



STATISTICS

# D4D Fund Work Program Implementation Progress May-December 2025

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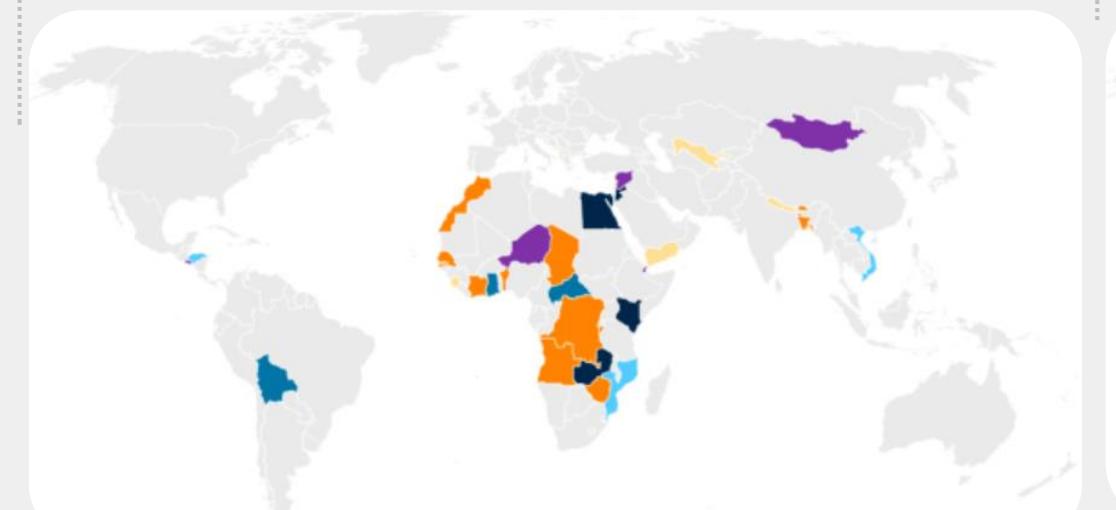
# D4D Fund Phase II Implementation is On Track

52 Activities Delivered (May - December 2025)

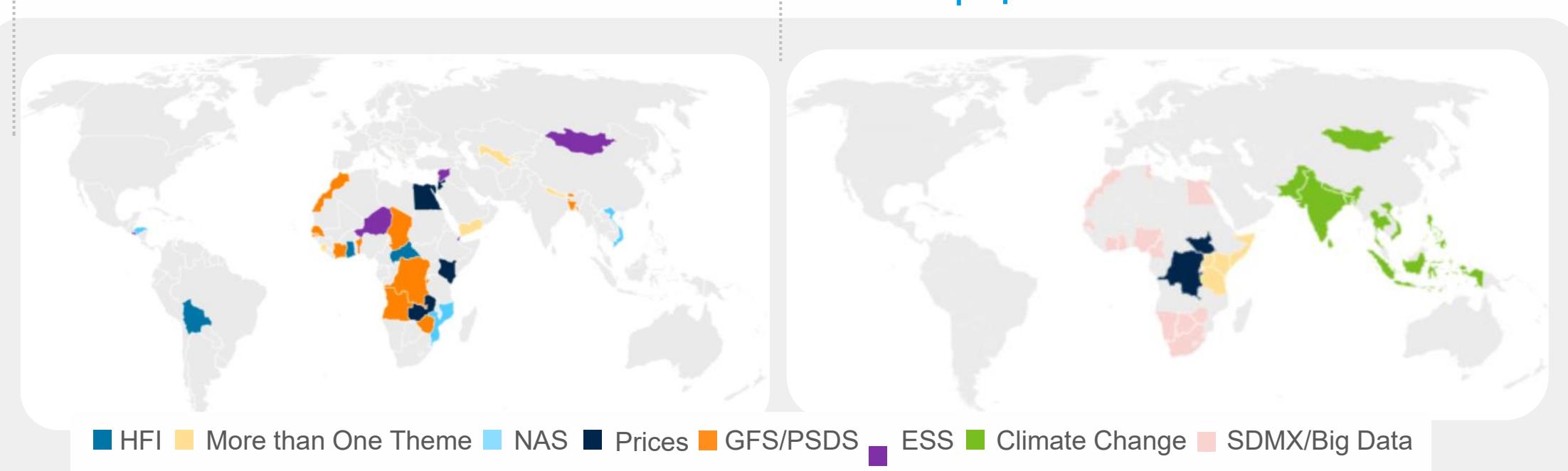
**1/3 of work plan implemented**

- 1/2 of CD activities benefitted AFR
- 1/3 of beneficiaries were fragile states

**TA Missions** | 47 TA missions benefitting 35 countries



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



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

# Capacity Development and Data Initiatives are Delivering Impact

## Technical Assistance (M1)



### Angola: Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

Gaps in GFS coverage, timeliness, and consistency—alongside capacity and coordination constraints impaired fiscal analysis.

