

D4D Fund Work Program

Implementation Progress

FY26 (May 2025 – April 2026)

22 June 2026

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84 Activities Delivered (May 2025 - April 2026)

1/2 of work plan implemented

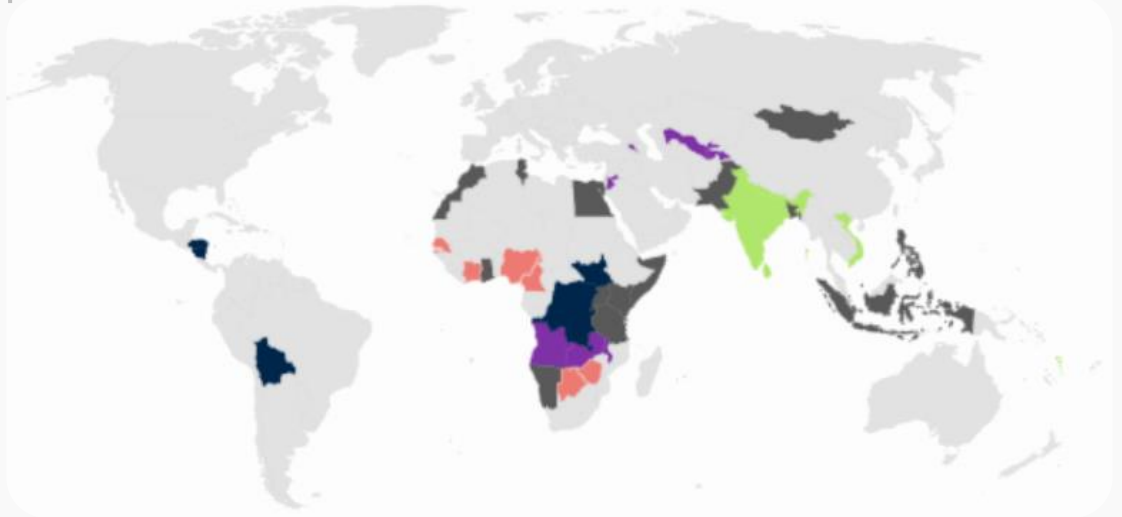
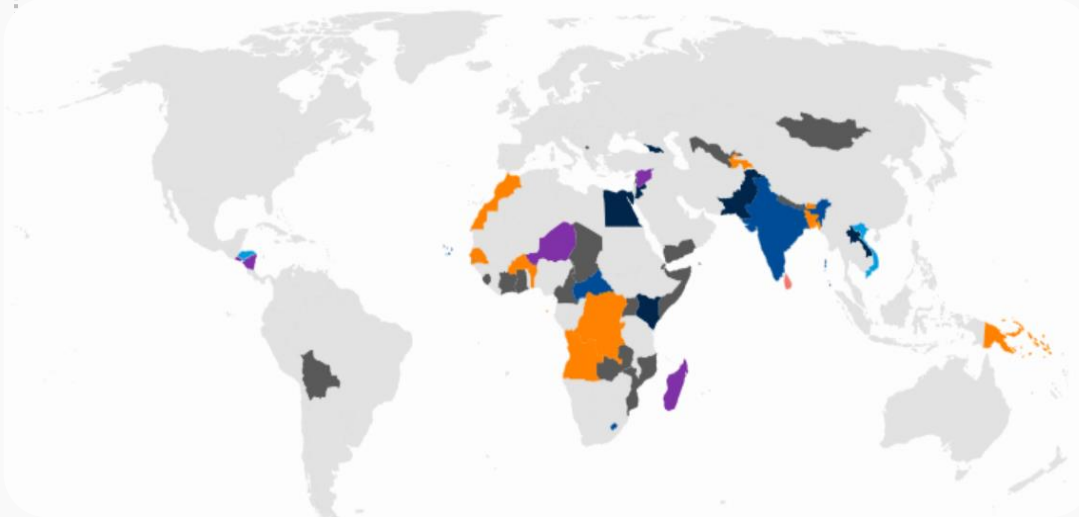
- **1/2** of CD activities benefitted AFR
- **1/3** of beneficiaries were fragile and conflict-affected states

