



DATA FOR DECISIONS

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

Phase II

PROGRESS REPORT

May 2025–April 2026

WORK PLAN

May 2026–October 2027

**9TH ANNUAL STEERING
COMMITTEE MEETING**

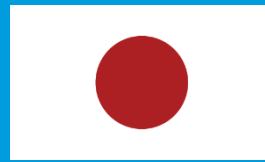
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Executive Summary

The Data for Decisions Fund (D4D) serves as the flagship multi-donor vehicle for the IMF's capacity development (CD) program in macroeconomic statistics, helping member countries build national statistical systems to drive evidence-based policymaking. With the support of eight capacity development partners, the second phase of the Data for Decisions Fund (D4D II) completed its first year (FY26) with a strong record of work program implementation and country results.

In its first full year of implementation, D4D II-funded projects and activities continued to build on the successful track record of the first phase of the D4D Fund. Technical assistance and training to national statistical agencies, central banks and ministries of finance in 49 countries (Annex 1)—predominantly in lower and lower middle incomes countries (LLMICs)—supported key upgrades to national statistical programs by delivering in areas such as rebasing GDP statistics, launching property price indexes to better track real estate market developments, widening coverage of fiscal and public debt statistics to encompass the public sector, rebuilding balance of payments statistics in fragile and conflict affected states (FCS), and enabling countries to harness innovative technologies to modernize and widen data access.

By supporting LLMICs in addressing data gaps and meeting new demands, D4D II is playing a stronger role in integrating CD with IMF surveillance and lending. The pace of change continues to challenge national statistical systems, spurring demands for fit-for purpose and timely data to tackle broader policy challenges such as climate change, economic inclusion, and trade policy-induced uncertainty. Faster data facilitates faster decisions, and D4D-II continued in FY26 to support the development of high frequency indicators (HFIs), and the integration of nontraditional data sources (big data) to compile timelier staple macroeconomic statistics. In delivering the D4D work program, close collaboration with IMF area departments and regional capacity development centers (RCDCs) proved impactful. This is illustrated in the case of Yemen where combined technical support resulted in the compilation of basic macroeconomic indicators which facilitated the IMF's resumption of Article IV consultations with the country after an 11-year hiatus.

The success of the D4D-II is anchored in solid strategic partnerships, strong coordination with development partners, and broader efforts to promote visibility. Collaboration with international organizations and standard setting bodies is resulting in stronger identification of policy applications of the Financial Access Survey (FAS). During FY26, a regional workshop on measuring disaster risks and impacts was organized with the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia Pacific (UN-SIAP); and the IMF Big Data Center delivered a second regional workshop on “Big Data for Macroeconomic Statistics” in partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB).

The D4D-II workplan for the next 18-month period addresses the need for maintaining agility, adaptability and flexibility. Policymakers increasingly need

timelier, granular, and integrated economic data to monitor emerging risks, respond to shocks, and design targeted policy interventions. More timely data can support faster assessment of inflation pressures, labor market conditions, fiscal developments, financial sector vulnerabilities, external financing needs, and the distributional effects of economic shocks. More granular data can help authorities identify which households, firms, sectors, regions, or population groups are most affected, allowing policy responses to be better targeted and more cost-effective. CD will assist countries in integrating innovative data sources, including big data and administrative data into their statistical programs. This can improve data timeliness and granularity while reducing reporting burden and data collection costs. The work program will also increasingly support analytical capacity, user engagement, and dissemination practices to help countries translate data into actionable policy insights.

The overall increase in the indicative budget for the second work program (\$16 M compared to \$12.2 M for the first work program) is driven by an increase in planned activities. These are particularly evident in the modules covering the data standards and environmental and climate change statistics (ECCS) where additional single country TA missions and multicounty workshops stem from the folding of two existing bilateral projects into the multi-partner funding vehicle (D4D-II).¹ In addition, deeper country support for SDMX migration and implementation will result in scaled up activities. Strengthening the use of data for policymaking will also accelerate under D4D-II, with the work plan proposing pilot change management and data use awareness workshops/country activities as part of a broader innovation for impact strategy to be rolled out by the IMF Statistics Department (STA). As delivery expands, the work program aims to increase its reach in FCS, as well as deepen engagement in the Asia-Pacific and Middle East and Central Asia regions, complementing field-based delivery particularly in workstreams not covered by RCDCs.

At the conclusion of the first fiscal year of the first work plan under D4D-II, the financial position remains sound and underpinned by strong donor support. To date, the current phase brings together eight contributing partners—China, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, and Switzerland—who have signed agreements totaling \$23.7 million against an overall fundraising target of \$45 million, of which \$17.6 million has been received to date. This leaves a remaining funding gap of \$21.1 million, after factoring in internal transfers from the first phase. The IMF remains actively engaged with existing and prospective partners to close this gap, with a view to ensuring full delivery of the Phase II program over its five-year horizon.

In addition to seeking the D4D Fund's Steering Committee's endorsement of the D4D II's second work program and budget, the IMF is also proposing that flexibility be introduced to allow country adjustments (in module and in same region) to the endorsed workplan without requiring additional Steering Committee endorsement.

¹ These are the Japan-funded project on *Improving Data Dissemination for Globally Selected Countries* (to end in December 2026) and the Switzerland-funded pilot project on ECCS (to end in October 2026).

Work Plan Implementation Highlights: Delivery for Impact

This chapter highlights how D4D II-supported activities are translating into tangible results across D4D beneficiary countries by presenting a snapshot of the progress in implementing the first 18-month work plan during the first 12 months (FY26). It illustrates how targeted CD is strengthening the production and use of macroeconomic statistics, improving the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of data, and reinforcing their role in policy formulation and surveillance. Drawing on selected examples and success stories, the chapter shows how these efforts are enhancing countries' ability to monitor economic developments, manage risks, and support more transparent and evidence-based decision-making, while also expanding access to knowledge and skills through training and global engagement.

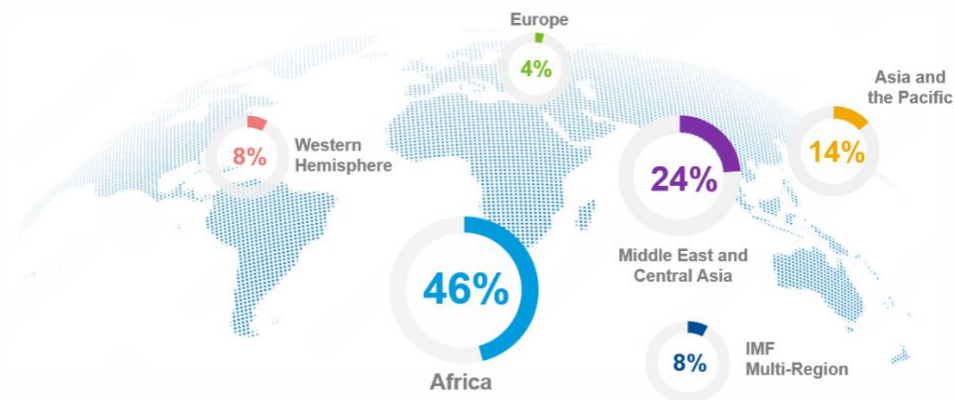
Overview

Half of the CD activities planned under the 18-month work program were completed during FY26. The activity implementation rate (51 percent) along with the corresponding utilization of D4D Fund resources were in line with expectations for the early stage of D4D II. At its July 2025 meeting, the D4D Fund Steering Committee (SC) endorsed an 18-month work plan and approved projected spending of \$12.2 million through FY27Q2. Actual spending for the first 12 months (to end-FY2026) stood at \$4.3 million (35.2 percent), remaining well within this envelope. Several factors explain the pace and lower value of expenditures relative to the quantity of activities delivered. First, implementation gained momentum over the course of the fiscal year as discussions with country authorities progressed under the expanded program scope. Second, the rollout of larger (and higher value) multi-country activities—including regional workshops and training programs—was intentionally scheduled for the latter part of the workplan as the funding situation became clearer and additional partner contributions materialized. This included at least one regional outreach on the updates of the statistical methodology standards (**System of National Accounts (2025 SNA)**) and the seventh edition of the **Balance of Payments Manual (BPM7)**. These updates will drive increasing demand for follow-up CD activities—including CD and training—in the next phase.

CD delivery encompassed activities implemented through in-person, virtual or blended formats, with a strong focus on African countries. Of the 166 CD activities planned for May 2025 to October 2026, 84 (51 percent) were successfully completed by April 2026 across 49 countries, with regional distribution as follows: Sub-Saharan Africa 46 percent, Asia-Pacific 14 percent, and the Middle East and Central Asia 24 percent (Figure 1). During this period, 92 percent of activities targeted LLMICs across 45 countries, including four multi-country activities in the Africa region. With some overlap,

29 percent of activities focused on fragile and conflict-affected states (FCS) across 15 countries.

Figure 1: FY26 Implementation: Regional Distribution of CD Activities



Along with these CD engagements, work on the Financial Access Survey (FAS) and the online learning curriculum progressed. The evolving financial landscape has reinforced the importance of FAS as a key source of data for financial inclusion policymaking. In FY26, the FAS continued to provide a unique cross-country dataset on access to and use of financial services, with reporting—up from 163 to 165 economies—remaining broad in scope and global in coverage. At the same time, the online learning curriculum under D4D-II is broadening both its reach and content base, further strengthening its role as a central pillar of STA’s CD delivery. This expansion is being supported through greater language accessibility and the modernization of course materials to reflect evolving international statistical standards. A major component of this work is the translation of key online courses into Arabic, significantly enhancing accessibility across the MENAP region.

D4D II’s impact continues to build on the momentum of the earlier phase. Country results from CD delivered during FY26 include improving national accounts, price and high frequency indicators for policy and surveillance; stronger fiscal and external sector statistics which enhances monitoring of risks; progress on widening the coverage financial inclusion data for policy; expanding global access to statistics training; bolstering data transparency and accessibility; and supporting the development of policy-relevant environmental and climate change indicators.

The sections below provide further detail on progress achieved across each of these areas, including examples of country engagement, institutional strengthening, and improvements in statistical capacity and data use for policymaking

Module 1

Improving Economic Monitoring and Early Warning Capacity

D4D II-funded CD during FY26 has strengthened countries’ ability to monitor economic developments in real time and enhance early warning capacity for macroeconomic and financial risks. A central area of impact has been the development and modernization of price statistics which are critical inputs for inflation measurement, financial stability analysis, and IMF surveillance.

Notable progress was achieved in real estate price statistics with new or updated Residential Property Price Indices (RPPIs) published in four countries. RPPIs track how property prices change over time and provide key information for policymakers, analysts, and investors. The **Philippines** published an updated RPPI incorporating substantially improved hedonic methods that strengthen the analytical robustness of the series. **Armenia, Kenya and Kosovo** (see Box 1) published their first ever RPPIs filling critical data gaps in property market monitoring. The impact for policy will be their use as a tool for macroprudential monitoring and to support financial stability analysis.

The value of this work was underscored by strong country ownership and recognition. This was exemplified by a letter of thanks, sent in July 2025, from the Governor of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) to the IMF Statistics Department.

“We sincerely thank the IMF for the invaluable technical assistance provided to the Department of Economic Statistics in developing the BSPs hedonic Residential Property Price Index (RPPI)... Your invaluable assistance has been instrumental in the successful shift to the hedonic RPPI, which was published on the BSP website...”

Improvements were achieved in producer and sectoral price statistics in the following countries:

- In **Jordan**, the Central Bank re-launched an Export and Import Price Index (XMPI), enhancing the ability to monitor external price movements and better assess trade competitiveness and inflation pressures from international markets.
- In **Egypt**, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics updated the Producer Price Index (PPI) using weights and samples from the 2022/2023 economic census and developed a new Construction Cost Index (CCI) improving alignment with the current structure of the economy, enhancing the accuracy of inflation monitoring and sectoral analysis.
- In the **Philippines**, the Statistics Authority produced its first Services Producer Price Indices (SPPIs) for air transportation and telecommunications—an important step given the large contribution of services to GDP (see Box 2).

A second major area of impact is the expansion of high frequency indicators (HFIs). HFIs are increasingly central to early warning systems and macroeconomic surveillance by providing near real time insights into economic developments. In FY26, CD supported countries in leveraging administrative, financial, and other rapidly available data sources to produce more timely indicators of economic activity. HFIs are enabling earlier detection of turning points, improved monitoring of shocks, and enhancing the effectiveness of policy formulation and crisis response. Achievements included:

- Establishing a fully automated system for compiling rebased quarterly GDP by production in **Bolivia**—consolidating multiple data sources and statistical procedures into coherent statistical framework that produces preliminary estimates broadly consistent with observed economic trends.
- Improving the quality of **Cabo Verde**'s QNA and assessing the feasibility of a monthly economic growth indicator, alongside training on statistical techniques relevant for high frequency analysis.
- Updating the **Central African Republic**'s experimental Monthly Index of Economic Growth (MIEG); reducing its publication lags; and strengthening compilation capacity to ensure continuity of releases, despite ongoing constraints related to the unavailability of recent annual GDP estimates.
- Supporting the first-time compilation and dissemination of a monthly Indicator of Economic Growth (MIEG) for **Ghana** through the use of VAT sales data (see Box 3).
- Strengthening **Lebanon**'s coincident indicator (produced by its central bank) through improved data inputs and alternative analytical frameworks grounded in national accounts concepts.

Under D4D II, innovation has extended to advanced analytics and non-traditional data sources. In **Uganda**, CD supported the development of a 'big data'-based GDP nowcasting framework, including the use of text classification techniques and mobile money data (see Box 4). In **India**, support was provided to develop an Index of Service Production by processing the Goods and Services Tax data, significantly improving measurement of services activity. In **The Gambia**, CD focused on launching new HFIs through improved data source identification, methodological design, and implementation planning.

Collectively, these efforts are enhancing countries' ability to monitor economic conditions in near real time, detect emerging risks earlier, and respond more effectively to shocks. They are also strengthening the analytical foundation for macroeconomic policy, financial stability monitoring, and surveillance.