**D4D-II Mission (November 2025):** Building on D4D-I support that enabled dissemination of revised GFS under the GFSM 2014 framework (October 2025), the mission completed the sectorization framework and defined next steps for its integration into GFS compilation. Additional GFS outputs are expected to be disseminated in 2026.



### Yemen: External Sector Statistics (ESS)

Data gaps, limited staff capacity, and weak inter-agency coordination undermine the quality and timeliness of ESS, critical for macroeconomic stability.

**D4D-II Mission (July 2025):** Strengthened ESS compilation to support the resumption of the Article IV consultation, delivering hands-on training and producing BOP and IIP statistics for 2014–2024.

## Data Transparency (M4)

May 2025

### Big Data for Macroeconomic Statistics



30+ Participants

July 2025

### Enhancing Data Dissemination



Hosted by UNECA

Dec 2025

### SDMX Open Data Platform Training



6 African Countries

## Building Capacity for the Future

- SDMX-Compliant & AI-Ready Data
- Peer-to-Peer Learning and Collaboration
- Identifying Countries for Technical Assistance

## Financial Access Survey (M2)

### 1 Continued Expansion of Global Coverage

- Gender-disaggregated data
- Digital finance indicators



### 2 Enhanced Methodology and Questionnaire Design Tested

- Improving data quality and comparability, especially for emerging areas like **fintech**.

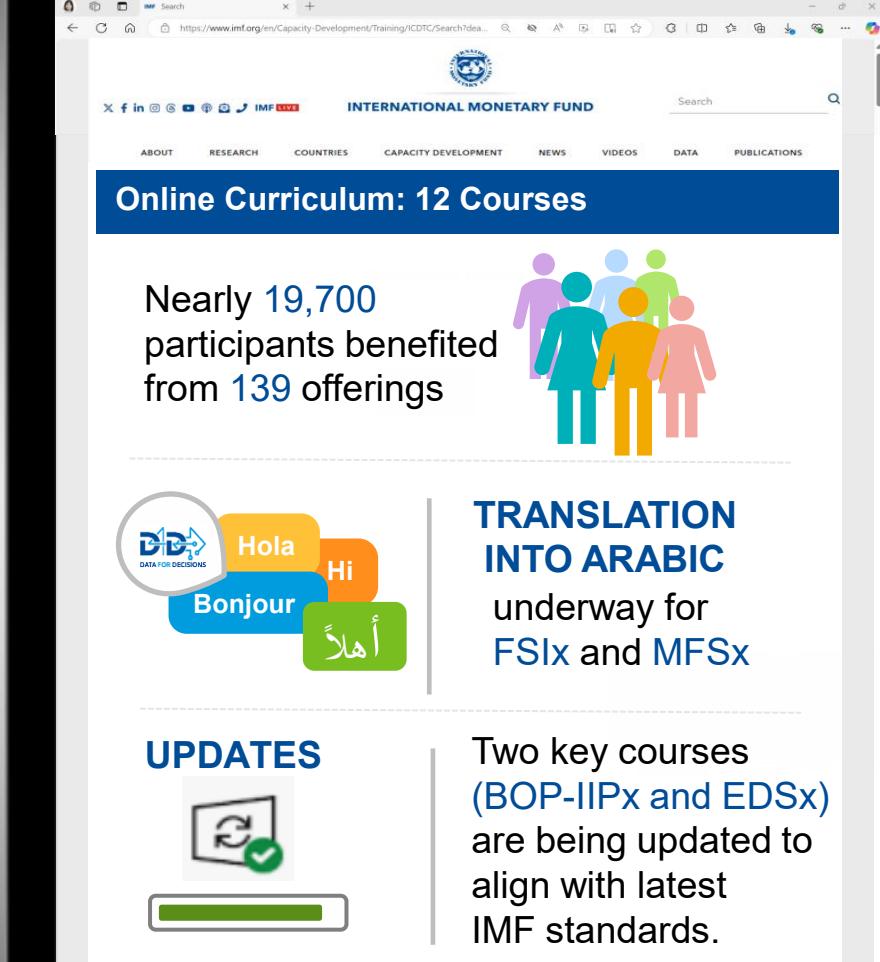
### 3 Financial Health Measurement

- Work is underway to develop a new framework for measuring financial health.