TA Missions

76 TA missions benefiting
49 countries

Regional Workshops

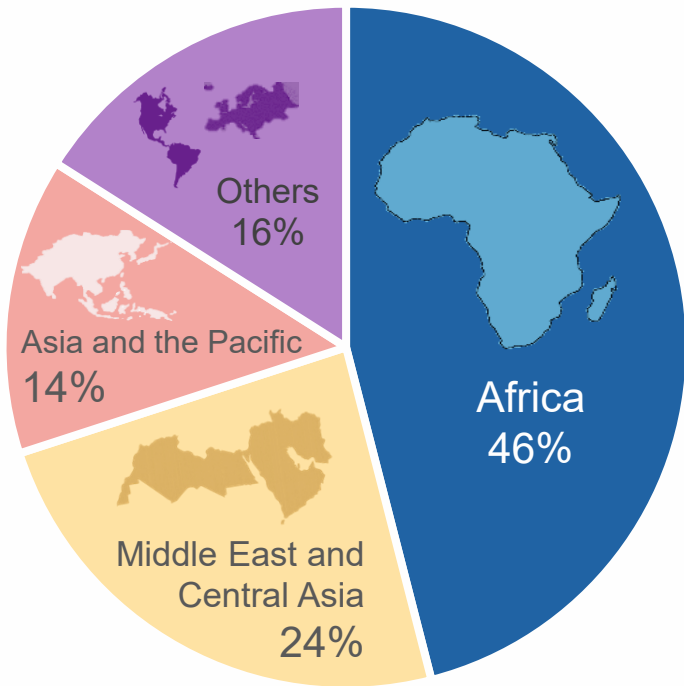
8 workshops benefiting over **140** representatives
from more than **45** countries



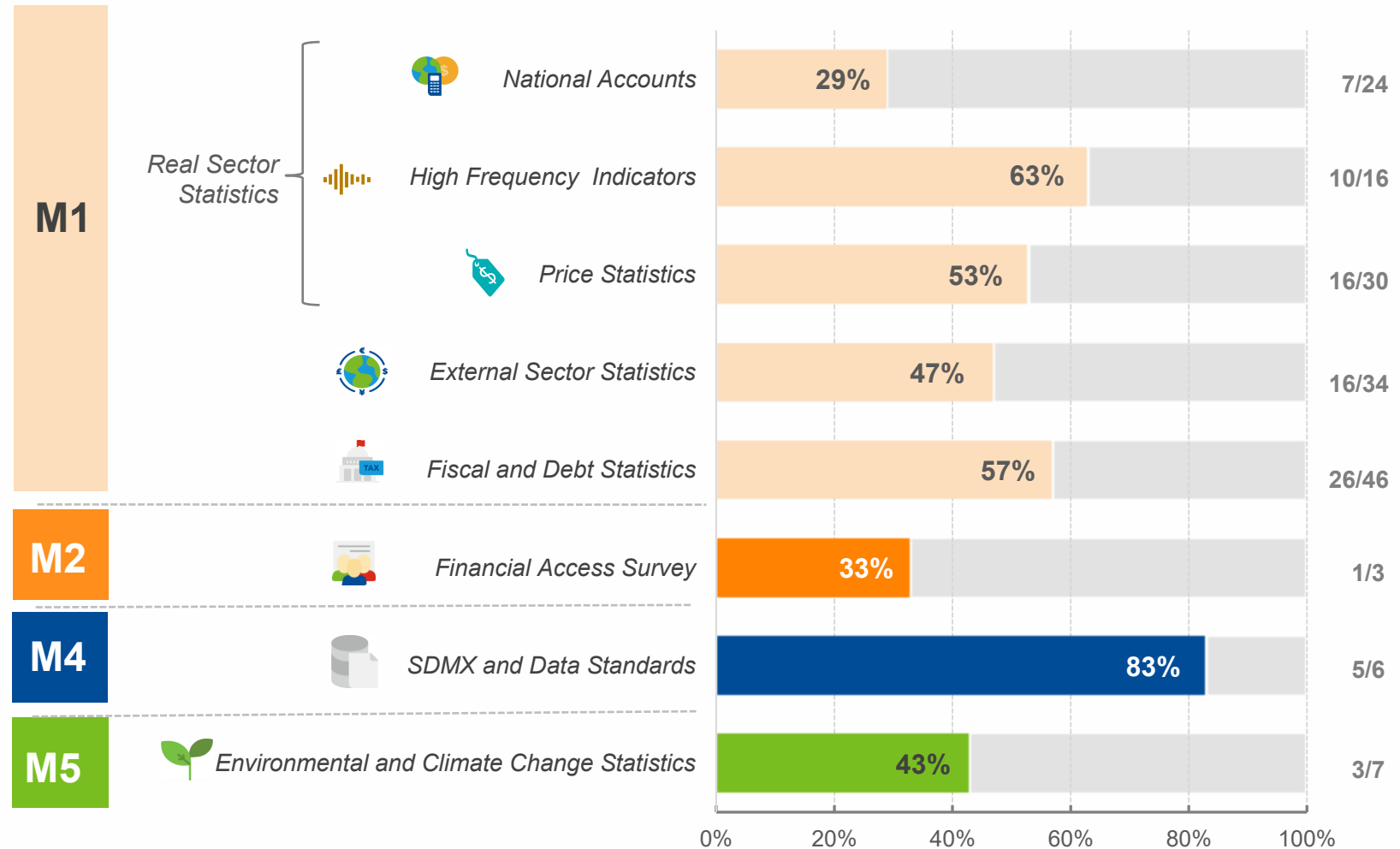
■ HFI ■ More than One Workstream ■ NAS ■ Prices ■ GFS/PSDS ■ ESS ■ Climate Change ■ SDMX/Big Data