SUCCESS STORIES



BOX 1. Kosovo: Strengthening Financial Stability Analysis by Introducing a Residential Property Price Index

The launch of Kosovo’s Residential Property Price Index (RPPI) represents a significant advance in market transparency and statistical capacity. In December 2025, the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) introduced the country’s first RPPI, offering insights into housing price developments across all regions. The index leverages administrative data from the Kosovo Cadastral Agency and employs a hedonic regression methodology, ensuring robust quality adjustment and timely reflection of market trends. Stratification by Pristina (capital city) and other regions enables more granular analysis, while annually updated weights capture evolving market dynamics.

The RPPI’s development was supported by sustained D4D-funded TA in data cleaning, methodological design, and capacity building, ensuring alignment with international statistical standards. The RPPI is essential for providing timely and accurate indicators of property market dynamics, which are crucial for financial stability analysis and policy formulation. Prior to the TA support, Kosovo lacked an official government-published RPPI, limiting the authorities’ ability to monitor real estate price trends and assess related financial risks.

In addition to policy formulation, the RPPI is a key input into IMF surveillance and lending activity, and the initial development of the new indicator was included as a [structural benchmark](#) under the IMF’s Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) and the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF). A recent IMF Article IV mission to Kosovo used the RPPI and related indicators as part of a focused analysis of the real estate sector.



BOX 2. The Philippines: Improving GDP Measurement Through the First Services Producer Price Indices

With support from the D4D Fund, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) produced and published its first set of Services Producer Price Indices (SPPIs) in 2025, marking a major step forward in strengthening the measurement of service sector output and price dynamics for national accounts compilation and economic policymaking. As services account for over 63 percent of GDP, the development of SPPIs significantly improves the quality of real GDP measurement by providing more appropriate deflators for output in the sector.

Prior to this development, the absence of SPPIs constrained the accuracy of constant price GDP estimates, as consumer price indices were often used as proxies despite not fully reflecting producer price movements across business, government, and external demand. The introduction of SPPIs addresses this gap by providing price measures that better reflect the structure of production in the economy.

The first set of SPPIs—for telecommunications and air transportation services—was published in February 2026, following a sustained CD effort that began with PSA participation in a D4D-funded workshop on services PPIs in Bangkok, Thailand in 2019. Subsequent CD missions in 2024 and 2025 supported the full compilation process, including survey design, data collection, validation, index construction, and dissemination, complemented by periodic virtual engagements to maintain progress.

With this milestone achieved, efforts are now focused on expanding coverage across additional services subsectors, supported by continued D4D II engagement, with the aim of further enhancing the robustness and coverage of national accounts statistics.



BOX 3. Ghana: Strengthening Economic Measurement—Launching the Monthly Indicator of Economic Growth

With the support of the D4D Fund, Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) commenced dissemination of Monthly Indicator of Economic Growth (MIEG) in October 2025. The MIEG project has contributed to enhancements in Ghana's national accounts compilation system. A key achievement was the development and use of a new VAT database that supports time series analysis, which is essential for compiling the MIEG as well as the quarterly GDP compilation process. This database represents a major advancement, enabling more detailed and consistent economic measurement across multiple sectors reliant on VAT data. The project also introduced the use of a "matched pairs pruning tool" to clean VAT sales data, which enhances the accuracy of the MIEG estimates by reducing noise and inconsistencies in the raw data.

The MIEG generally aligns with previously published quarterly GDP figures, although some discrepancies were identified. These differences were mainly due to ad hoc adjustments in the quarterly GDP system, underscoring the need for harmonization between the two statistical products. The mission advised the GSS to transition to using the new VAT files developed during the MIEG project to ensure consistency and improve the reliability of both monthly and quarterly economic indicators.

The integration of VAT sales data into both MIEG and quarterly GDP compilations is expected to improve the accuracy and scope of economic analysis in Ghana. Furthermore, the ongoing GDP rebasing project is an excellent opportunity to finalize the migration to these new processing files, which will further consolidate improvements in data quality.



BOX 4. Uganda: Harnessing Big Data and Machine Learning for Faster Economic Insights

Uganda has long faced challenges in the timeliness of official statistics, with quarterly GDP estimates published 80 days after the reference quarter—a lag that limits its usefulness for near real-time policymaking. This posed a particular challenge for the Bank of Uganda as monetary and financial policy decisions were informed by economic indicators that are already several months out of date.

To address this challenge, a D4D-supported technical assistance mission in February 2026 supported the Bank of Uganda in modernizing its economic monitoring framework through the development of an automated nowcasting system. The system integrates high-frequency and non-traditional data sources—including satellite imagery, Google Trends, and other big data indicators—with conventional statistics, using machine learning techniques to generate near real-time estimates of GDP growth within days of the end of each quarter.

This represents a significant step change in the Bank of Uganda’s analytical capacity. Policymakers now have access to timely, forward-looking indicators that provide early signals of economic momentum, turning points, and sectoral developments, thereby strengthening their ability to respond to emerging risks and changing economic conditions. Close collaboration with the Bank of Uganda’s staff in selecting, testing, and validating indicators has also strengthened institutional ownership and the likelihood of continued use in policy analysis. More broadly, the initiative demonstrates how big data and advanced analytics can help close information gaps in data-constrained environments, strengthening early warning capacity, improving resilience to shocks, and supporting more effective macroeconomic management over time.

MODULE/WORKSTREAM FACTS

MODULE OBJECTIVE: Access to better and more data to empower decision making and enhance public transparency and accountability

WORKSTREAM OBJECTIVE(S): Strengthen compilation and dissemination of:

- (i) high frequency indicators (HFI) of economic activity to provide policy makers with information about the cyclical position of the economy to be able to adjust the policy mix in a way that eases economic volatility.
- (i) Consumer Price Statistics, Producer Trade Price Statistics, Property Price Statistics.

KEY TOPICS: high-frequency indicators (HFI); consumer price statistics; producer and trade price statistics; property price statistics.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED vs ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN: 46 planned CD activities from May 2025 to October 2026, 26 (57 percent) were successfully completed by April 2026, across 19 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (35 percent), the Middle East and Central Asia (27 percent), and Asia-Pacific (8 percent).

Strengthening National Accounts for Actionable Insights

Stronger national accounts statistics are pivotal for improving countries' ability to monitor economic performance, design evidence-based policies, and strengthen macroeconomic management. By improving the measurement of GDP, expanding coverage of the non-observed economy (NOE)², and strengthening the compilation of quarterly and sectoral accounts, countries are gaining a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of economic activity and structural change. Expanded measurement of informal and underreported activities also improves understanding of labor markets, income generation, and economic vulnerabilities.

CD delivered over FY26 generated strong results in strengthening GDP measurement, expanding statistical coverage, and improving alignment with international statistical standards. TA recipient countries improved the quality, coherence, and analytical usefulness of national accounts statistics, enabling more reliable macroeconomic analysis and supporting more informed policymaking. Key areas included:

- **Improved measurement of the informal economy and expanded statistical coverage.** TA supported major advances in the estimation of the NOE, strengthening understanding of informal economic activity and its contribution to growth. In **Sierra Leone** (see Box 5), the integration of employment and remuneration data disaggregated by gender enabled the first comprehensive estimate of the contribution of the informal economy, a subset of the NOE, to GDP by gender for the 2018 base year and the 2018–2024 series.³ This represents a significant strengthening of statistical capacity and provides policymakers with improved evidence for designing policies related to growth, taxation, labor markets, and income distribution. The results showed that the NOE contributes up to 78.8 percent of GDP (34.0 percent female and 44.8 percent male); of which the informal sector constitutes 64.7 percent of GDP (32.4 percent female and 32.3 percent male).
- **Alignment with emerging international statistical standards.** Countries advanced implementation of key methodological improvements aligned with the updated System of National Accounts framework (SNA 2025). In **Honduras**, a first TA mission initiated support for the adoption of key SNA 2025 recommendations, strengthening QNA compilation using the production approach, and supported development of the Monthly Index of Economic Activity (MIEA). The MIEA is used to measure monthly economic growth for policy decision making since quarterly GDP is released with a lag of 90 days. CD on chained index methodologies and improved use of source data further enhanced the consistency and accuracy of estimates.

² NOE refers to productive economic activities that evade standard statistical measurement.

³ The new GDP series is published on the Statistics Sierra Leone website.

- **Enhanced statistical infrastructure and source data systems.** TA strengthened underlying statistical systems and survey infrastructure needed to sustain improvements in national accounts compilation. In **Honduras**, support for the Trade and Transport Margins Survey improved survey design and methodology, strengthened data collection processes, and enhanced integration of administrative data sources. These improvements increased the reliability and robustness of estimates for trade and transport activities within the updated base year framework.
- **GDP rebasing, quarterly national accounts, and improving time-series consistency.** In **Mozambique**, the D4D II supported the completion of the rebasing of national accounts (benchmarked to 2022 from 2014) and strengthened QNA compilation. TA improved current price QNA estimates, supported preliminary back casting of time series to 2017, and validated expenditure-based GDP estimates.
- **Development of institutional sector accounts and broader macroeconomic frameworks.** In **Vietnam**, TA advanced the development of institutional sector accounts (ISA) by improving compilation methodologies, identifying data gaps, and establishing a structured roadmap for producing provisional ISA estimates. The project also strengthened institutional arrangements needed to support sustained compilation for more comprehensive sectoral financial and economic accounts.
- **Greater coherence and comparability of macroeconomic statistics through strengthened supply and use tables (SUTs).** In **Kosovo**, ongoing TA is strengthening the development of SUTs for 2020–2023, improving the coherence and consistency of national accounts estimates. This work also supports alignment with European Union accession data requirements, enhancing the credibility, comparability, and international integration of macroeconomic statistics.

SUCCESS STORY



BOX 5. Sierra Leone: Better Data, Better Policy—Strengthening National Accounts and Informal Economy Statistics

Sierra Leone’s national accounts were constrained by significant structural and methodological weaknesses, including an outdated 2006 base year that no longer reflected the economy’s structure or the growing importance of informal and non-observed activity. This led to underestimation of key components of production and reduced the reliability of GDP, growth, and sectoral statistics for policymaking and economic analysis.

To address these challenges, Statistics Sierra Leone, with support from the D4D Fund, rebased the national accounts to 2018, strengthened measurement of the informal and the NOE, developed Employment and Remuneration Matrix (ERM) estimates, and released revised GDP series. The rebasing increased the estimated level of 2018 GDP by 56.4 percent, with the NOE accounting for 78.8 percent of GDP, including 64.7 percent from the informal sector. Using data from the 2018 Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey, the project also produced ERM estimates by economic activity, employment category, and gender, and developed preliminary employment matrices for 2019–2024.

In addition to improving the quality and coverage of macroeconomic statistics, the work strengthened technical capacity and enhanced the evidence base for gender analysis, revenue mobilization, and inclusive growth policies. For the first time in Sierra Leone, the informal sector, the observed economy and the NOE were measured by gender; a very sensitive indicator in the country. Measuring GDP by gender will provide policymakers with critical insights that standard, aggregate GDP overlooks. It shows economic inequalities, reveals the value of unpaid work, and helps design more efficient targeted interventions.

MODULE/WORKSTREAM FACTS

MODULE OBJECTIVE: Access to better and more data to empower decision-making and enhance public transparency and accountability

WORKSTREAM OBJECTIVE(S): Strengthen compilation and dissemination of National Production, Income and Expenditure through regular or comprehensive updates and rebasing of national accounts statistics to allow better monitoring of economic growth for economic policy decision-making and cross-country comparability, thereby supporting monitoring progress towards the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

KEY TOPICS: Upgraded GDP compilation methods, improved sectoral coverage and advanced implementation of international standards

ACTIVITIES PLANNED vs ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN: 24 planned CD activities from May 2025 to October 2026. 7 (29 percent) were successfully completed by May 2026, across 6 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (29 percent), Asia-Pacific (29 percent), Western Hemisphere (29 percent), and Europe (13 percent).

Supporting Fiscal Transparency and Debt Management

Debt transparency and fiscal risk monitoring are essential to good governance.

Stronger public debt and fiscal statistics are playing a critical role in improving countries' ability to monitor fiscal risks, strengthen debt management, and support evidence-based fiscal policymaking. By improving the quality, coverage, and transparency of government finance (GFS) and public sector debt statistics (PSDS), countries are gaining a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of their fiscal positions and vulnerabilities. For LLMICs, particularly FCSs, these improvements are especially important. Weak fiscal reporting systems, incomplete coverage of public sector activities, and limited transparency can obscure fiscal risks and constrain policy responses during periods of economic stress. Strengthened fiscal and debt statistics improve governments' ability to assess liabilities, manage public finances, monitor fiscal sustainability, and enhance accountability and transparency.

D4D II-supported CD delivered during FY26 generated concrete results. Impacts covered improved public sector coverage and stronger alignment with international statistical standards. Countries improved the reliability, consistency, and policy relevance of GFS and PSDS, enabling more effective fiscal surveillance and supporting better-informed policymaking in the following ways:

- **Improved identification and recording of fiscal liabilities and fiscal risks.** TA supported countries in strengthening the accuracy and completeness of fiscal statistics by identifying previously unrecorded liabilities and reducing statistical discrepancies. In **The Gambia** and **Senegal**, these efforts led to major improvements in fiscal data accuracy, while similar progress was achieved in **Benin**, **Burkina Faso**, **Burundi**, and **Chad**. In **Djibouti**, **Mongolia**, **Morocco**, **Nepal**, and **Yemen**, previously unreported liabilities were identified and incorporated into fiscal statistics, significantly improving the assessment of fiscal risks and debt sustainability.
- **Strengthened adoption of international statistical standards and harmonization across macroeconomic datasets.** Countries advanced implementation of internationally recognized fiscal reporting frameworks, including the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014)* and the *Public Sector Debt Statistics Guide 2013 (PSDS Guide 2013)*. For example, **Angola** completed a major transition to GFSM 2014 (see Box 6), while **Bangladesh**, **Tajikistan**, and **Uzbekistan** (see Box 7) advanced the sectorization of public entities—an important step toward expanding public sector coverage and improving consistency with other macroeconomic statistics.