### 4 Strategic Partnerships

- Collaborations with organizations such as **IAMTN** and **AFI**, and participation in global fora, have strengthened the survey's reach and impact.

## Online Learning (M3)



The screenshot shows the IMF Capacity Development Training (CDTC) website. The header includes the IMF logo and navigation links for About, Research, Countries, Capacity Development, News, Videos, Data, and Publications. A banner at the top reads "Online Curriculum: 12 Courses". Below it, a statistic states "Nearly 19,700 participants benefited from 139 offerings" with a graphic of stylized human figures. A sidebar on the left features the D4D logo with "DATA FOR DECISIONS" text, and a "TRANSLATION INTO ARABIC" section with the text "underway for FSIx and MFSx". The bottom section is titled "UPDATES" with a circular icon showing a refresh symbol and a progress bar.

Nearly 19,700 participants benefited from 139 offerings

TRANSLATION INTO ARABIC  
underway for FSIx and MFSx

UPDATES

# Strengthening Policy-Relevant Climate Indicators (M5)

## Enhancing Disaster Risk Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region

Regional Workshop on Measuring Disaster Risks and Impacts

October 2025 | Korea

27 Participants from 14 Countries



### Key Challenges Identified



Limited Hazard Data



No Centralized Data Systems



Weak Inter-Agency Coordination



Difficulty Integrating Climate & Economic Data

## Further Integration with Lending - RSF

Feb  
2026



RSF Climate Data Diagnostic Mission to The Gambia

- ✓ Assess climate-relevant data landscape
- ✓ Identify institutional and technical gaps
- ✓ Develop roadmap for improved climate data integration



Building on October 2025 workshop insights

- Tailored, demand-driven engagement to strengthen climate and disaster risk statistics
- Focus on sustainability and policy-relevant data



# For Endorsement – Expand Country Eligibility for Module 5

## Why This Change Is Needed

- ✓ High demand for climate-relevant data 
- ✓ Data gaps hinder:
  - Surveillance 
  - Program Design
  - Climate Risk Assessment 
- ✓ Some RSF countries are currently ineligible for D4D Funding 

## What Is Being Proposed:

### Proposed Pilot Expansion:

- ✓ Allow 7 Non-LLMIC RSF Countries to Access the D4D Climate Module (Pilot Basis)

✓ **Barbados, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Moldova, Paraguay, Seychelles**

### -4 Small Island Developing States:



Barbados • Cabo Verde • Jamaica  
Seychelles

Feb 2026 → End of 2<sup>nd</sup> 18-Month Program

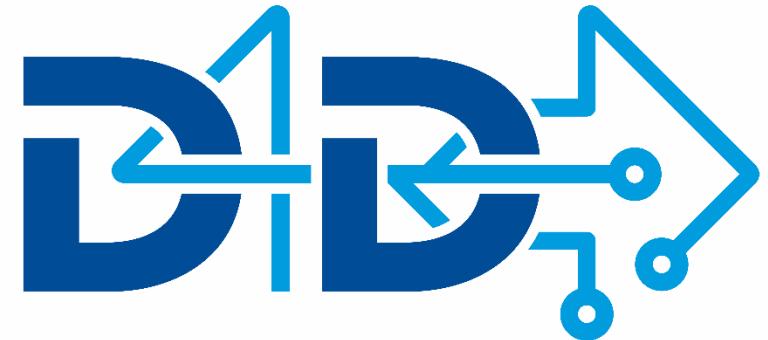
## Why It Matters

- ✓ Reinforce RSF-Supported Reforms
- ✓ Enhance Data Quality & Coverage
- ✓ Strengthen Surveillance & Climate Policy Integration 



Aligning Capacity Development with IMF Operations

*Thank you*



**DATA FOR DECISIONS**

FUND



CHINA



JAPANGOV  
THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN



REPUBLIC OF KOREA



LUXEMBOURG



THE NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



SAUDI ARABIA



SWITZERLAND

# Strategic Enhancements for Sustainability: Continuous Engagement

As of end December 2025, continuous engagement interventions benefited 6 countries.



## Problem

- Reform momentum can slow between in-country TA missions
- Implementation bottlenecks increase the risk of stalled progress



## Solution

- Strengthened D4D-II model replacing “Limited Engagement”
- Structured, light-touch, remote support between missions
- Directly aligned with country workstreams and the D4D-II Strategic Logframe



## Impact

- Faster resolution of implementation challenges
- Sustained reform momentum and institutional learning
- More durable, measurable improvements in statistical capacity
- Early successes in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and the Philippines.