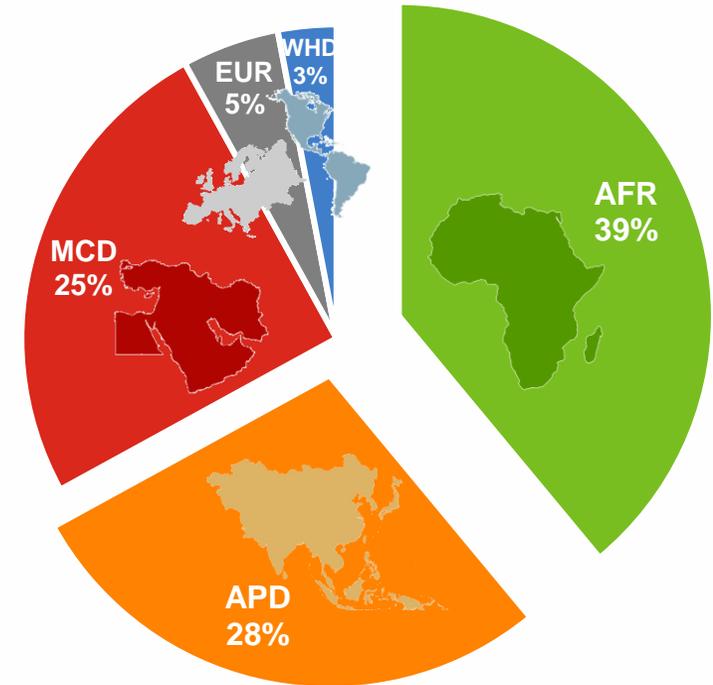
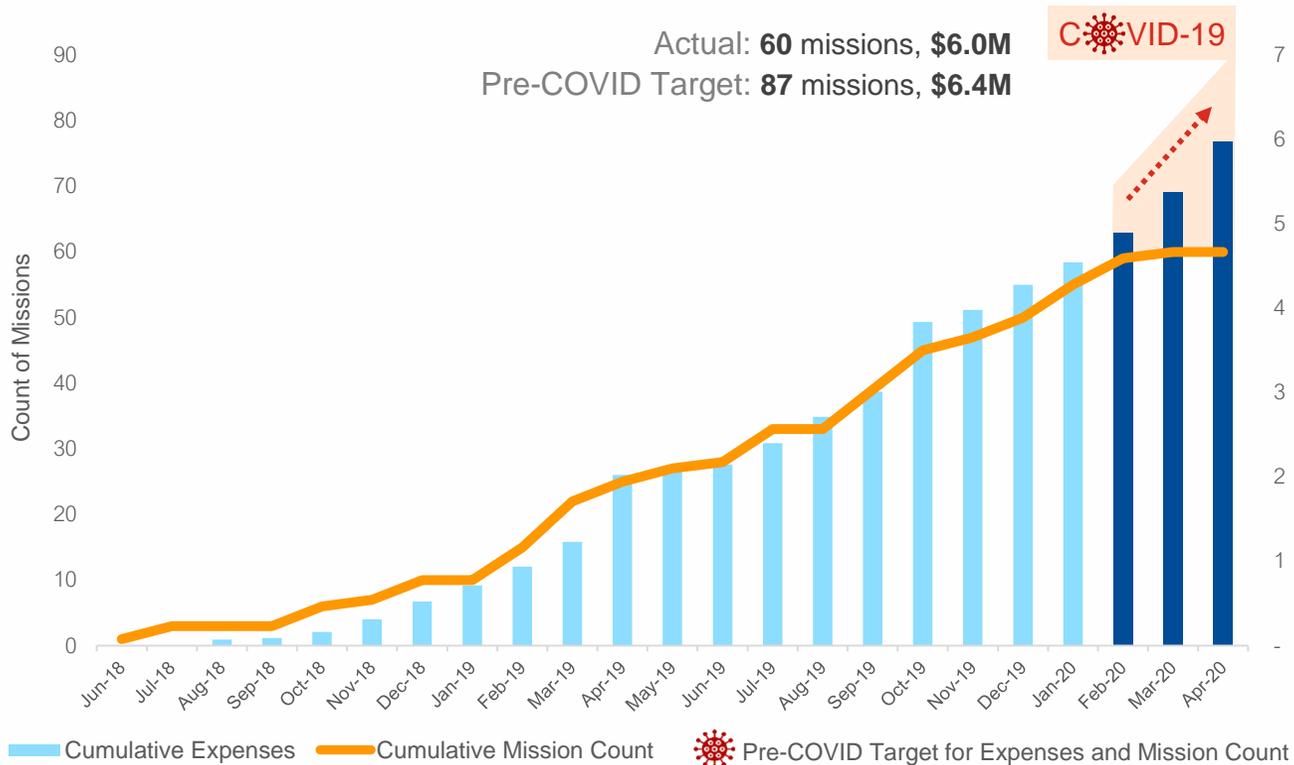
Division Chief, IMF Statistics Department