- **Expanded public sector coverage and improved comprehensiveness of fiscal statistics.** CD supported countries in broadening the institutional coverage of fiscal reporting systems, improving transparency around public sector activities and liabilities. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the inclusion of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) strengthened the comprehensiveness of fiscal accounts and provided policymakers with a more complete understanding of public finances and associated fiscal risks.
- **Improved fiscal reporting, timeliness, and dissemination practices.** Several countries improved the frequency, consistency, and accessibility of fiscal and public debt statistics, enhancing their usability for surveillance and policymaking. **Benin, Bhutan, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea** and **Senegal** all improved the dissemination of GFS and PSDS—strengthening fiscal transparency, accountability, and public access to information.
- **Strengthened fiscal statistical systems and institutional capacity in FCS.** In FCSs—including **Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Solomon Islands, Yemen, and Zimbabwe**—CD supported the establishment of formal GFS institutional frameworks, development of compilation tools, and production of fiscal statistics aligned with international standards. These efforts are laying the groundwork for sustained improvements in fiscal management and institutional resilience.
- **Enhanced fiscal surveillance and policy analysis through strengthened fiscal datasets.** CD generated important improvements in the availability and reliability of fiscal data used for IMF surveillance and program monitoring. In **Yemen**, for example, authorities compiled, for the first time, a reconciled and complete Statement of Government Operations, representing a major milestone in rebuilding fiscal statistical capacity and supporting more robust fiscal analysis and surveillance.
- **Enhanced institutional capacity through integrated technical assistance and training.** CD activities combined hands-on technical support with targeted training and strengthened coordination across ministries of finance, central banks, and statistical agencies. Staff training was embedded across TA activities and played an important role in strengthening sustainable in-country capacity for fiscal statistics compilation, reporting, and dissemination. Further, as illustrated in the case of **Yemen**, the progress cited above were the direct result of integrated work programs of both the D4D II and the Middle East Technical Assistance Center (METAC).

SUCCESS STORIES



BOX 6. Angola: Enhancing Fiscal Transparency and Data Quality by Adopting International Statistical Standards

Angola has faced longstanding challenges in producing comprehensive and internationally comparable fiscal statistics. Fiscal data coverage was largely limited to the budgetary central government, with significant above- and below-the-line inconsistencies arising from the mixed use of cash and accrual accounting, as well as persistent reporting delays. PSDS were recorded on a face-value basis, understating the true economic cost and complexity of government liabilities and the associated fiscal risks. The IMF Article IV Consultation (2024) highlighted the need to accelerate the adoption of the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014)* to improve data transparency, comprehensiveness, timeliness, and reliability.

In response, Angola reached a major milestone in October 2025 with the publication of its first fiscal statistics fully aligned with *GFSM 2014*, marking a decisive shift away from a legacy framework dating back to the 1980s. This achievement reflects sustained reform efforts supported by the D4D Fund through a sequenced program of CD launched in late 2023. The program combined targeted staff training with hands-on implementation support, including the reconstruction of historical quarterly data for 2018–2023, the resolution of complex oil-sector transactions, and the development of institutional coverage frameworks to ensure long-term sustainability. By November 2025, the authorities had also completed sectorization of 32 government entities, providing a strong foundation for progressively expanding coverage beyond the budgetary central government.

The impact of these reforms has been significant. The transition to *GFSM 2014* has strengthened Angola’s fiscal management framework by providing policymakers with a coherent and internationally comparable breakdown of oil and non-oil revenues and expenditures, supporting more effective fiscal policy formulation and monitoring under the Fiscal Sustainability Law. Improved transparency and comparability of fiscal data have also reinforced Angola’s credibility with investors and development partners.

These gains are being sustained through strengthened institutional capacity within the Ministry of Finance, including across statistical, accounting, and debt management functions. Ongoing support under the D4D Fund will further enhance quarterly fiscal reporting, advance PSDS work, and support Angola's progress toward the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard—helping to strengthen transparency.



Box 7. Uzbekistan: Strengthening Fiscal and Macroeconomic Statistics through Public Sector Sectorization

Uzbekistan faced significant gaps in fiscal statistics coverage, consistency, and international comparability. More than 3,000 public entities—including state-owned enterprises, extrabudgetary units, state-targeted funds, and local governments—were not systematically classified under a unified framework. Fiscal, monetary, and national accounts statistics relied on inconsistent definitions of the public sector, weakening their analytical value. Institutional restructuring and staff turnover further disrupted data compilation. Recognizing these challenges, Uzbekistan's Public Financial Management Reform Strategy (2025–2030) and a February 2025 Presidential Decree identified public sector sectorization as a national priority and a key step toward subscribing to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS).

In response, and in collaboration with the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Mongolia Technical Assistance Center (CCAMTAC) and the World Bank, a sequenced program of D4D-funded TA and training was delivered with three missions between April 2025 and January 2026 advancing key phases of reform: in public sector sectorization; the classification of public financial corporations; and alignment of the Chart of Accounts with GFSM 2014. These efforts led to the classification of over 3,000 public institutions and the production of Uzbekistan's first Public Sector Institutional Table by end-March 2026, establishing a unified register to support consistent macroeconomic statistics.

The reforms expanded GFS coverage to the general government sector and enabled regular reporting of quarterly and monthly fiscal data to IMF databases. This strengthened the authorities' capacity to monitor fiscal risks related to SOEs and broader public sector borrowing, while supporting progress toward SDDS subscription, enhancing fiscal transparency and macroeconomic surveillance. Staff capacity has also been strengthened for sustainable compilation and dissemination of GFS.

MODULE/WORKSTREAM FACTS

MODULE OBJECTIVE: Access to better and more data to empower decision-making and enhance public transparency and accountability

WORKSTREAM OBJECTIVE(S): Strengthened compilation and dissemination of

- (i) government finance statistics (GFS) to support sound fiscal policy analysis and formulation, fiscal risks monitoring and assessment, and promote fiscal transparency and accountability.
- (ii) public sector debt statistics (PSDS) to support sound fiscal analysis and policymaking, monitoring fiscal risks and debt sustainability assessment, and promote fiscal transparency and accountability.

KEY TOPICS: GFS/PSDS reporting improvements; fiscal risk monitoring; SOE transparency; evidence of policy uptake.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED VS ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN: 46 planned CD activities from May 2025 to October 2026, 26 (57 percent) were successfully completed by April 2026, across 25 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (58 percent), Asia-Pacific (23 percent), and the Middle East and Central Asia (19 percent).

Monitoring External Risks and Shocks

Stronger external sector statistics (ESS) enhance countries' ability to monitor external vulnerability and respond more effectively to global shocks. By improving the measurement of trade, investment, remittances, and external debt, countries are gaining a more complete and timelier picture of their economic exposure and interactions with the rest of the world. Robust ESS improve the assessment of external balances, identification of vulnerabilities, and evaluation of sustainability risks, supporting exchange rate and reserve management, borrowing strategies, and macroeconomic stabilization.

The CD delivered over the last year (FY26) in this workstream has generated strong results in strengthening risk monitoring and policy readiness. As illustrated below, countries have improved the quality, coverage, and policy relevance of ESS enabling more reliable analysis and supporting more informed policymaking.

- **Stronger external debt sustainability analysis and financial flow measurement.** Improvements in the recording of external liabilities and transactions have enhanced debt sustainability assessments. **Djibouti** aligned external debt statistics more closely with actual debt service payments; **El Salvador** strengthened the treatment of government debt securities; and **Niger** improved the recording of oil-related investment flows. These changes provide a more accurate basis for assessing vulnerabilities.
- **Greater confidence in external sector data for risk analysis:** CD supported countries in achieving substantial reductions in balance of payments errors and omissions, reflecting stronger validation and reconciliation practices. In **Liberia**, for example—with data revisions—discrepancies declined from $-\$2.7$ billion to $-\$0.4$ billion for the period 2020-2024, while in **Sierra Leone** they fell from $\$221$ million to $\$37$ million in 2024. These improvements significantly increase confidence in the ESS and strengthen the reliability of external sector analysis.
- **More comprehensive measurement of external positions and investment.** Countries expanded coverage of cross-border financial activities. Improvements include better estimates of direct investment (including real estate), stronger tracking of large infrastructure and resource-related investments, and enhanced investment registers. These enhancements support a more complete assessment of external exposures. **El Salvador** improved measurement of real estate-related direct investment; **Nicaragua** strengthened the direct investment register and expanded survey coverage; **Uganda** enhanced measurement of large infrastructure and energy investment projects; and **Uzbekistan** introduced new approaches for investment-related flows and complex financial arrangements.

- **Improved measurement of trade, including digital and informal sectors.** Expanded measurement of previously underreported activities is enhancing coverage. **El Salvador** developed new estimates for digital services using transaction data; **Sierra Leone** and **Somalia** improved estimates of informal trade; and **Uzbekistan** strengthened measurement of digital and transport services. These efforts enhance understanding of external sector dynamics in sometimes rapidly evolving economies.
- **Greater use of improved ESS data for policy and surveillance.** Enhanced ESS are increasingly informing policymaking. Liberia's revised statistics are now used in macroeconomic surveillance, while **Yemen's** reconstructed datasets enabled the resumption of IMF Article IV consultations (see Box 8). Additionally, **Côte d'Ivoire** is significantly advancing regular reserves reporting, further strengthening external sector monitoring.
- **Restoring risk monitoring capacity through the reconstruction of statistical systems in fragile contexts.** In FCSs, ESS improvements have been essential for restoring the ability to assess external risks. Yemen's reconstruction of external sector datasets, alongside early efforts in Syria and continued strengthening of systems in **Somalia** demonstrate the role of ESS in supporting these countries' institutional recovery and their re-engagement with the international community.
- **More resilient and sustainable statistical systems through the adoption of modern tools and strengthened systems.** Automation and improved compilation practices have enhanced efficiency and sustainability. **Liberia** introduced automated data processing systems, while other countries strengthened coordination across institutions and improved survey and reporting frameworks. Investments in source data systems, including new surveys and transaction reporting systems, are laying the foundation for continued improvements (see Box 9).
- **Enhanced capacity to sustain reforms and adopt new standards through high-impact training and CD.** A blended training program on integrated international investment position (IIP) statistics held in Jordan in January 2026, reached participants from 21 countries and delivered strong results, including a 45.8 percent increase in knowledge assessment scores and very high satisfaction ratings (4.9). The workshop supported countries in initiating preparations for the implementation of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, seventh edition (BPM7)* framework, under which the compilation of the IIP becomes a standard and integral component of the statistical framework. This has strengthened countries' capacity to sustain methodological improvements, and enhanced readiness to adopt new international standards.

SUCCESS STORIES



BOX 8. Yemen: From Fragility to Function—Rebuilding Yemen’s Data Systems to Enable the IMF’s First Article IV Consultations in Over a Decade

Years of conflict and institutional fragmentation in Yemen severely disrupted the production of reliable economic statistics. External sector statistics were largely unavailable or incomplete, constraining both assessment of external sector developments as well as evidence-based policymaking.

CD support focused on strengthening the Central Bank of Yemen’s ability to compile ESS and reconstruct time series data through close collaboration with the IMF’s Middle East and Central Asia Department (MCD), other IMF technical teams, and key Yemeni stakeholders (such as Ministry of Finance, Customs, and Ministry of Oil). Multiple methods combined global databases, partner country statistics, and estimation techniques to address source data gaps. A key success factor was strong coordination with MCD which ensured alignment between CD and surveillance priorities. This integration enabled data improvements to directly inform economic assessments and policy dialogue.

Hands-on training—through sustained virtual engagement and an in-person mission—further strengthened national capacity in data compilation, validation, and reporting, including methods to disaggregate data between the area controlled by the internationally recognized government (IRG) and the non-IRG area. These efforts enabled the compilation of balance of payments statistics for 2014–2024. This progress, together with similar improvements across other macroeconomic datasets, laid the foundation for the resumption of the Article IV consultation—the first in over a decade. These efforts have been acknowledged at the highest levels of government, with Yemen’s Prime Minister expressing appreciation for the progress achieved in rebuilding Yemen’s statistical capacity and enhancing data availability.⁴

⁴ Paragraph 38 of the [2025 Article IV Consultation Staff Report](#)

STA's work has also been recognized by MCD during the Article IV Board meeting (held on March 31, 2026) as being instrumental to the resumption of surveillance.

Yemen's experience demonstrates how sustained CD, closely integrated with surveillance and supported by strong collaboration with international partners including the World Bank and United Nations agencies, can rebuild essential statistical systems even in fragile and conflict-affected settings. Improved data availability and credibility have strengthened policy analysis, supported re-engagement with the international community, and enhanced the authorities' ability to design informed economic policies and mobilize external support.



BOX 9. Liberia: Modernizing Liberia's External Sector Statistics through Automation and Data Science

Liberia's ESS were affected by large errors and omissions and compilation practices that relied heavily on manual processing and fragmented data sources. These weaknesses reduced the credibility and analytical usefulness of ESS at a time when reliable external accounts were critical for surveillance and policy assessment.

A TA mission delivered to the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) combined methodological improvements with hands-on development of modern data processing tools, marking a major step forward in the country's statistical modernization agenda. A central feature of the mission was the development and implementation of two Python-based applications designed to transform the compilation of balance of payments (BOP) and IIP statistics for the 2020–2024.

The first application automated the processing of complex International Investment Survey data. It introduced a robust validation framework that systematically identifies inconsistencies in reported data, flags potential errors for review, and in some cases applies automated corrections. Once validated, the system generates complete quarterly time series for BOP and IIP statistics, including valuation changes and other flows required for the integrated BOP–IIP framework. It also allows the disaggregation

of annual survey data into quarterly estimates, creating opportunities for more efficient and less burdensome data collection arrangements.

The second application modernized the processing of commercial bank transaction data used in BOP compilation. By applying text pattern recognition and classification algorithms, it replaced a largely manual and less granular process with a more automated and consistent approach. This improved both the speed and accuracy of transaction classification, while reducing the overall compilation burden.