The boundaries, colors, denominations, and any other information shown on the maps do not imply, on the part of the International Monetary Fund, any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Regional Distribution of CD Activities



Activities Completed by Module/Submodule/Workstream





Price Statistics



PHILIPPINES: Improving GDP Measurement Through Services Producer Price Indices

First-ever Services Producer Price Indices (SPPIs) produced and published for air transport & telecoms. Services account for over 63 percent of GDP. SPPIs significantly improves the quality of real GDP by providing more appropriate sectoral deflators for output and supports corporate decisions around profitability.

OTHER PRICE STORIES:



ARMENIA, KOSOVO, KENYA

Published the first ever Residential Property Price Index (RPPI). The RPPI is essential for providing timely and accurate indicators of property market dynamics, which are crucial for financial stability analysis and policy formulation.



PHILIPPINES

Published an updated RPPI incorporating substantially improved methods that strengthen the analytical robustness of the series.



JORDAN

Central Bank re-launched Export & Import Price Index (XMPI) — better trade competitiveness monitoring.



EGYPT

Updated PPI using 2022/23 economic census weights; new Construction Cost Index developed.



High Frequency Indicators (HFI) and Big Data

UGANDA: Harnessing Big Data & Machine Learning for Faster Economic Insights



The Bank of Uganda now generates near real-time **GDP growth estimates** within days of a quarter's end: a transformational data improvement to drive monetary policy (official quarterly GDP available 80 days after the reference quarter which constrained agile policymaking). With D4D-II support, an automated nowcasting system integrating satellite imagery, Google Trends, mobile money data, and machine learning now in place.

OTHER HFI AND BIG DATA STORIES:

BOLIVIA

- Fully automated system for quarterly GDP by production
- Consolidates multiple sources into coherent statistical framework
- Produces timely preliminary estimates of economic activity

GHANA

- First Monthly Indicator of Economic Growth (MIEG)
- New VAT database enabling time-series economic analysis
- "Matched pairs pruning tool" improves data accuracy

LEBANON

- Strengthened coincident indicator (central bank)
- Improved data inputs & analytical frameworks



National Accounts Statistics

SIERRA LEONE: Sierra Leone: Better Data, Better Policy—Strengthening National Accounts and Informal Economy Statistics

Sierra Leone rebased its national accounts to 2018, increasing the estimated GDP level by 56.4%. The work also strengthened measurement of the Non-Observed Economy (NOE) and the informal economy. The NOE was found to account for 78.8% of GDP, including 64.7% from the informal sector. For the first time, these estimates were measured by gender, providing critical insights for targeted policy interventions on inequality and inclusive growth.

OTHER NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STORIES:

HONDURAS

SNA 2025 adoption initiated; Trade & Transport Margins Survey improved.

KOSOVO

Greater coherence and comparability of macroeconomic statistics through strengthened supply and use tables (SUTs). Work supports EU accession data requirements.

MOZAMBIQUE

Rebasing to 2022 (from 2014) completed; Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) strengthened; preliminary backcasting to 2017.