I. Implementation Overview

D4D Fund Implementation Accelerates...

....with Africa (AFR) and Asia (APD) as Priority Targets



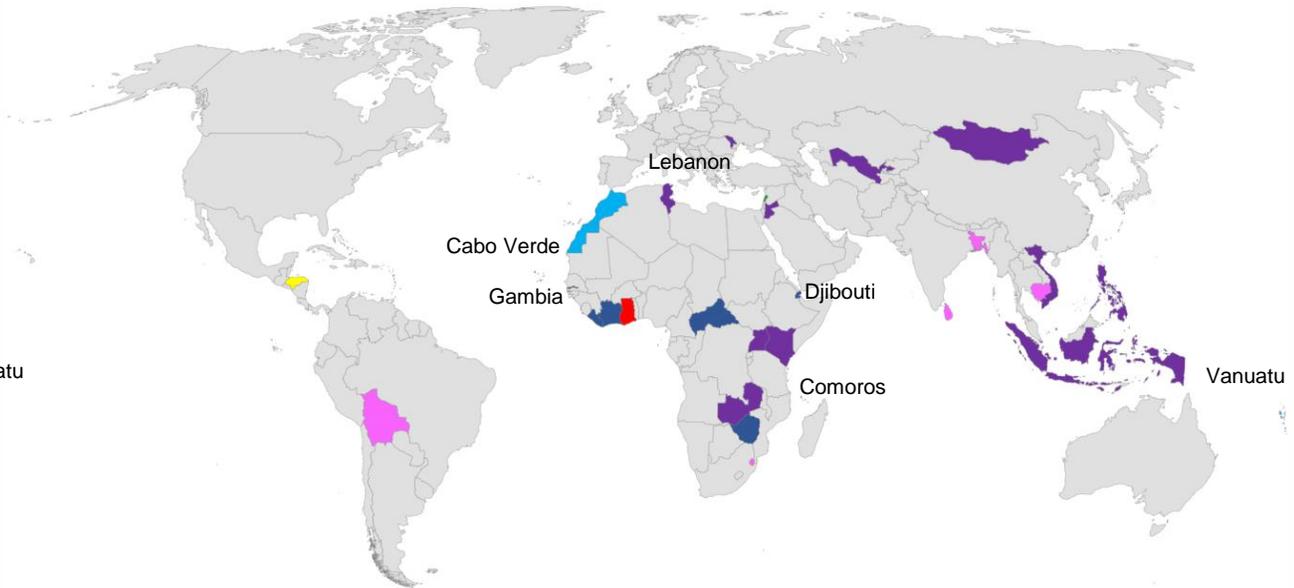
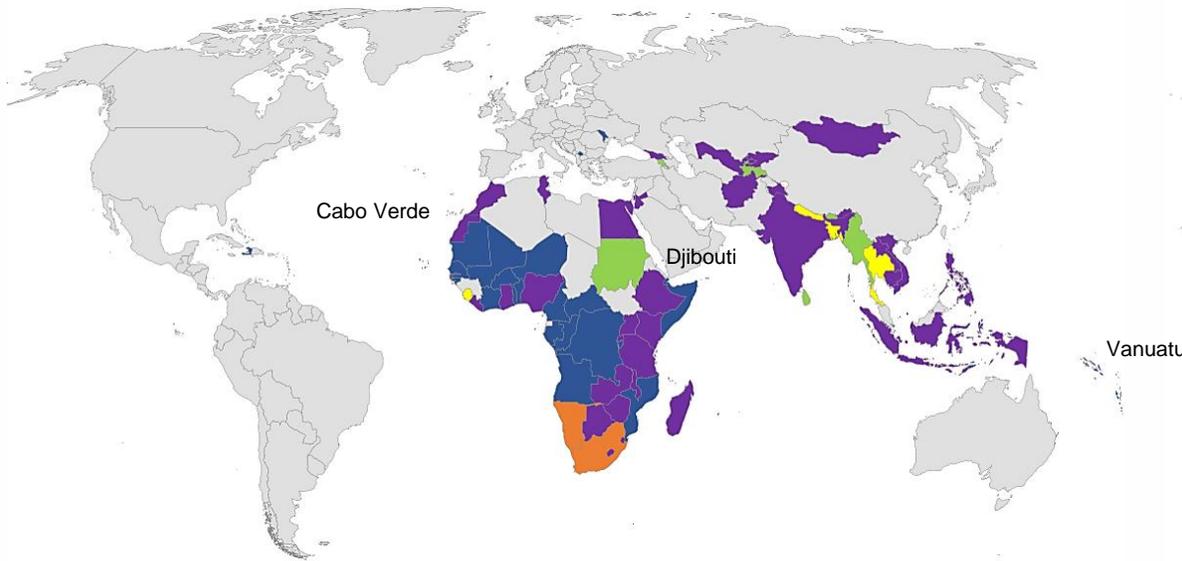
I. Implementation Overview *(continued)*