As a direct outcome of the mission, the CBL submitted revised BOP and IIP data for 2020–2023 and new data for 2024. The revisions led to a substantial improvement in data quality, with cumulative Errors and Omissions reduced from –2.7 billion USD to –0.4 billion USD, effectively removing a long-standing negative bias in the external accounts.

The improved statistics are now actively used by the IMF’s Liberia country team for surveillance and analytical purposes, enhancing the reliability of external sector assessments. Beyond immediate data improvements, the mission also strengthened institutional capacity, with the CBL increasingly adopting Python-based tools for statistical compilation and signaling a broader shift toward modern, automated data production systems.

MODULE/WORKSTREAM FACTS

MODULE OBJECTIVE: Access to better and more data to empower decision-making and enhance public transparency and accountability

WORKSTREAM OBJECTIVE(S): Strengthen compilation and dissemination of:

- (i) balance of payments and international investment position statistics (BOP/IIP) to allow policymakers to monitor and assess cross-border risks and vulnerabilities.
- (ii) reserve data template to allow policymakers to monitor and assess cross-border risks and vulnerabilities.
- (iii) external debt statistics to allow policymakers to monitor and assess cross-border position risks, vulnerabilities, and sustainability.
- (iv) coordinated direct investment survey to allow policymakers to monitor and assess financial integration.
- (v) coordinated portfolio investment survey to allow policymakers to monitor and assess financial integration.

KEY TOPICS: External debt sustainability analysis; measurement of trade in goods and services; accuracy of cross-border financial flows and external positions.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED vs ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN: 34 planned CD activities from May 2025 to October 2026, 16 (47 percent) were successfully completed by April 2026, across 15 countries plus one multi-country workshop. Missions covered Sub-Saharan Africa (38 percent), the Middle East and Central Asia (31 percent), the Western Hemisphere (13 percent) and Asia and the Pacific (6 percent).

Addressing Implementation Challenges for Impactful Results

While important progress has been made across all Module I workstreams, several implementation challenges remain. Capacity constraints, persistent data gaps, weak source systems, and coordination challenges tend to slow reform, especially in fragile contexts. Addressing these constraints is essential to consolidating gains and sustaining results.

To address these challenges, STA is strengthening its CD business model to make it more medium-term, targeted, agile, and innovative; and with a sharper focus on prioritization and impact. The measures below are intended to reduce implementation risks and improve the sustainability of results.

- **Capacity and continuity.** In many LLMICs, especially in national statistical offices, high staff turnover, limited technical skills, weak IT systems, and competing priorities make it difficult to sustain reforms. To help address these constraints, STA will expand the use of digital tools, peer learning, knowledge sharing, simplified workflows, and online learning in additional languages. Further, drawing on the positive impact of joint D4D-RCDC activities and combined TA and training missions (blended CD), STA will increase mission staffing strength to better support these delivery models where necessary. Further, continuous engagement—which remained an important component of D4D-II delivery in FY26, providing structured, light-touch support between in-country TA missions— will be stepped up to help sustain reform momentum, address implementation challenges, and support progress toward workplan objectives.
- **Coordination and data sharing.** Weak interagency coordination, legal barriers to data sharing, unclear mandates, and differing institutional incentives slow reform implementation. Fragmented data ecosystems also limit access to the source data needed for macroeconomic and financial statistics. STA will address these constraints by embedding change management, adaptive leadership, and stakeholder engagement into CD delivery to strengthen coordination and ownership. Innovation pilots on data use will further improve data accessibility and usability, while targeted advocacy with government stakeholders will help build support for greater investment in statistical modernization and to tackle institutional issues such as coordination and data sharing. These advocacy efforts will be sharpened by stronger institutional assessments using the IMF’s recently updated Data Quality Assessment Framework.
- **Ownership and accountability.** Limited ownership and accountability by authorities often reflect broader challenges in securing buy-in for transformational reforms. STA will address these issues more explicitly at the project design stage and monitor them throughout implementation. Its project design process already includes assessment and mitigation of capacity and institutional risks, including political buy-in. At the outset, project managers are asked to specify mitigation measures if key risks materialize, then review and update those assessments as conditions change. They will also be

encouraged to revisit these risks more frequently and discuss them with authorities during missions and meetings.

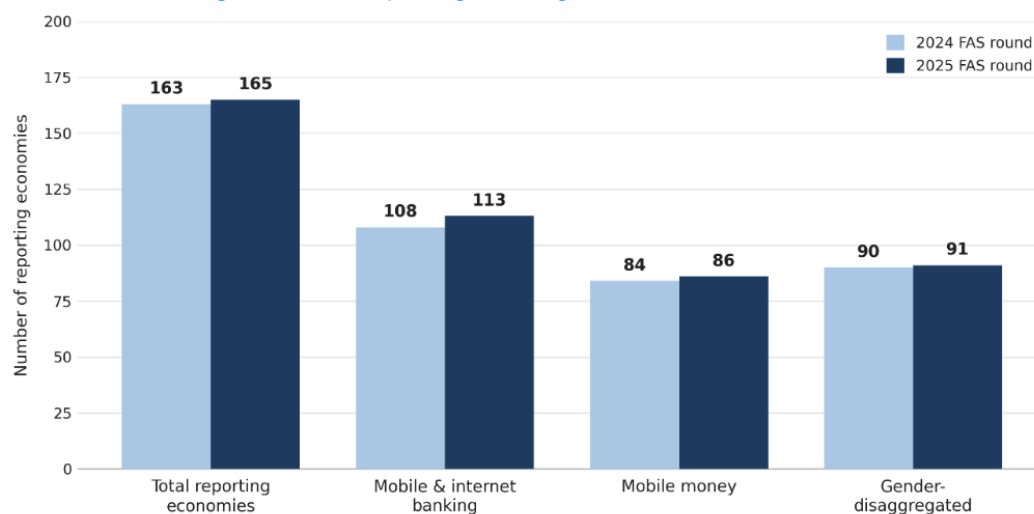
- **CD-surveillance integration.** STA’s efforts to strengthen CD-surveillance integration through more granular data adequacy assessments are helping reduce implementation risks. STA will increasingly use detailed data adequacy “heatmaps” to identify sectors and issues where data gaps constrain macroeconomic analysis, policy advice, and reform priorities. The Data Adequacy Assessment (DAA)—rolled out in 2024—is directly embedded into the IMF’s core Article IV surveillance process to make data evaluation more structured and transparent. These assessments help gauge the likely impact of technical assistance and training, frame country engagement around surveillance-relevant data, and show more clearly how CD supports stronger policy analysis and reform objectives. STA is aiming to strengthen this integration further by linking these assessments more closely to CD planning and dialogue.

MODULE 2

Enhanced Financial Inclusion Data for Policy

As the financial landscape evolves, the FAS continues to deliver critical data that underpins financial inclusion policy. In FY26, the FAS continued to provide a unique cross-country dataset on access to and use of financial services. Reporting remained broad in scope and global in reach. For the 2025 FAS round, 165 economies reported (up from 163 in 2024), bringing total coverage to 193 economies, including first-time reporting by Liechtenstein. Reporting also increased for mobile money (86 economies) and gender-disaggregated data (91 economies), while mobile and internet banking expanded to 113 economies in the 2025 round (Figure 2).

Figure 2. FAS reporting coverage, 2024 and 2025 rounds



Source: IMF Financial Access Survey.

Significant progress was achieved in strengthening FAS’ analytical depth, policy relevance, and global coordination, laying a strong foundation for the planned modernization in 2027. A major milestone was the successful implementation of the second FAS pilot in 2025—following the completion of an initial pilot in 2024—which tested 324 variables across 95 economies. This substantially expanded the scope of financial inclusions data, incorporating new dimensions on usage, pricing, and risk across traditional institutions, fintechs, insurers, and pension funds, along with consumer protection. The pilot also introduced more granular insights on individuals and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including gender and income-disaggregated data. The findings highlighted definitional gaps and uneven data availability across economies and will inform the planned FAS revamp.

In parallel, coordinated efforts⁵ to improve measurement of fintech-enabled financial inclusion also advanced with the launch of the template and definitions for the G20 Data

⁵ With the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and the Financial Stability Board (FSB).

Gaps Initiative 3 (DGI-3) Recommendation 12. Submissions began in December 2025 from economies that committed to the first target marking an important step toward closing longstanding data gaps in this rapidly evolving area and strengthening the global evidence base for policymaking. Economies committed to the second target are expected to participate by 2027.

The use and impact of FAS data remained strong. It ranked 7th among 24 IMF datasets (based on iData downloads, December 2025). Further, in the April 2026 FAS multiregional seminar, more than half of the 82 participating economies that responded to a usage survey reported using FAS data for analysis—reflecting the growing role of FAS as a key input into policy discussions on financial inclusion, access, and stability.

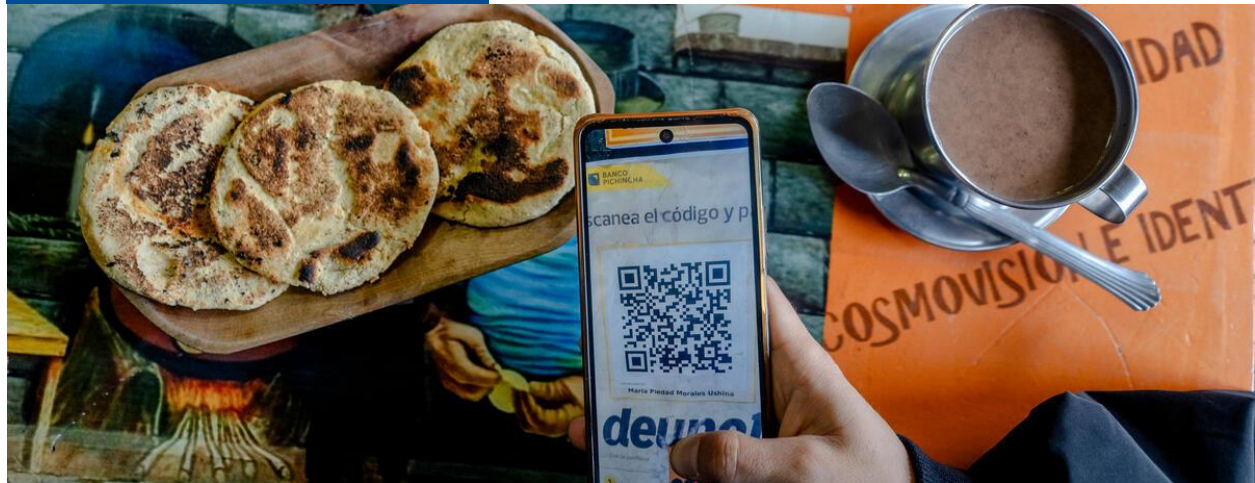
New initiatives have further enhanced the policy value of financial inclusion data.⁶ The development of a prototype Financial Access Data Ecosystem is paving the way for integrating supply- and demand-side financial inclusion datasets into a unified portal, improving accessibility and usability. At the same time, the Financial Health Data Framework (FHDF), aimed at measuring financial health and quantifying its macroeconomic impact is advancing efforts to measure financial well-being and link it to macroeconomic outcomes. These two D4D-funded flagship projects are expected to be completed in FY27 and will represent an important step toward broadening the policy relevance of financial inclusion metrics.

Strategic partnerships continue to play a critical role in expanding FAS' reach and effectiveness. Collaboration with international organizations and standard setting bodies has strengthened, resulting in stronger identification of policy applications and securing technical collaborations to the revamped, thematic [FAS Annual Report](#). Key partners included the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI), the International Association of Money Transfer Networks (IAMTN), the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), the Cambridge Centre for Alternative Finance (CCAF), the World Bank, and the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Advocate for Financial Health (UNSGSA). Outreach and CD efforts through advisory group engagement, regional workshops, and technical dialogue have helped ensure that countries are better equipped to report, interpret and apply FAS data in policymaking context.

Overall, these achievements represent a significant step forward in enhancing the coverage, quality, and policy relevance of financial inclusion data, positioning the FAS as an increasingly important tool for supporting evidence-based decision-making and monitoring financial sector development globally. Boxes 10 and 11 demonstrate the analytical insights gained through FAS data.

⁶ Starting in FY26 STA is receiving support from Gates Foundation for a four-year FAS project (January 2026–May 2030) that complements D4D-funded FAS activities by supporting: (i) new variable development (related to merchant payments, competition, and consumer protection); (ii) CD (including technical assistance missions); (iii) enhanced analysis and reporting (including through country reports), and (iv) the design and piloting of a digitalized FAS data collection system.

SUCCESS STORIES



BOX 10: Expanding mobile money reporting to support financial inclusion policy

The rapid growth of mobile money has transformed how financial services are delivered in many developing economies, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, registered mobile money accounts increased from about 186 per 100 adults in 2020 to 248 in 2024, a rise of about 34 percent. This is now more than twice the number of regular deposit accounts in the region, which is about 120 per 100 adults.

Country-level FAS data further illustrate the scale and growth of mobile money use in several Sub-Saharan African economies. In Ghana, mobile money transactions increased from about 151 per adult in 2020 to 389 in 2024; in Benin, from 81 to 301; in Rwanda, from 88 to 284; in Senegal, from 57 to 251; and in Zambia, from 66 to 240. These figures show how FAS data help policymakers monitor not only access to mobile money accounts, but also the growing use of digital financial services for everyday transactions.

Despite this, in many of these economies, cross-country reporting on mobile money has remained incomplete. Without more consistent data, policymakers and regulators face limits in tracking how digital financial services are expanding, identifying access gaps, and assessing how these developments should inform financial inclusion and payments policies.

The number of countries reporting mobile money data has increased through sustained engagement with reporting economies. As of October 2025, reporting economies reached 86. Sub-Saharan Africa remained the strongest reporting region, with 41 of 44 reporters in the region providing mobile money data. Each additional reporter improves the usefulness of the dataset for cross-country comparison and regional benchmarking, and strengthens the evidence base for monitoring a part of the

financial system that is becoming increasingly important for access, payments, and digital financial inclusion. This work combined direct outreach, support through the IMF's FAS Advisory Group, and pilot exercises to test expanded reporting and identify practical challenges in data compilation.