VIETNAM

Institutional Sector Accounts (ISA) advanced, improved methodologies and roadmap for provisional estimates.



Fiscal and Debt Statistics

ANGOLA: Enhancing Fiscal Transparency and Data Quality



In October 2025, Angola published its first fiscal statistics fully aligned with GFSM 2014, a decisive shift away from a 1980s framework. The D4D Fund supported Angola's reconstruction of historical quarterly data for 2018–2023 and the resolution of complex oil-sector transactions. Key government entities have also been sectorized ensuring expanded statistical coverage beyond the budgetary central government. These reforms have strengthened credibility with investors and development partners and advanced Angola's progress toward IMF SDDS.

OTHER FISCAL DEBT STATISTICS STORIES:



FRAGILE AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED STATES ENGAGEMENT

GFS institutional frameworks established in [Burkina Faso](#), [Burundi](#), [Chad](#), [Congo](#), [Zimbabwe](#), and others.



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SOE inclusion in fiscal accounts, more comprehensive public finance monitoring.



UZBEKISTAN

Over 3,000 public entities classified; first Public Sector Institutional Table, SDDS progression.



GAMBIA & SENEGAL

Major improvements in fiscal data accuracy; previously unrecorded liabilities identified.



YEMEN

First complete Statement of Government Operations compiled, enabling IMF fiscal surveillance after years of conflict.



External Sector Statistics

YEMEN: IMF Article IV Resumed After 11-Year Hiatus



Integrated D4D-II and METAC technical support resulted in the compilation of basic macroeconomic indicators, including the balance of payments. This enabled the IMF to resume Article IV consultations with Yemen after an 11-year gap. A landmark result demonstrating the direct policy impact of statistical capacity development.

OTHER EXTERNAL SECTOR STORIES:



LIBERIA

Modern processing tools and methodological improvements have strengthened BOP and IIP data accuracy



MADAGASCAR & NIGER

External sector frameworks improved; data gaps addressed



SOMALIA

BOP statistics rebuilt in fragile & conflict-affected setting, foundational capacity restored



DJIBOUTI

External debt statistics better captures actual debt service payments



UGANDA AND UZBEKISTAN

Strengthened measurement of investment projects



EL SALVADOR

Improved measurement of government debt securities and real estate-related direct investments

1 | CAPACITY & CONTINUITY

- High staff turnover
- Limited technical skills
- Weak IT systems
- Competing Priorities

2 | COORDINATION & DATA SHARING

- Weak interagency coordination
- Legal barriers to data sharing
- Fragmented data ecosystems
- Limited access to source data

3 | OWNERSHIP & ACCOUNTABILITY

- Limited ownership by authorities
- Challenges in securing reform buy-in
- Weak accountability for results

4 | CD-SURVEILLANCE INTEGRATION

- Data gaps not systematically identified
- Limited link between data adequacy and policy priorities
- Weaker impact of CD on surveillance and reform



Digital Tools & Online Learning

Expand use and offer in additional languages



Blended CD & Stronger Missions

Increase mission staffing to support blended CD models



Continuous Engagement

Provide structured, light-touch support between missions



Change Management & Stakeholder Engagement

Build coordination, ownership, and adaptive leadership



Innovation & Data Use

Pilot data use solutions to improve accessibility and usability



Data Adequacy Assessments

Use DAA & heatmaps to link data gaps to priorities and CD planning



Faster Implementation



Stronger Ownership & Accountability



Better Data Use & Decision-Making



Sustainable Reforms & Greater Impact

BETTER DATA → **BETTER MEASUREMENT** → **BETTER POLICY DECISIONS**

More complete and comparable financial inclusion data

Stronger evidence on access, usage, and outcomes

Informed policies for inclusion, stability, and growth.