D4D Fund Delivers, Engaging With Most Low- and Lower-Middle-Income Country (LLMICs)

D4D Fund Geographical Coverage After 23 Months Into Implementation
(June 2018 to April 2020)

Regional Workshops | 13 workshops benefiting 372 country representatives
from 78 different countries

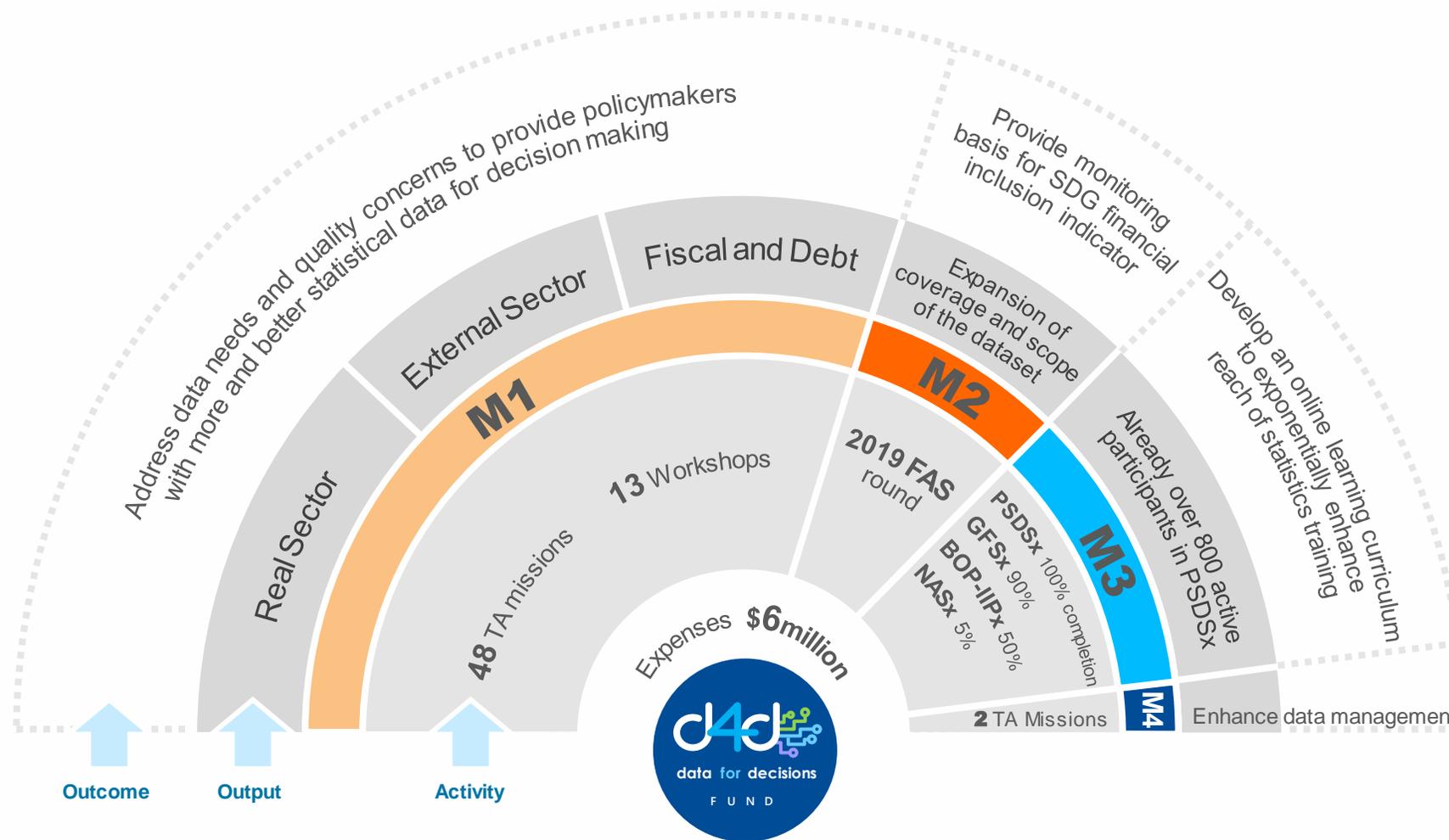
TA Missions | 48 TA missions benefitting 30 countries



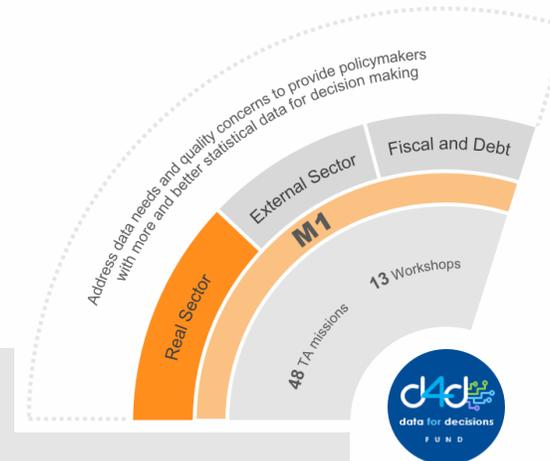
■ ESS ■ GFS ■ HFI ■ NAS ■ PSDS ■ RPPI ■ SIM ■ More Than One Theme

I. Implementation Overview *(continued)*

Promising Outcomes in All Work Streams



II. Delivery per Module



M1

Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns Real Sector Statistics (RSS)