Better mobile money data can help authorities monitor the spread of digital financial services. In addition, these data can identify areas where usage remains limited, and inform discussions on digital payments, inclusion strategies, and related risks. The steady expansion of mobile money reporting shows that sustained technical engagement can improve data availability even where national statistical capacity remains constrained.



BOX 11. Botswana and Colombia: Strengthening financial inclusion data through better institutional coordination

Stronger national coordination improves reporting to the FAS and enhances national authorities' ability to identify gaps in financial access. This supports monitoring of financial inclusion across specific groups and strengthens the evidence base for policy discussions. A recurring constraint is that information is often dispersed across multiple institutions or departments within a single authority. Central banks, supervisory agencies, telecom regulators, and other public bodies may each hold part of the picture. Without integration, countries face limits in reporting and in the policy and supervisory value of the data.

Botswana and Colombia illustrate how stronger coordination can produce more comprehensive data. During the 2025 pilot data collection, Botswana reported about 60 percent of variables and Colombia about 62 percent, making them the strongest reporters in their respective regions. Both presented at the April 2026 multiregional virtual workshop, sharing challenges and good practices and supporting peer learning. In Botswana, a coordinated model spanning commercial banks, a statutory bank, the Non-Bank Financial Institutions Regulatory Authority, the Communications Regulatory Authority, and the Department for Cooperatives Development—supported by regular

follow-up, clear guidance, institution-level validation, and memoranda of understanding—strengthened data collection. Colombia similarly demonstrated how coordination across banking, insurance, and pensions data systems within the Superintendencia Financiera can transform fragmented inputs into more usable supervisory and policy information.

These examples show, in practical terms, how stronger institutional arrangements can improve both data availability and the usefulness of financial inclusion data for monitoring, supervision, and policy formulation.

MODULE/WORKSTREAM FACTS

MODULE OBJECTIVE: Support global financial inclusion policymaking in the face of evolving financial services and needs, by sustaining and improving the FAS database in terms of quality, reporting, coverage and usage

WORKSTREAM OBJECTIVE: Continue to support global financial inclusion policymaking in the face of evolving financial services and needs, by sustaining and improving the FAS database in terms of quality, reporting, coverage, and usage.

KEY TOPICS: FAS Expansion and policy applications, country-level use cases, cross-country comparability gains

WORKSHOPS PLANNED vs WORKSHOPS UNDERTAKEN: 3 planned CD activities from May 2025 to October 2026, 1 (33 percent) was successfully completed by April 2026.

MODULE 3

Expanding Global Access to Statistics Training

The online learning curriculum under D4D-II is expanding both its reach and depth, reinforcing its role as a core pillar of STA's CD delivery. This expansion is driven by both language accessibility and content modernization aligned with evolving international statistical standards. A major component of this effort is the translation of key online courses into Arabic, significantly broadening accessibility in the MENAP region. The Arabic version of the Monetary and Financial Statistics (MFSx) online course—the first time this content has been delivered in Arabic—was successfully launched in mid-April 2026, marking an important milestone in expanding regional accessibility. The Arabic Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIx) online course is on track for release by end-June/early July 2026. Development of the revised Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (BOP/IIPx) and External Debt Statistics (EDSx) modules, factored into the workplan to ensure full methodological alignment with the latest global standards under the BPM7 and 2025 SNA frameworks, is progressing as planned, with both expected to be finalized and launched in FY27.

The online learning curriculum continues to demonstrate strong global reach across regions and country income groups (Figure 3 and Figure 4). Participation is particularly strong in LLMICs, which account for the largest share of learners. Overall, more than 83 percent of all participants originate from LLMICs, underscoring the program's alignment with D4D II priorities. Notably, 17 percent of the active participants come from FCS, highlighting the curriculum's ability to reach some of the most capacity-constrained environments.

Blended learning approaches are increasingly being integrated into IMF CD, combining online learning resources with in-person TA missions and workshops to strengthen impact, improve efficiency, and support more sustained country engagement. Online learning increasingly serves as a gateway to deeper country engagement, helping authorities build foundational knowledge before TA missions and policy discussions, while reinforcing learning during and after in-person engagements. Online courses, including National Accounts Statistics (NASx), International Standards and Accounting (ISAx), Producer Price Index (PPIx), and Government Finance Statistics (GFSx) are now regularly integrated into missions and workshops to improve efficiency and allow face-to-face training to focus on more advanced methodological and country-specific issues. For example, in Jordan, PPIx materials on testing the reliability of customs data for export and import price index (XMPI) compilation were adapted to analyze Jordan's trade data, supporting the compilation of a new customs-based XMPI.

Online learning videos and materials are also embedded directly into workshop presentations and exercises. This was done for example, in ISA workshops delivered through STI, SARTTAC, and more recently in Uganda. Feedback from online assessments helps identify areas where participants face difficulties, informing updates to in-person training materials and delivery methods. After missions, self-paced modules reinforce learning and support continued application on the job, while also enabling more advanced participants to explore topics in greater depth. This approach is increasingly

being mainstreamed across the departments, including in the GFS workstream which is leveraging the SOEs component of GFSx to support TA missions in response to growing demand. To further support IMF economists and country teams, the online learning program also developed a new resource guide, *Online Learning: Capacity Development for Surveillance: A Guide for Economists*. The guide provides area department economists with a curated menu of online learning resources aligned with surveillance priorities and policy recommendations.

Microlearning continues to serve as a powerful complement to structured online courses, enhancing accessibility, retention, and sustained engagement. As of end-April 2026, the IMF Institute Learning YouTube channel recorded 21.4K subscribers, reflecting steady growth in demand for flexible, on-demand learning formats. The statistics-related content is a particularly strong component of this offering. A total of 298 video clips derived directly from the online learning curriculum account for more than 52 percent of all available content on the channel. These materials have been organized into 70 dedicated playlists, which together have generated over 21,948 views, while total views across the 298 individual clips have reached nearly 132,512 by April 2026.

Overall, online learning activities under D4D II aim to shift the focus from content expansion alone toward measurable improvements in accessibility and sustained usage. Early evidence indicates strong demand across country income groups and regions, with particularly meaningful uptake in countries where traditional in-person training capacity is limited. This positions online learning and microlearning as increasingly central instruments in strengthening global statistical capacity at scale.

Figure 3. Participants to the D4D-Funded Online Courses, by Region (FY20 – FY26)

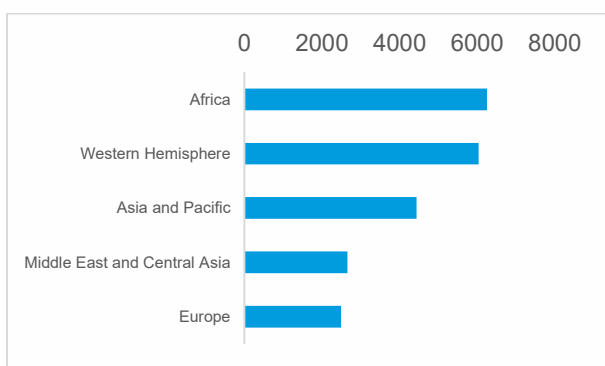
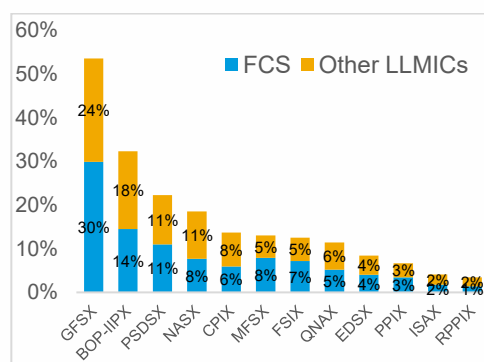


Figure 4. Participants from FCS and LLMICs to the D4D-Funded Online Learning Curriculum FY20-FY26 (in Percent)



Source: IMF's Institute for Capacity Development, authors calculation. Data as of May 5, 2026

MODULE/WORKSTREAM FACTS

MODULE OBJECTIVE: Expand global reach of statistics training by updating and expanding the structured online learning curriculum.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED vs ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN: 4 planned online learning activities from May 2025 to October 2026; 1 was successfully completed by April 2026.

MODULE 4

Strengthened Policy Through Enhanced Data Transparency and Accessibility

SUBMODULE: DATA STANDARDS

In the D4D II's first work program, no activities were originally planned under the Data Standards submodule for FY26. This area was primarily covered through an ongoing Japan Subaccount (JSA)-funded project.⁷ However, Somalia was added as a single, stand-alone activity under this submodule, endorsed on a lapse-of-time basis, in response to strong country demand for support that could not be accommodated under the JSA framework (country eligibility). This intervention therefore filled a critical gap, ensuring continuity of support for priority data dissemination needs in a fragile and conflict-affected setting.

Somalia: Strengthening Data Dissemination through Expanded National Summary Data Page (NSDP) Coverage

Somalia significantly strengthened its data dissemination system, with notable improvements in coverage, timeliness, and institutional capacity. NSDP coverage expanded from 7 to 11 of the 15 e-GDDS recommended categories, alongside two additional encouraged categories. The authorities committed to progressively addressing remaining gaps which include improving the periodicity and timeliness of data across e-GDDS categories.

Institutional capacity for sustained dissemination was also strengthened. Agencies improved their practical use of the Open Data Platform (ODP), clarified roles and responsibilities for NSDP maintenance, and enhanced coordination arrangements to support ongoing data updates and dissemination.⁸ In addition, the engagement established a clear pathway toward SDDS requirements, aligning recent improvements with Somalia's longer-term statistical development and data transparency objectives.

The activity was delivered jointly with the African Development Bank (AfDB), leveraging its ODP for NSDP dissemination. It was jointly funded by the D4D Fund and the Somalia Country Fund and was held in Kenya due to security-related travel restrictions. It marked the first use of D4D II funding for the data standards submodule in FY26.

⁷ Japan (through the JSA) is financing a project aimed at strengthening selected countries' data dissemination practices through the IMF Data Standards Initiative (DSI) which consists of three ascending tiers—the enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS), the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), and the SDDS Plus, with more stringent requirements for the higher tiers in data coverage, periodicity, and timeliness. This project ends on 31 December 2026, at which point the objectives will be folded into the D4D II.

⁸ NSDP is an IMF-supported standardized webpage under the SDDS that consolidates a country's key macroeconomic and financial data in one accessible online location.

SUBMODULE: SDMX

Efforts to modernize data dissemination and governance are significantly improving the transparency, accessibility, and usability of official statistics. In many LLMICs, data dissemination has historically relied on static formats such as PDFs and fragmented dissemination channels. These legacy systems limit timeliness, reduce usability, and constrain the ability of policymakers and external users to fully exploit available data. Ongoing support is helping countries transition toward international best practices, including SDMX-based data exchange, Application Programming Interface (API)-enabled dissemination, and integrated data platforms that support automated and interoperable systems. These reforms are also laying the groundwork for AI-ready statistical ecosystems, where data can be more easily discovered, combined, and analyzed.

CD is the central driver of this transformation. Through strategic partnerships particularly with the AfDB, D4D II has supported regional workshops and targeted TA. Two major regional workshops in sub-Saharan Africa held in Ethiopia (with the UNECA in July 2025) and Mauritius (with the IMF's Africa Training Institute in December 2025) brought together nearly 70 officials from over 20 countries and regional institutions, including national statistical offices, central banks, and ministries of finance. These workshops focused on practical SDMX data modeling and preparation for migration to the AfDB's Open Data Platform (ODP 2.0), a modern, SDMX-compliant dissemination system designed to automate data exchange and improve discoverability and usability.

The training was highly applied, with participants engaging in hands-on exercises, real-time data modeling, and peer-to-peer learning. This approach significantly strengthens technical capacity while also building institutional confidence to implement new dissemination standards. Feedback from participants highlighted both the practicality of the training and a clear shift in demand toward simplified, single-channel dissemination systems. There is also growing interest in leveraging AI-enabled tools such as StatGPT⁹ once data structures are standardized and machine-readable.

The integration of regional training with immediate, follow-up TA at the country level is proving effective. In Mauritius, this innovative model was further strengthened through a TA mission conducted jointly with the AfDB during the week immediately following the ATI workshop. The mission supported the Bank of Mauritius, Ministry of Finance, and Statistics Mauritius in implementing the AfDB's ODP 2.0 for their main statistical products.¹⁰ Including the three core data-producing agencies in a single mission, immediately after their participation in the regional workshop, ensured strong continuity between training and implementation and enabled rapid, system-wide progress. This integrated approach has proven highly effective in translating CD into

⁹ StatGPT, an initiative by STA, leverages Large Language Models (LLM) – which act smart translators between human language and official statistical databases - not to generate statistics, but to generate structured queries against API of official statistical agencies. It ensures that users receive the exact published figures, every time, while benefiting from natural language interaction. Link to StatGPT paper [StatGPT: AI for Official Statistics](#)

¹⁰ The TA mission to Mauritius was not funded by D4D II.

tangible system upgrades and demonstrates a scalable model for strengthening data dissemination across national statistical systems.

This experience has underscored the value of engaging all key data-producing agencies simultaneously, particularly when introducing system-wide reforms in data governance and dissemination. It also demonstrates the efficiency gains that can be achieved when training and implementation are sequenced as part of an integrated delivery model rather than standalone interventions.

Support is expanding beyond Africa to strengthen data governance frameworks and guide the development of modern data platforms. Forthcoming TA to Sri Lanka will support its central bank in advancing its medium-term data modernization program. This includes the design of a centralized data platform, strengthening of data governance arrangements, and implementation of SDMX-compliant dissemination practices. The mission will also develop an action plan to guide sequencing and implementation, ensuring alignment between institutional capacity, technical architecture, and dissemination objectives.

Overall, the impact of these efforts is already becoming evident. Countries are progressively shifting from fragmented, manual dissemination systems toward integrated, automated platforms that improve timeliness, accessibility, and transparency of official statistics. This enhances governments' ability to monitor economic developments more effectively, identify emerging risks earlier, and design more responsive policy interventions. Improved transparency also strengthens public trust and supports investor confidence.