MOBILE MONEY REPORTING

Measuring the digital finance revolution

REGIONAL TREND

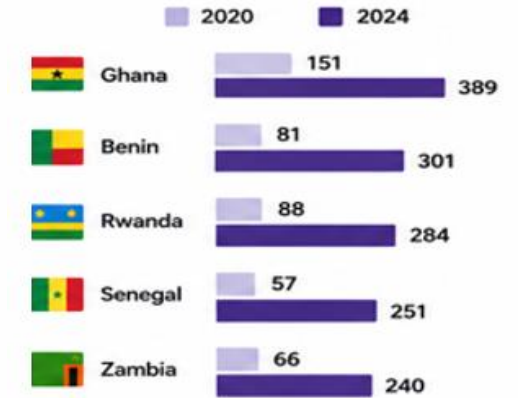
Sub-Saharan Africa (per 100 adults)



Mobile money accounts now exceed traditional deposit accounts by more than 2:1 in Sub-Saharan Africa

COUNTRY EXAMPLES

Mobile Money Transactions (per adult)



Better mobile money data can inform digital payments, identify access gaps, and support financial inclusion and payments policies



INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

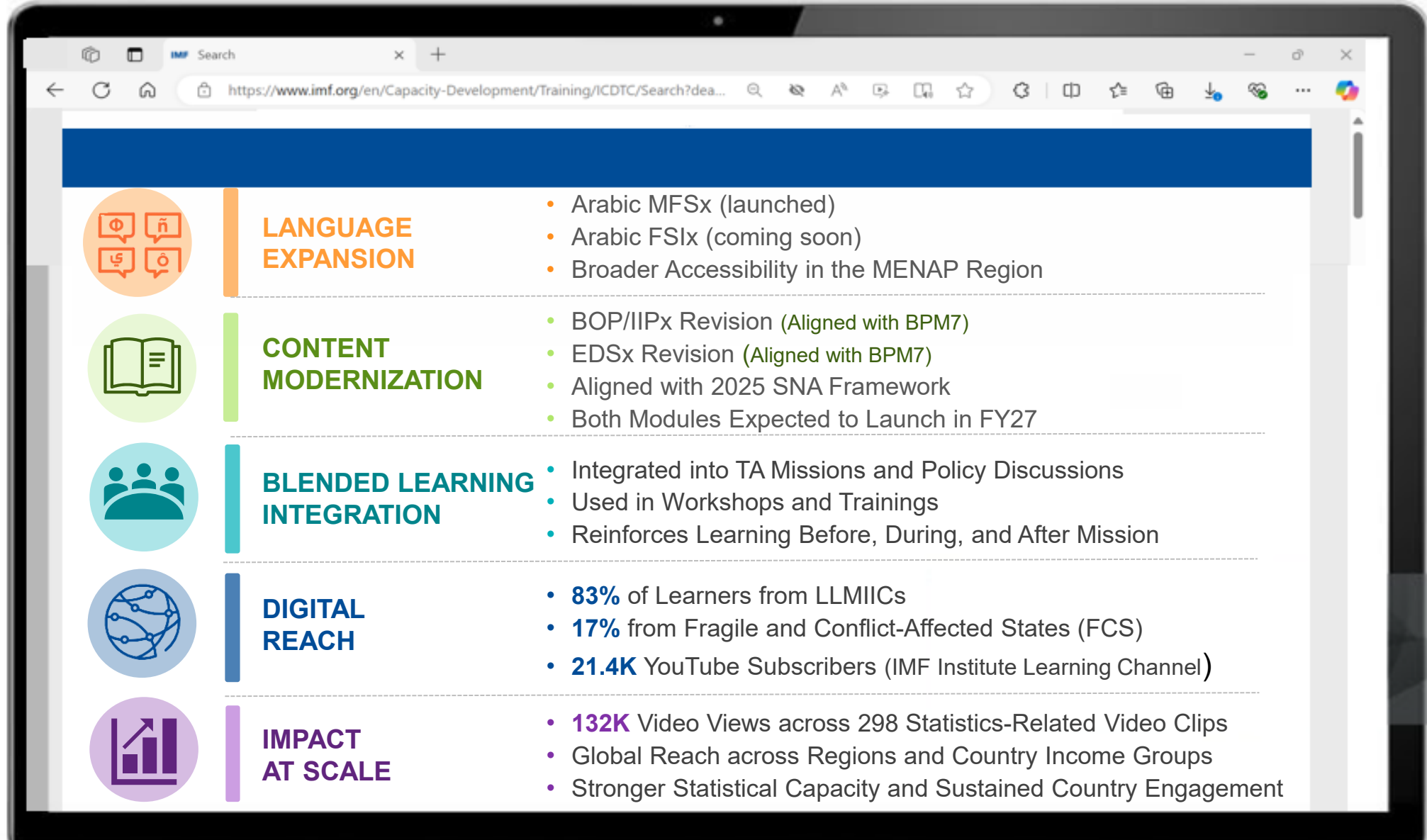
Stronger coordination leads to better data and better policy