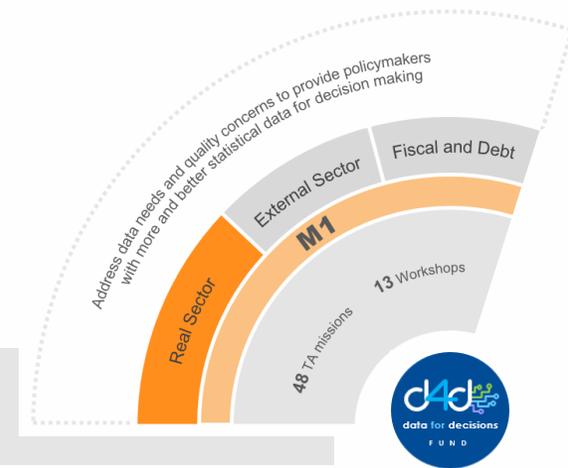
High-frequency Indicators (HFIs)

- HFIs critical to monitor the impact of the pandemic, as they provide policymakers with timelier measures of economic activity.
- Progress in line with work plan, supported by cutting-edge methodological advances; (e.g., *Monthly Indicator of Economic Growth to streamline diverse and unstructured HFIs. CD under way in Jordan, Uganda, Vietnam, Mongolia*).
- Diverse recipients with fragile states (Congo) and more advanced economies (Philippines).

National Accounts Benchmarking and Rebasing

- Delaying benchmarking/rebasing beyond the recommended threshold gives rise to increasing margins of error in the national accounts, weakening economic decision-making, and international comparability, for example, for SDG monitoring.
- With the consolidation of the IMF's national accounts and prices work under the D4D Fund, this work stream will be anchored in the objective to support national accounts benchmarking/rebasing.

II. Delivery per Module *(continued)*



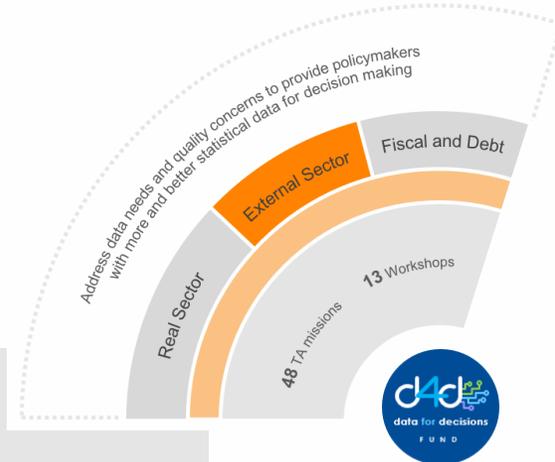
M1

Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns Real Sector Statistics (RSS)

Residential Property Price Indexes (RPPIs)

- Data on residential property critical for financial stability analysis; particularly relevant in current time of crisis.
- Scarce reliable data for RPPIs in LLMICs where administrative and survey data are usually less developed.
- Innovative toolkit for web-scraping property listings facilitates source data collection.
- Country selection based on prominence of real estate markets in financial castor stability, with scarce CD resources allocated to countries most at risk based on IMF surveillance (e.g., Vietnam, Mongolia, Cambodia, Sri Lanka).