The move toward structured, machine-readable data is unlocking significant opportunities for advanced analytics. These include areas such as AI-enabled search and retrieval, cross-dataset integration, and real-time analysis. As more LLMICs adopt these practices, the gap with advanced economies is narrowing. This contributes to stronger statistical systems globally and, ultimately, to more informed, timely, and effective economic policymaking.

SUCCESS STORY



BOX 12. Big Data for Macroeconomic Statistics: Building Capacity for Real-Time Economic Monitoring in Africa

The IMF Big Data Center, in partnership with the African Development Bank’s Data Innovation Lab, delivered the second “Big Data for Macroeconomic Statistics” workshop at the African Training Institute in Mauritius in May 2025, significantly strengthening countries’ capacity to use innovative data sources for economic monitoring. The workshop brought together 33 participants from national statistical offices, central banks, and regional institutions.

The training was highly practical and hands-on, equipping participants with tools to develop high-frequency indicators and nowcasts of GDP and trade using non-traditional data sources such as satellite imagery, AIS shipping data, and web-based information. Participants developed concrete, country-relevant use cases, including Consumer Price Index (CPI) modernization using web-scraped and barcode data, sentiment analysis of monetary policy communications, AIS-based trade monitoring, and the use of satellite and drone imagery for agricultural statistics.

Learning outcomes were strong and measurable, with assessment scores increasing from 29 percent pre-course to 88 percent post-course, alongside an overall satisfaction rating of 4.8 out of 5. Importantly, participants left with practical applications that can be integrated into national statistical production processes, supporting a shift from experimentation to operational use.

The workshop also helped catalyze institutional momentum for innovation. Participants highlighted that IMF engagement on Big Data sends a strong signal to senior management, helping build support for adopting new methodologies. Strong demand for follow-up TA and requests for deeper engagement—including country-level projects—underscore readiness to advance implementation. A pipeline of project

proposals is now being developed in collaboration with the IMF Big Data Center and the AfDB.

Overall, the initiative is enhancing the timeliness, granularity, and relevance of economic data, enabling earlier detection of economic trends and strengthening real-time monitoring and policy decision-making.

MODULE/WORKSTREAM FACTS

MODULE OBJECTIVE: Strengthen data transparency, as a public good, by helping countries begin participating in and/or advancing through the three tiers of the IMF Data Standards Initiatives.

WORKSTREAM OBJECTIVE(S):

- (i) Data Dissemination: Implement the e-GDDS; Subscribe to SDDS; Adhere to the SDDS Plus.
- (ii) SDMX and Data Use: Modern dissemination practices and tools provide open access to key macro financial data to ensure these data are discovered, understood, and used by policymakers, researchers, and citizens.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED vs ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN: 6 planned CD activities from May 2025 to October 2026, 5 (83 percent) were successfully completed by April 2026.

MODULE 5

Enhancing Environmental and Climate Change Statistics

Macro-critical climate and environmental indicators help drive policy outcomes on macroeconomic stability, fiscal sustainability, and financial resilience. Building on the experience gained through the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)-funded project—which will end on October 31, 2026—and the IMF’s Institute of Capacity Development (ICD) training courses on environment and climate change statistics, the D4D-II Module V on Environmental and Climate Change Statistics (ECCS) is scaling up these gains by embedding data improvements directly into IMF surveillance and programs. Crucially, linking ECCS CD to IMF programs—and in particular to the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF)—and IMF surveillance work—provides a strong impetus for strengthening ECCS statistical programs. It embeds data reforms within IMF program conditionality, anchors it in national ownership, and creates a direct link between better climate statistics and better policy outcomes.¹¹

Diagnostic-type activities in FY26 have proven instrumental in setting priorities, identifying data gaps, and anchoring the ECCS work program in broader macroeconomic and financial policy frameworks. In **The Gambia**, a February 2026 diagnostic mission—conducted in support of the RSF program and its data-related reform measures—assessed climate-related data availability and institutional arrangements, identified priority sectors, and produced concrete results including a significant increase in staffing for environment statistics. In **Chad**, participation in the IMF Climate Policy Diagnostic (CPD) mission resulted in environment and climate data recommendations being embedded throughout the report, including a dedicated chapter on data—demonstrating how data underpins policy recommendations and can be fully integrated into IMF operational work.¹² Both of these examples are described in more detail below (see Box 13).

A key regional milestone was a workshop in Korea which focused on measuring disaster risks and impacts. Organized with the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia Pacific (UN-SIAP), the workshop in October 2025 brought together participants from national statistics offices (NSOs), disasters management organizations and central banks from across Asia and the Pacific. The workshop strengthened participants' ability to assess climate-risk data gaps and highlighted common institutional and technical challenges, including fragmented data sources, weak interagency coordination, limited spatial granularity, and barriers to integrating climate, economic, and financial datasets. The discussions reinforced the importance of coordinated institutional mechanisms,

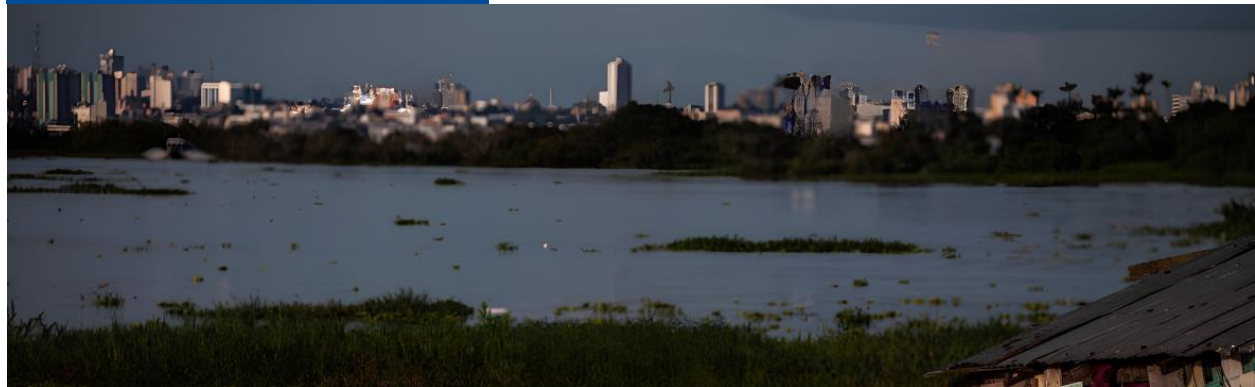
¹¹ The Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF) is an IMF lending instrument that provides long-term financing to support countries' reforms aimed at addressing structural challenges related to climate change and pandemic preparedness, including strengthening macro-critical policy frameworks and data systems.

¹² CPDs provide the analytical and policy foundation for climate-related reform measures that are negotiated with the authorities as part of the RSF program. They also provide inputs into Article IV Climate Deep Dives.

improved data interoperability, and the use of geospatial and hazard-related datasets to support macro financial analysis.

Going forward, D4D-II will continue to build on lessons from a SECO-supported ECCS project and early Module V experiences. The work program will emphasize institutional coordination, international collaboration, and practical diagnostics to support countries in embedding macro-relevant ECCS into regular statistical production processes. In addition to strengthening institutional frameworks, the work program will support development of technical skills in line with evolving international standards, including SNA 2025, BPM7, the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA), and forthcoming updates to Government Finance Statistics and Monetary and Financial Statistics Manuals. An online course on Natural Resource Accounting will also be developed, with collaboration being explored with the UN and the OECD.

SUCCESS STORIES



BOX 13. The Gambia and Chad Advancing Climate and Environmental Statistics to Support Climate Risk Analysis and Policy

As climate-related risks increasingly affect macroeconomic performance and financial stability, the demand for timely, reliable, and integrated climate and environmental statistics continues to grow. Yet in many countries, relevant data on energy, water, land use, natural resources, and climate impacts remain fragmented across institutions and are often produced for sectoral or project-specific purposes. Strengthening institutional coordination and embedding these statistics within national statistical systems are therefore essential to support climate risk analysis, evidence-based policymaking, and the design of effective adaptation and resilience strategies.

The Gambia and Chad missions illustrate how D4D Fund-supported engagements are helping strengthen coordination and build more integrated climate data systems. In The Gambia, a diagnostic engagement under the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF) found that multiple institutions—including the Gambia Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, utilities, and sector agencies—produced relevant data, but largely on an ad hoc basis, not digitalized and with limited integration. The engagement highlighted the need for a high-level inter-agency coordination mechanism, stronger data-sharing arrangements, and integration of climate and environmental statistics into the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Priority areas included water and energy balances and accounts, natural resources accounts (e.g., fisheries accounts), and hazard-related statistics to support climate risk analysis and macroeconomic policymaking. A tangible early outcome was the increase in dedicated environment statistics staff at the Gambia Bureau of Statistics.

The Chad mission similarly demonstrated how climate statistics can be effectively integrated into broader national statistical and policy frameworks. Through a multi-department Climate Policy Diagnostic (CPD) mission—involving both the IMF's Fiscal

Affairs Department, the Strategy, Policy and Review Department, and the Statistics Department (STA)—statistical priorities were integrated directly into climate policy discussions. Participation by STA was key to ensuring that data considerations were effectively embedded into the program design. The CPD serves as a precursor to RSF negotiations, laying the analytical and institutional groundwork for future program engagement. The mission recommended establishing a dedicated environment and climate change statistics unit within the National Institute for Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED), supported by a geospatial data unit drawing on the mapping exercise in support of the forthcoming censuses. Priority areas included land cover accounts, water balance and accounts, energy balance and accounts, and indicators to monitor Chad’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The recommendations aimed to shift climate data production from fragmented project-based efforts toward a more coordinated and nationally owned statistical framework.

These examples show how stronger institutional coordination can improve both the availability and the policy relevance of climate and environmental statistics, supporting better climate risk assessment, macroeconomic analysis, and evidence-based policymaking.

MODULE/WORKSTREAM FACTS

MODULE OBJECTIVE: Strengthen compilation and dissemination of select macro-relevant environmental and climate change statistics.

WORKSTREAM OBJECTIVE(S): Strengthened compilation and dissemination of select macro-relevant environmental and climate change statistics

ACTIVITIES PLANNED vs ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN: 7 planned CD activities from May 2025 to October 2026, 3 (43 percent) were successfully completed by April 2026, across 2 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and a multi-country workshop covering Asia and the Pacific.

Financial Situation of the D4D Fund

At the conclusion of the first fiscal year of the first work plan under D4D-II, the financial position remains sound and underpinned by strong donor support. To date, the current phase brings together eight contributing partners—China, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, and Switzerland—who have signed agreements totaling \$23.7 million against an overall fundraising target of \$45 million, of which \$17.6 million has been received to date. (Table 1). This leaves a remaining funding gap of \$21.1 million, after factoring in internal transfers from the first phase. The IMF remains actively engaged with existing and prospective partners to close this gap, with a view to ensuring full delivery of the Phase II program over its five-year horizon. Continued donor engagement will be critical to sustaining momentum, supporting the expansion of activities under the new modules, and maintaining the quality and reach of CD envisaged under the work plan. As of end-April 2026, the cash balance stood at \$11.3 million. Together with additional disbursements from China and Luxembourg received since then, the next 18-month workplan can be comfortably covered.

Table 1. Financial Contributions Report for Phase II

As of March 31, 2026 (in \$)

Agreement/Amendment Information				In U.S. Dollars		
Partners	Agreement Currency	Amount	U.S.Dollars	Received	Requested	Future Requests ^{1/}
Partners						
China	USD	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
China	USD	2,090,277	2,090,277	2,090,277		
Japan	USD	2,800,000	2,800,000	1,400,000		1,400,000
Korea	USD	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		
Korea	USD	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		
Luxembourg	EUR	1,500,000	1,648,533	1,680,517		
Netherlands	USD	1,179,245	1,179,245	1,179,245		
NORAD Dept for Climate, Nature and the Private Sector	USD	5,800,000	5,800,000	987,830		4,812,170
Saudi Arabia	USD	2,896,615	2,896,615	2,896,615		
Switzerland	CHF	2,000,000	2,275,831	2,369,518		
Partners Total			23,690,501	17,604,002	-	6,212,170
Internal Transfers^{2/}						
Germany			90,902	90,902		
Korea			33,115	33,115		
Luxembourg			94,850	94,850		
Internal Transfers			218,867	218,867	-	-
Grand Total			23,909,368	17,822,869	-	6,212,170
Program Document Budget			45,000,000			
			(21,090,632)			

1/ The future contributions amount is set to zero for completed installments.

2/ Refers to transfers from one program to another (e.g., phase rollover).

Proposed Workplan and Budget: FY27–FY28Q2

The proposed 18-month workplan, submitted for endorsement by the D4D Steering Committee, reflects a focused approach to consolidating and scaling implementation gains while responding to evolving country demand and emerging priorities. The workplan reflects continued strong demand from D4D-II beneficiary countries and maintains a strong focus on strengthening macroeconomic and financial statistics in LLMICs and FCSs. It also reflects expanding support in other areas identified under the D4D-II Program Document, including data standards, data use, and ECCS. Moreover, it highlights key areas of continuity and adjustment across workstreams, ensuring that resources are aligned with the most critical statistical development needs. This section outlines the strategic priorities and planned activities across modules and submodules, with additional detail provided in Annex II.