BOTSWANA 60% of pilot variables reported

- Coordinated model across multiple institutions
- Regular follow-up, clear guidance, validation, and MOUs
- Stronger data collection and reporting






COLOMBIA 62% of pilot variables reported

- Coordination across banking, insurance, and pensions data systems
- Integrated data within the Superintendencia Financiera
- More usable supervisory and policy information

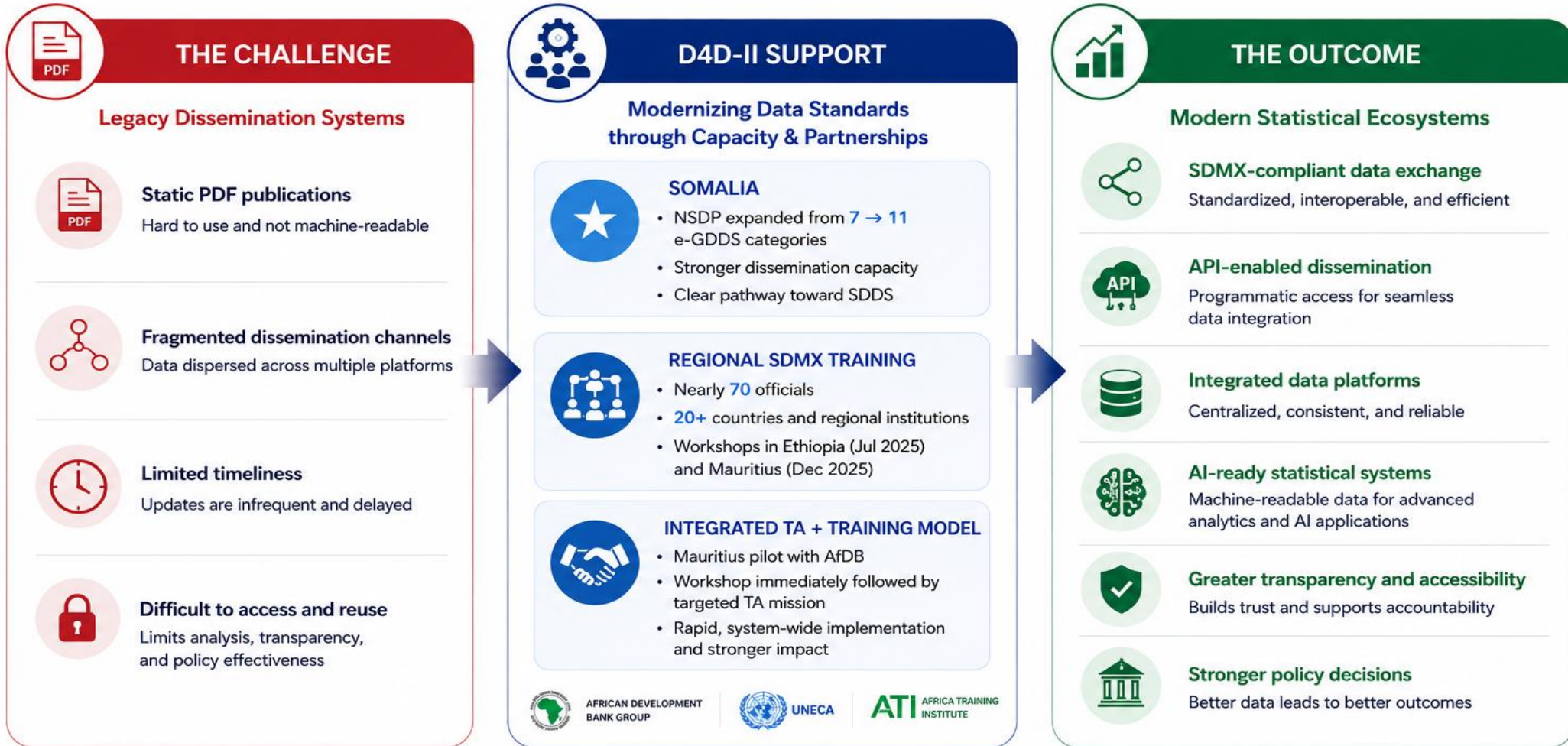


IMF Search

<https://www.imf.org/en/Capacity-Development/Training/ICDTC/Search?dea...>

	<h2>LANGUAGE EXPANSION</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arabic MFSx (launched) • Arabic FSIX (coming soon) • Broader Accessibility in the MENAP Region
	<h2>CONTENT MODERNIZATION</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOP/IIPx Revision (Aligned with BPM7) • EDSx Revision (Aligned with BPM7) • Aligned with 2025 SNA Framework • Both Modules Expected to Launch in FY27
	<h2>BLENDED LEARNING INTEGRATION</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated into TA Missions and Policy Discussions • Used in Workshops and Trainings • Reinforces Learning Before, During, and After Mission
	<h2>DIGITAL REACH</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83% of Learners from LLMiICs • 17% from Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCS) • 21.4K YouTube Subscribers (IMF Institute Learning Channel)
	<h2>IMPACT AT SCALE</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 132K Video Views across 298 Statistics-Related Video Clips • Global Reach across Regions and Country Income Groups • Stronger Statistical Capacity and Sustained Country Engagement

Strengthened Policy Through Enhanced Data Transparency and Accessibility





Environmental and Climate Change Statistics (ECCS)

From Climate Data to Climate Resilience

Macro-critical environmental and climate statistics provide the evidence base needed to understand climate risks and support effective policymaking. By strengthening data on climate-related vulnerabilities, countries are better able to assess risks to economic growth, public finances, and financial stability.



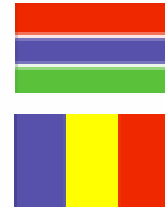
Integrating Data into IMF Work

D4D-II Module V integrates environmental and climate statistics directly into IMF surveillance and Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF) programs, ensuring that data improvements are linked to policy analysis, reform priorities, and country-owned development objectives.



Translating Data into Action

Through surveillance and RSF-supported reforms, climate data improvements become embedded in national reform programs and policy frameworks, creating stronger incentives for sustained statistical development and institutional coordination.



GAMBIA & CHAD: Advancing Climate and Environmental Statistics to Support Climate Risk Analysis and Policy