II. Delivery per Module *(continued)*

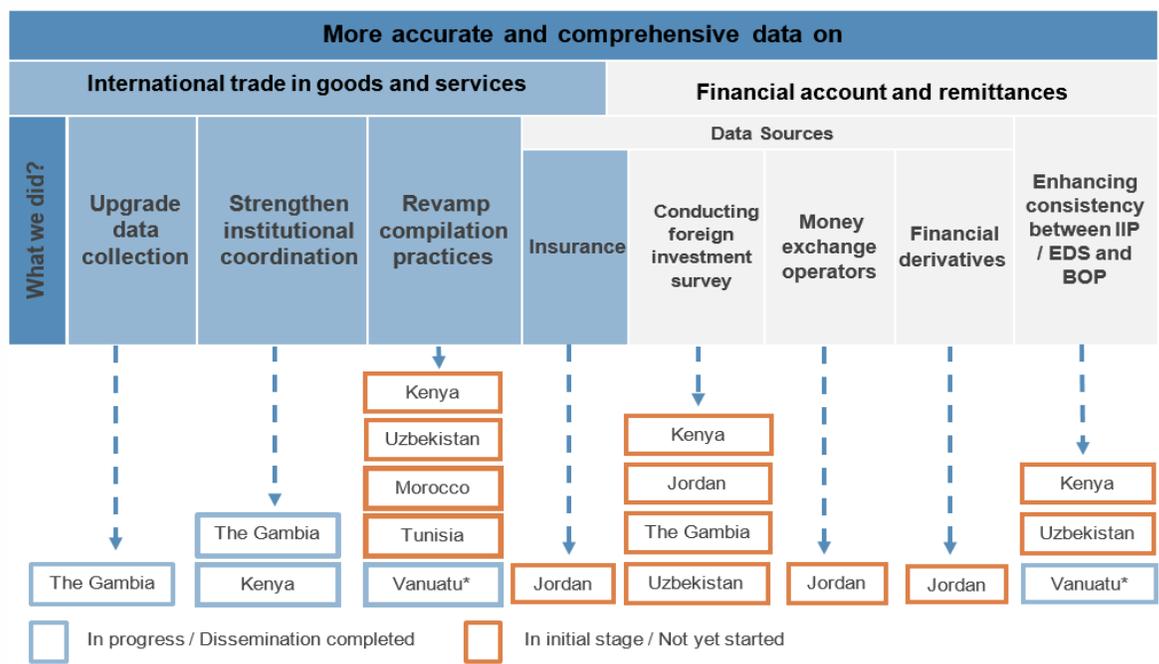


M1

Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns External Sector Statistics (ESS)

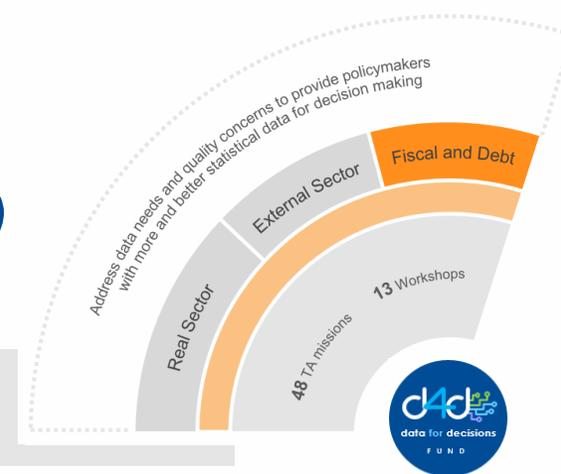
Activities for this work stream have been backloaded in line with Steering Committee guidance.

Areas of Progress in External Sector Statistics



* **Vanuatu:** Resumed compiling and reporting BOP and IIP. BOP and IIP data for 2014-2015 were revised.

II. Delivery per Module *(continued)*



M1

Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns Fiscal and Debt Reporting (GFS/PSDS)

D4D Fund CD has engaged with 62 out of 77 LLMICs on fiscal and debt reporting.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS) - Some examples:

- Uzbekistan: New fiscal data identified on revenue and expenditure made via off-budget accounts, representing 6-7 percent of GDP.
- Publication of IMF's Special Series on COVID-19 notes, complemented by operational support to a wide range of countries on different fiscal issues.

Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS) - Some examples:

- Diagnostic workshops in AFR and MCD focused on most vulnerable countries with half of participants from countries in debt distress or at high risk of debt distress.
- TA missions supported the expansion of the institutional and instrument coverage:
 - In Cabo Verde, data was compiled for more than **90 percent** of the public sector;
 - In Zimbabwe, data compiled includes **92** local government entities and **40** most significant nonfinancial public corporations;
 - In Côte d'Ivoire, data compiled for **10 key SOEs**;
 - Instrument coverage expansion in Liberia increased the stock of debt in FY17 to FY18 by around **2 percent** of GDP.