A budget of \$16 M is proposed for this second 18-month work program, within the total D4D-II envelope of \$45 million over five years. If the 18-month indicative budget is fully utilized, resource use at the midpoint of the phase will absorb 45 percent of the total envelope, and 86 percent of the current contributing partners' commitments which stand at US\$ 23.7 M as of April 30, 2026. The proposed work plan (FY27-FY28Q2) is ambitious and is anchored in the D4D-II's strategic results framework to ensure measurable progress and impact; and aligns with the IMF global policy agenda priorities. Key drivers of the work plan are highlighted below:

- **Module 1 (Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns) will continue to account for the largest share of the D4D-II work program.** Following the launch of the updated international methodological standards for the national and international accounts in March 2025, STA undertook a series of regional workshops to assess implementation readiness, and gauge CD demands. The D4D-II work programs in national accounts and ESS will respond to these demands. The focus on building core macroeconomic statistics will also continue by developing new—and improving existing—price indexes, increasing support for HFIs and GDP benchmarking, and strengthening fiscal and public debt statistics with a strong emphasis on building capacity in FCS.
- **Module II (FAS) will deliver critical data that underpins financial inclusion policy.** Key modernization initiatives, including the development of a prototype Financial Access Data Ecosystem and the Financial Health Data Framework, will bolster the scope and coverage of the database, and further strengthen its analytical depth and policy relevance. The work program also caters for additional outreach through regional workshops.
- **Module III (Online Learning) will strengthen the global reach of the statistics online learning curriculum by translation of key courses into Arabic, French and Spanish.** The work plans also cover aligning existing courses with the updated methodological standards (BPM7, 2025 SNA), and developing courses in new policy-relevant areas (i.e., on international reserves and SOE debt and fiscal risks).

- **Activities under Module IV (Data Dissemination and Use) are projected to increase significantly compared to the previous work plan.** This reflects: (i) integration of the data standards workstream into the D4D-II as the Japan-funded project on data standards ends; (ii) deeper country support for SDMX migration and implementation; and (iii) strengthening CD impact, monitoring and user impact analysis as recommended in the external evaluation of D4D-I. This will be done through pilot change management and data use awareness workshops/country activities as part of a broader innovation for impact strategy being rolled out by the STA.
- **The D4D-II work plans for Module V (Environmental and Climate Change Statistics) will also be scaled up as an existing Switzerland-supported pilot project ends in October 2026.** CD activities will build on the lessons of the pilot, with a stronger push for inter-institutional collaboration within a country; and with deeper linkages to IMF surveillance and lending.

The summary below provides an overview of the proposed activities by module.

MODULE I: ADDRESSING DATA NEEDS TO EMPOWER POLICYMAKING

SUBMODULE: REAL SECTOR STATISTICS

Workstream: Prices

Price statistics underpin inflation measurement, real sector analysis, and financial stability monitoring. D4D-II support focuses on CPI, PPI/XMPI, and property price indices (RPPI), with emphasis on improving coverage, updating weights and methodologies, and strengthening alignment with international standards. CD will combine TA missions, regional workshops, and online learning, including support for new or rebased indices and improved data sources. Over FY27–FY28Q2, 26 activities are planned (20 country engagements, 2 regional workshops, and 4 placeholders), with priority given to CPI upgrades (e.g., Bhutan, Lebanon, Namibia, Lao PDR), development of property price indices (e.g., Bolivia, Honduras, Jordan), new or updated PPIs (e.g., Egypt, Pakistan, Sri Lanka), and expansion of services and construction price indices (e.g., India, Philippines, Bhutan).

Workstream: High-Frequency Indicators (HFIs)

HFIs improve near real-time monitoring of economic activity and strengthen short-term macroeconomic surveillance. The work program supports countries in developing or enhancing HFIs using administrative, survey, and alternative data, ensuring consistency with national accounts and sustainable institutional arrangements. Activities emphasize methodological robustness, dissemination, and policy use. Over FY27–FY28Q2, 15 activities are planned (8 country engagements, 1 regional workshops, and 6 placeholders). Planned FY27 work includes support for existing HFIs (Bhutan, Bolivia, Lebanon, Sri Lanka), a regional big data workshop, and development of new indicators (The Gambia, Lesotho, Morocco, Sri Lanka), and six demand-driven placeholders. A regional workshop on big data will support the use of alternative data sources for official statistics.

Workstream: National Accounts Benchmarking and Rebasings

This workstream strengthens GDP and macroeconomic statistics through improved source data, updated methodologies, and alignment with the 2025 SNA. It focuses on rebasing exercises, SUTs, sector accounts, and improved coverage of informal, digital, and non-observed activities. Support includes survey redesign, business register development, and use of administrative and big data. Over FY27–FY28Q2, 27 activities are planned (20 country engagements, 2 regional workshops, and 5 placeholders). The work plan reflects country priorities for GDP rebasing (e.g., Angola, Bhutan, Bolivia, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu), SUTs (e.g., Cambodia, Kosovo), and ISAs (e.g., Lebanon, Philippines, Vietnam), alongside regional workshops on SNA implementation and targeted TA in FCS and fragile settings.

SUBMODULE: FISCAL AND PUBLIC DEBT STATISTICS

This submodule aims to improve the quality, coverage, and timeliness of fiscal and debt data in line with GFSM 2014 and IMF surveillance needs. Support is structured around five outcomes: staff capacity, data adequacy, methodological alignment, data timeliness, and dissemination. Activities include TA missions, training, and establishment of institutional coordination mechanisms. Thirty-six activities for FY27–FY28Q2 (25 allocated, 11 placeholders) will cover over 25 countries, including FCS. Work will focus on strengthening fiscal institutions, improving data reconciliation, expanding coverage, and enhancing debt transparency, with strong engagement in Sub-Saharan Africa, MCD (e.g., Tajikistan, Uzbekistan), APD (e.g., Nepal, Papua New Guinea), and selected WHD countries (e.g., Haiti). Delivery will be hybrid and closely coordinated with RCDCs.

SUBMODULE: EXTERNAL SECTOR STATISTICS

The ESS work program focuses on strengthening balance of payments, IIP, and external sector data, with emphasis on BPM standards adoption and improved data coverage and consistency. Thirty-three activities (26 country, 3 workshops, and 4 placeholders) are planned for FY27–FY28Q2. Training will support BPM7 readiness and methodological improvements. Priorities include closing data gaps and enhancing external sector frameworks across requesting countries.

MODULE II – FINANCIAL ACCESS SURVEY

The FAS program aims to improve data quality, coverage, and use for financial inclusion analysis. D4D-II focuses on modernizing the survey through a revamped FAS, expanded country coverage, and introduction of targeted TA alongside workshops. Four activities for FY27–FY28Q2 include one pilot TA (Uzbekistan), two regional workshops (APD and MCD), and one global virtual workshop. The program will support methodological consistency, improved reporting practices, and greater use of FAS data in policy analysis.

MODULE III – ONLINE LEARNING

The online learning program provides scalable, self-paced training that complements TA and workshop-based CD. It supports foundational skills in statistical methodologies and strengthens country readiness for advanced CD engagement. FY27–FY28Q2 priorities include the development of two new courses (IRSx and SOE Debt and Fiscal Risks), updates to CPIx and NASx, and translation of key

courses (RPPIx, QNAX, DSIX, BOP-IIPx) into Arabic, French, and Spanish. These enhancements aim to improve accessibility, standardization, and alignment with evolving statistical frameworks.

MODULE IV – DATA DISSEMINATION AND USE

SUBMODULE: DATA STANDARDS

With the JSA-funded bilateral project ending in December 2026, activities under this sub-module will increase under the proposed work program. This workstream supports improved statistical transparency through implementation of e-GDDS/SDDS frameworks, NSDP development, and enhanced coordination across agencies. Ten activities will cover three regional workshops, NSDP launches (e.g., Algeria, Bolivia), SDDS progression (e.g., Guinea), and country-level support for dissemination improvements (e.g., Nigeria, Tunisia, and 2 placeholder countries).

SUBMODULE: SDMX

The SDMX workstream supports modernization of data dissemination systems and interoperability, in partnership with AfDB and other international organizations. Eleven activities include three regional workshops on AI-ready data and implementation of ODP 2.0, and eight country-level missions (e.g., Bolivia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Uganda and one placeholder country). The focus is on scalable digital infrastructure and harmonized data exchange standards.

SUBMODULE: DATA USE

The planned work program aims to support analytical capacity, user engagement, and dissemination practices to help countries translate data into actionable policy insights. Under this submodule, the D4D-II targets the strengthening of institutional readiness for data-informed macroeconomic policymaking by improving the integration of official statistics, macroeconomic analytics, and interagency coordination. Activities will include simulation-based workshops, coordination exercises, and scenario-based policy design. Two workshops and one TA mission are planned for FY27–FY28Q2. Delivery will emphasize applied learning and cross-institutional engagement, supported by preparatory consultations to identify macroeconomic risks, coordination gaps, and priority datasets. Expected outcomes include stronger institutional coordination, improved use of macroeconomic data in policymaking, enhanced crisis response capacity, and practical recommendations for strengthening statistical coordination frameworks.

MODULE V – ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE STATISTICS

This module expands support for climate-relevant statistics, moving from diagnostics to scaled implementation. The proposed work program focuses on integrating environmental-economic accounts into macroeconomic frameworks, aligned with SNA 2025 and SEEA standards. Priority areas include natural resource accounts (land, water, minerals, energy), emissions, climate finance, and climate risk indicators. Activities will support surveillance, RST/CPD integration, and climate policy analysis.

Twenty activities in FY27–FY28Q2 include 15 TA missions (e.g., The Gambia, Chad, Armenia, Liberia, São Tomé and Príncipe), an opening workshop (September 2026), two regional workshops (COMESA/WAIFEM and WAEMU), and global expert forums on climate and disaster statistics. A new e-learning course on Natural Resources Accounting will be developed with international partners.

D4D Fund Governance

1. FOR ENDORSEMENT: D4D Fund proposed workplan and budget

The Steering Committee is invited to endorse the updated 18-month D4D-II workplan and budget covering FY27 through the first half of FY28. The revised workplan proposes 185 activities—including TA missions and workshops—across the five modules of the D4D Fund Phase II program, with a total proposed budget of \$16 million, *including, program management governance and evaluation and the trust fund management fee*, (Table 2).

Table 2. FY27-FY28Q2 Proposed Indicative Budget by Module

Modules/Submodules	Latest Budget Approved Work Plans			New Workplan Proposed Budget	
	Latest Budget Approved FY26-FY27Q2	Expenses FY26 ¹	Remaining Balance	FY27-FY28Q2	Share of Total Budget Requested
Module 1: Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns	7,792,155	2,730,975	5,061,180	7,812,108	49
Module 1: Submodule Real Sector Statistics	3,578,934	1,065,988	2,512,947	4,047,216	25
Module 1: Submodule External Sector Statistics	1,793,435	769,444	1,023,991	2,038,594	13
Module 1: Submodule Fiscal and Public Debt Statistics	2,419,786	895,544	1,524,242	1,726,299	11
Module 2: Financial Access Survey	1,417,486	576,371	841,116	1,070,637	7
Module 3: Online Learning	784,036	197,749	586,287	1,410,814	9
Module 4: Data Dissemination and Use²	470,261	158,592	311,669	1,604,337	10
Module 4: Submodule Data Standards	35,000	554	34,446	786,289	5
Module 4: Submodule SDMX	435,261	158,038	277,223	465,054	3
Module 4: Submodule Data Use				352,994	2
Module 5: Environment and Climate Change Statistics	580,256	115,091	465,165	2,666,294	17
SUB TOTAL	11,044,194	3,778,777	7,265,417	14,564,190	91
Program Management	370,506	251,964	118,541	380,506	2
Governance and Evaluation	25,000	5,518	19,482	25,000	0
TF Management Fee (7%)	800,779	282,538	518,241	1,047,879	7
TOTAL	12,240,478	4,318,798	7,921,680	16,017,574	100

1/ Expenses are reported as of end-April 2026 and remain subject to revision pending end-of-fiscal-year reconciliation.

2/ Funding reallocation of 35K from SDMX to Data Standards per LOT approval.

2. FOR ENDORSEMENT: Flexibility for Intra-Regional Workplan Adjustments

To enhance operational responsiveness and improve implementation efficiency, it is proposed that flexibility be introduced to allow in-module modifications to the endorsed workplan within the same region without requiring additional Steering Committee endorsement.

Under this approach, adjustments that involve reallocating or substituting single country activities within the same geographic region—and that do not alter the overall strategic objectives, budget envelope, or results framework—could be approved through internal management processes. This would enable timely adaptation to evolving country demand, logistical constraints, and emerging CD priorities, while maintaining alignment with the overall workplan objectives endorsed by the Steering Committee.

This flexibility is particularly important in the context of CD delivery, where urgent country requests, sequencing, country readiness, and mission feasibility often require pragmatic adjustments to ensure effective implementation and optimal use of resources. It would also reduce administrative delays associated with seeking formal approval for minor intra-regional changes, thereby improving responsiveness to member country needs.

At the same time, appropriate safeguards would remain in place. Any proposed changes that involve shifts across regions, changes in strategic direction, or material reallocation of resources would continue to require formal endorsement through a lapse of time (LOT) process and subsequent Steering Committee approval, as applicable. This ensures that governance oversight is preserved for decisions with broader programmatic or resource implications.

In summary, this proposal seeks to strike a balance between operational flexibility and governance discipline, allowing for efficient management of workplan execution within regions while maintaining robust oversight for more substantive changes.