In The Gambia, a diagnostic mission (Feb 2026) supporting the RSF program assessed data availability and institutional arrangements and identified priority sectors, resulting in a significant increase in staffing for environment statistics. In Chad, ECCS recommendations were embedded in the IMF's Climate Policy Diagnostic (CPD), with a dedicated chapter on data that demonstrates how robust statistics underpin and strengthen policy recommendations. Together, these missions illustrate how D4D Fund supported engagements are helping countries build more coordinated climate data systems and improve evidence-based policymaking.



WORKSHOP IN ASIA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS

- Organized with UN-SIAP on measuring disaster risks and impacts
- Strengthened capacity to assess climate-risk data gaps
- Highlighted institutional and technical challenges and solutions (coordination, interoperability, geospatial data)

BETTER CLIMATE STATISTICS

More complete, reliable, and comparable climate data.



BETTER CLIMATE POLICY

Stronger analysis for informed decisions and targeted actions



GREATER ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

More resilient economies and communities to climate risks

Allow internal approval for minor intra-regional adjustments

What

Reallocate or substitute activities within the same region without seeking D4D SC endorsement

Why

As country demand, readiness and priorities evolve - requiring D4D SC approval for all workplan changes can limit responsiveness, delay delivery, and increase administrative burden.

How

Approval through established internal management processes

No change to:

- Strategic objectives
- Overall budget envelope
- Results framework

Steering Committee endorsement still required for:

- Cross-regional reallocations
- Changes in strategic direction
- Material resource reallocations

(through LOT process and subsequent SC approval, as applicable)

For Discussion

For internally approved adjustments, how would the D4D Steering Committee prefer to be informed?

Options for consideration:

- 1) As they occur** (through periodic email updates)
- 2) At the Mid-Year Check-In**
- 3) Through the Annual Progress Report**

Balancing operational flexibility with governance discipline

Faster implementation within regions

Better support to member countries

No reduction in oversight of material changes

THANK YOU



FUND



CHINA



JAPAN GOV
THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN



REPUBLIC OF KOREA



LUXEMBOURG



THE NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



SAUDI ARABIA



SWITZERLAND



Key Questions for Discussion

- Were the scope, content, and balance (by module and region) of the work program for FY26 / Year 1 of D4D-II appropriate?
- What are your views on the impact that the first year of D4D-II has made?