PSDS Priorities Identified in Regional Workshops



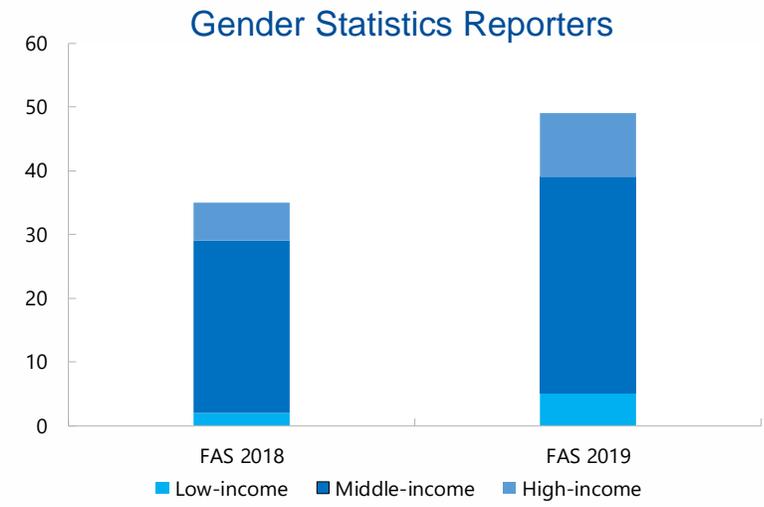
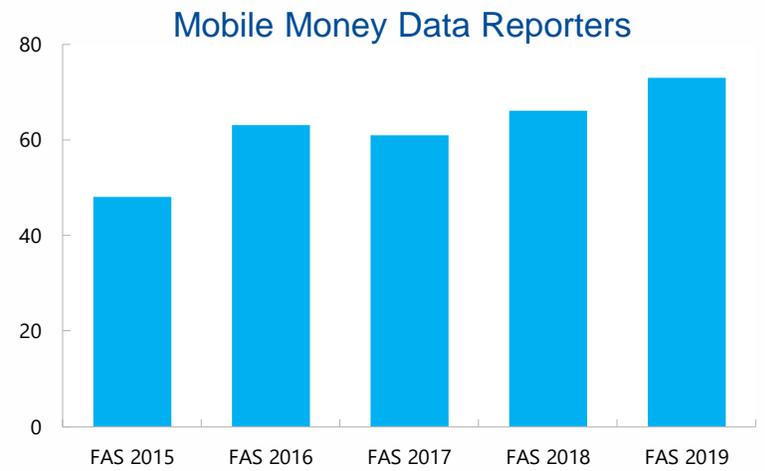
II. Delivery per Module *(continued)*

Provide monitoring basis for SDG financial inclusion indicator
Expansion of coverage and scope of the dataset
M2
2019 FAS round



M2 Financial Access Survey (FAS)

- Financial sector access is key for reducing inequality which has become even more relevant with inequality rising in the current crisis.
- Expansion of the coverage and scope of the FAS dataset with the 2019 FAS round:
 - Increase in data reporting with 171 jurisdictions (from a total of 189 economies), including on gender-disaggregated statistics;
 - Reporting by fragile states remained strong with 28 of them (60 percent) reporting data.