Annexes

ANNEX I. FY26 Activity Execution

Single-Country

Region	Country Name	UMC	LMC	LIC	FCS	SDS	NAS	HFI	PRC	GFS	ESS	FAS	DS	SDMX	DU	ECCS	FY26 CD Intensity
AFR	Angola		■							1							1
AFR	Benin		■							1							1
AFR	Burkina Faso			■	■					1							1
AFR	Burundi			■	■					1							1
AFR	Cabo Verde	■				■		1									1
AFR	Cameroon		■		■			1		1							2
AFR	Central African Republic			■	■			1									1
AFR	Chad			■	■					1						1	2
AFR	Congo, Republic of		■		■					1							1
AFR	Côte d'Ivoire		■							1	1						2
AFR	Gambia, The			■				1		2						1	4
AFR	Ghana		■					1			1						2
AFR	Kenya		■						2								2
AFR	Lesotho		■					1									1
AFR	Madagascar			■							1						1
AFR	Mozambique			■	■		1			1							2
AFR	Niger			■	■						1						1
AFR	São Tomé and Príncipe		■		■	■				1							1
AFR	Senegal		■							1							1
AFR	Sierra Leone			■			1			1	1						3
AFR	Uganda			■				1			1						2
AFR	Zambia		■						1	1							2
APD	Bangladesh		■							1							1
APD	Bhutan		■			■				1							1
APD	India		■					1									1
APD	Lao PDR		■						1								1
APD	Mongolia			■						1	1						2
APD	Nepal		■				1			1							2
APD	Papua New Guinea		■		■					1							1
APD	Solomon Islands		■		■	■				1							1
APD	Sri Lanka		■											1			1
APD	Vietnam		■				1										1
EUR	Kosovo	■					1		2								3
MCD	Djibouti		■			■				1	1						2
MCD	Egypt, Arab Rep.		■						1								1

Region	Country Name	UMC	LMC	LIC	FCS	SDS	NAS	HFI	PRC	GFS	ESS	FAS	DS	SDMX	DU	ECCS	FY26 CD Intensity
MCD	Georgia								1								1
MCD	Jordan		■						1								1
MCD	Lebanon		■		■			1	1		1						3
MCD	Morocco		■							1							1
MCD	Pakistan		■						1								1
MCD	Somalia			■	■						1		1				2
MCD	Syria			■	■						1						1
MCD	Tajikistan		■							1							1
MCD	Uzbekistan		■						2	1	1						4
MCD	Yemen			■	■					1	1						2
WHD	Bolivia		■					1	1								2
WHD	El Salvador ¹³	■									1						1
WHD	Honduras		■				2										2
WHD	Nicaragua		■								1						1
TOTAL		3	31	14	15	5	7	10	14	26	15	0	1	1	0	2	76

Multi-Country

Region	NAS	HFI	PRC	GFS	ESS	FAS	DS	SDMX	DU	ECCS	FY26 CD Intensity
AFR			1					3			4
WHD			1								1
All Regions					1	1				1	3
TOTAL	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	8

CD Total

Region	NAS	HFI	PRC	GFS	ESS	FAS	DS	SDMX	DU	ECCS	FY26 CD Intensity
TOTAL	7	10	16	26	16	1	1	4	0	3	84

¹³ The three UMCs that received D4D Fund support during FY26 are recent graduates to UMC status. Where D4D-funded technical support for a project within a workstream was initiated prior to a country's graduation from LLMIC status, it continues to the close of the project.

ANNEX II. Proposed Activities (Tables) by Module

MODULE 1

SUBMODULE: Real Sector Statistics

CD Activities on Prices

Previous WP	Updated WP	Change
FY 2026		
AFR (Workshop, Kenya (x2), Zambia) ✓		
APD (Lao) ✓		
EUR (Kosovo (x2)) ✓		
MCD (Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Uzbekistan (x2)) ✓		
WHD (Workshop, Bolivia) ✓		
FY 2027 - FY2028 (Q2)		
Bangladesh	Jordan (Approved on May 4, 2026, LOT)	
India	India	
Pakistan	Pakistan	
Tunisia	Kosovo (Approved on May 4, 2026, LOT)	
AFR Workshop	AFR Workshop (WAEMU)	
Country TBD (4)	Country TBD (4)	
Bhutan	Bhutan (x2)	+1
Lebanon	Lebanon (x2)	+1
Philippines	Philippines (x2)	+1
Syria (x2)	Egypt	-1
	APD Workshop	+1
	Armenia	+1
	Bolivia	+1
	Honduras (x2)	+2
	Lao, PDR	+1
	Namibia	+1
	Samoa	+1
	Sri Lanka	+1
	Uzbekistan	+1
Net change		+12

Dark green – Endorsed and conducted

Light green – Endorsed and planned

Orange – Additions or changes that need endorsement

CD Activities on High-Frequency Indicators (HFIs)

Previous WP	Updated WP	Change
FY 2026		
AFR (Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Uganda) ✓		
APD (India) ✓		
MCD (Lebanon) ✓		
WHD (Bolivia) ✓		
FY 2027 - FY2028 (Q2)		
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	
Ghana	Cabo Verde	
Rwanda	Gambia	
Country TBD (3)	Country TBD (6)	+3
	Bolivia	+1
	Bhutan	+1
	Lesotho	+1
	Morocco	+1
	Lebanon	+1
	Big Data Workshop	+1
Net change		+9

Dark green – Endorsed and conducted

Light green – Endorsed and planned

Orange – Additions or changes that need endorsement

CD Activities on National Accounts Benchmarking and Rebasings

Previous WP	Updated WP	Change
FY 2026		
AFR (Mozambique, Sierra Leone) ✓		
APD (Vietnam, Nepal) ✓		
EUR (Kosovo) ✓		
WHD (Honduras (x2)) ✓		
FY 2027 - FY2028 (Q2)		
Bolivia	Bolivia	
Bhutan	Bhutan	
Cambodia	Cambodia	
Lebanon	Lebanon	
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	
Philippines (x2)	Philippines (x2)	
Syria	Syria	

Previous WP	Updated WP	Change
Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste	
Yemen	Yemen	
MCD Workshop	MCD Workshop	
Country TBD (4)	Country TBD (5)	+1
Angola	Angola (x2)	+1
Vietnam	Vietnam (x2)	+1
	Honduras (x2)	+2
	Kosovo	+1
	Mozambique	+1
	Sierra Leone	+1
	Vanuatu	+1
	WHD Workshop	+1
Net change		+10

Dark green – Endorsed and conducted
Light green – Endorsed and planned
Orange – Additions or changes that need endorsement

SUBMODULE: Fiscal and Public Debt Statistics

CD Activities on Fiscal and Public Debt Statistics

Previous WP	Updated WP	Change
FY 2026		
AFR (Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Republic of, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia (x2), Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe) ✓		
APD (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) ✓		
MCD (Djibouti, Morocco, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Yemen) ✓		
FY 2027 - FY2028 (Q2)		
Mali	Mali	
Namibia	Namibia	
Pakistan	Pakistan	
Syria	Syria	
Country TBD (16)	Country TBD (11)	-5
	Eswatini	+1
	Bhutan	+1
	Benin	+1
	Congo, Republic of	+1
	Côte d'Ivoire	+1
	São Tomé and Príncipe	+1
	Gambia	+1
	Sudan	+1

Previous WPs	Updated WP	Change
	Senegal	+1
	Burkina Faso	+1
	Sierra Leone	+1
	Mongolia	+1
	Guinea-Bissau	+1
	Haiti	+1
	Ghana	+1
	Kyrgyz Republic	+1
	Angola	+1
	Armenia	+1
	Solomon Island	+1
	Togo	+1
	Tunisia	+1
Net change		+16

Dark green – Endorsed and conducted
Light green – Endorsed and planned
Orange – Additions or changes that need endorsement

SUBMODULE: External Sector Statistics Submodule

CD Activities on External Sector Statistics

Previous WP	Updated WP	Change
FY 2026		
AFR (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Madagascar, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda) ✓		
APD (Mongolia) ✓		
IMF (Workshop on integrated IIP compilation) ✓		
MCD (Djibouti, Lebanon, Somalia, Syria, Uzbekistan, Yemen) ✓		
WHD (El Salvador, Nicaragua) ✓		
FY 2027 – FY 2028 (October)		
Bangladesh (x2)	Bangladesh (x2)	
Comoros	Comoros	
Ghana	Ghana	
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	
Iraq	Iraq	
Liberia	Liberia	
Mauritania	Mauritania	
Morocco	Morocco	
Tanzania	Tanzania	
Yemen	Yemen	
Workshop (TBD)	Workshop on Use Big Data for ESS compilation (AFR)	
Country TBD (5)	Country TBD (4)	-1
Syria	Syria (x2)	+1

Previous WP	Updated WP	Change
	Côte d'Ivoire	+1
	Djibouti	+1
	Gambia	+1
	Lesotho	+1
	Nigeria	+1
	Senegal	+1
	Sierra Leone	+1
	Somalia	+1
	Tajikistan	+1
	Tunisia	+1
	Uzbekistan	+1
	Yemen	+1
	Zimbabwe	+1
	Workshop on IIIP	+1
	Workshop (TBD)	+1
	Net change	+15

Dark green – Endorsed and conducted

Light green – Endorsed and planned

Orange – Additions or changes that need endorsement

MODULE 2: Financial Access Survey

CD Activities on Financial Access Survey

Previous WP	Updated WP	Change
FY 2026		
IMF Workshop (AFR & WHD) ✓		
FY 2027 - FY2028 (Q2)		
APD Workshop (STI)	APD Workshop (STI)	
MCD Workshop (CCAMTAC)	MCD Workshop (CCAMTAC)	
	Uzbekistan (Pilot TA)	+1
	IMF Multiregional Virtual Workshop	+1
	Net change	+2

Dark green – Endorsed and conducted

Light green – Endorsed and planned

Orange – Additions or changes that need endorsement

MODULE 3: Online Learning

CD Activities on Online Learning

Proposed Activity	Course Content
New Course Development:	IRSx Course Development SOE Debt and Fiscal Risks
Translations:	
Arabic	RPPIx, QNAx, DSIx, BOP-IIPx
French	Updates of BOP-IIPx
Spanish	Updates of BOP-IIPx
Course Updates:	Adding a Module(s) to CPIx and NASx

MODULE 4: Data Dissemination and Use

CD Activities on Data Standards

Previous WPs	Updated WP	Change
FY 2026		
MCD (Somalia) ✓ (Approved on February 13, 2026, LOT)		
FY 2027 - FY2028 (Q2)		
	Algeria	+1
	Bolivia	+1
	Guinea	+1
	Nigeria	+1
	Tunisia	+1
	Country TBD (3)	+3
	APD Workshop (PIC)	+1
	Workshop (region TBD)	+1
	Net change	+10

CD Activities on SDMX

Previous WPs	Updated WP	Change
FY 2026		
AFR (Workshops (x3) (ATI, UNECA, SDMX Workshop)) ✓		
APD (Sri Lanka) ✓		
FY 2027 - FY2028 (Q2)		
Uganda	Uganda	
	Ethiopia	+1
	Bolivia	+1
	Indonesia	+1
	Morocco	+1
	Papua New Guinea	+1
	Sri Lanka	+1
	Country TBD (1)	+1
	AFR Workshop (2)	+2
	Workshop (Region TBD)	+1
	Net change	+10

CD Activities on Data Use

Previous WPs	Updated WP	Change
FY 2026		
FY 2027 - FY2028 (Q2)		
	Country TBD (1)	+1
	In-Country Workshop TBD (1)	+1
	Workshop (Region TBD)	+1
	Net change	+3

Dark green – Endorsed and conducted

Light green – Endorsed and planned

Orange – Additions or changes that need endorsement

MODULE 5: Environmental and Climate Change Statistics

CD Activities on Environmental and Climate Change Statistics

Previous WPs	Updated WP	Change
FY 2026		
AFR (Gambia, Chad) ✓		
IMF Workshop (APD with UNSIAP and KOSTAT) ✓		
FY 2027 - FY2028 (Q2)		
Morocco	Morocco	
Uganda	Uganda	
IMF Workshop (D4D Opening Workshop)	IMF Workshop (D4D Opening Workshop)	
Benin	Armenia	
	Chad (Follow up mission)	+1
	Gambia (Follow up mission)	+1
	Liberia	+1
	Honduras	+1
	Kyrgyz Republic	+1
	São Tomé and Príncipe	+1
	Burkina Faso	+1
	Country TBD (5)	+5
	IMF Workshop (COMESA/WAIFEM)	+1
	IMF Workshop (WAEMU)	+1
	IMF Workshop (with UNECE)	+1
	IMF Workshop (with UNECE)	+1
	New OL Course	+1
Net change		+17

Dark green – Endorsed and conducted

Light green – Endorsed and planned

Orange – Additions or changes that need endorsement

ANNEX III. List of Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFR	Africa Department (IMF)
APD	Asia and Pacific Department (IMF)
API	Application Programming Interface
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BOP	Balance of Payments
BPM7	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, seventh edition
CCAMTAC	Caucasus, Central Asia, and Mongolia Regional Capacity Development Center
CCI	Construction Cost Index
CD	Capacity Development
COMESA	The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPD	Climate Policy Diagnostic
CPI	Consumer Price Index
D4D	Data for Decisions
D4D-I	Data for Decisions Fund – Phase I
D4D-II	Data for Decisions Fund Phase II
ECCS	Environment and Climate Change Statistics
EDS	External Debt Statistics
e-GDDS	Enhanced General Data Dissemination System
ERM	Employment and Remuneration Matrices
ESS	External Sector Statistics
EU	European Union
FAS	Financial Access Survey
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-affected States
FHDF	Financial Health Data Framework

FSI	Financial Soundness Indicators
FY	Fiscal Year (the IMF's FY runs from May 1 to April 30)
G20	Group of Twenty
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GFSM 2014	Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2014 edition
HFI	High-Frequency Indicators
ICD	Institute for Capacity Development (IMF)
IIP	International Investment Position
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRG	Internationally recognized government
IRS	Integrated Reporting System
ISA	Institutional Sector Accounts
JSA	Japan Sub-account
KOSTAT	Statistics Korea
LLMICs	Low- and Lower Middle-Income Countries
MCD	Middle East and Central Asia Department (IMF)
MENAP	Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.
MFS	Monetary and Financial Statistics
MIEG	Monthly Indicators of Economic Growth
NAS	National Accounts Statistics
NOE	Non-Observed Economy
NSDP	National Summary Data Page
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
ODP	Open Data Platform
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OL	Online Learning
PPI	Producer Price Index

PSDS	Public Sector Debt Statistics
QNA	Quarterly National Accounts
RCDC	Regional Capacity Development Center
RPPI	Residential Property Price Index
RSF	Resilience and Sustainability Facility
RSS	Real Sector Statistics
RST	Resilience and Sustainability Trust
SC	Steering Committee
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange
SECO	State Secretariate for Economic Affairs (Switzerland)
SEEA	System of Environmental Economic Accounting
SNA	System of National Accounts
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
STA	IMF's Statistics Department
STI	Singapore Training Institute
SUT	Supply and Use Table
TA	Technical Assistance
TBD	To Be Determined
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNSIAP	United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WAIFEM	West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management
WHD	Western Hemisphere Department (IMF)
WP	Work Plan
XMPI	Exports and Import Price Indices

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