II. Delivery per Module *(continued)*

Develop an online learning curriculum to exponentially enhance reach of statistics training

Already over 800 active participants in PSDSx

M3

PSDSx - 100% completion

GFSx - 90%

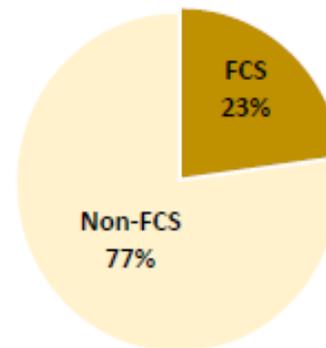
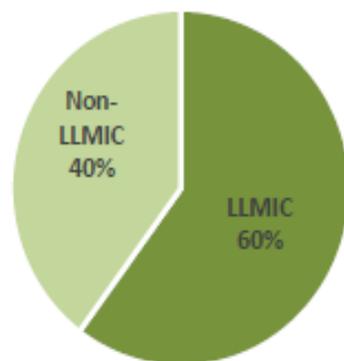
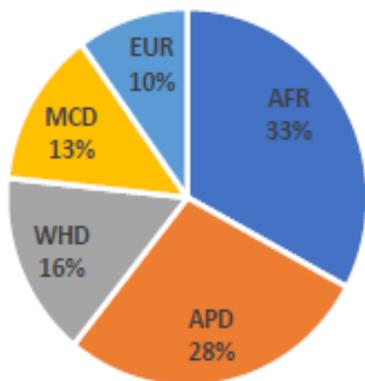
BOP-IIPx - 50%

NASx - 5%

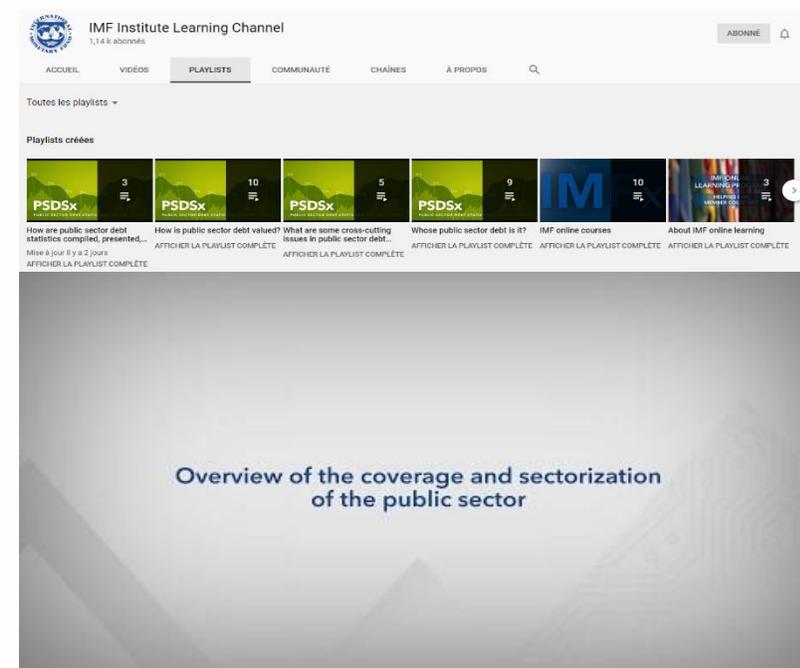
M3 Online Learning



- **PSDSx**: Rollout far exceeded expectations with over 800 active participants.
- Strong demand from AFR countries, low/lower-middle income countries (LLMIC) and fragile states (FCS).



- Development of the next courses was accelerated:
 - **GFSx** launch planned for July;
 - **BOP-IIPx** half way completed;
 - **NASx** already started.



Launch of PSDSx **microlearning** on IMF Institute Learning YouTube channel to further leverage access to D4D Fund online learning with 2,600 views after one month.

II. Delivery per Module *(concluded)*

M4

Statistical Information Management



2 TA Missions **M4** Enhance data management

- Pilot work on improving data management, from data collection to data dissemination.
- TA missions helped Lebanon and Tunisia improve their statistical information management processes:
 - TA in **Lebanon** supported the central bank to familiarize with the SDMX standard and to develop a roadmap for its implementation;
 - TA to **Tunisia** assisted the central bank in modernizing data dissemination practices related to its NSDP by moving to machine-to-machine technology in SDMX.

Thank you



ANNEX - Benchmarking Lag in Years for a Selection of LLMICs

