STATISTICS

D4D Fund Delivery During the Pandemic
a Springboard

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Challenges of CD During the Pandemic

Demand for data increased

- Need to understand impact of the pandemic on the economy:
  - economic activity
  - external flows
  - debt levels
  - inequality
- Data needed to design policies for a speedy recovery

Capacity to generate data decreased in LLIMCs

- Access to traditional data sources deteriorated
- Funding by donors unchanged; rising domestic fiscal pressure
- IT limitations
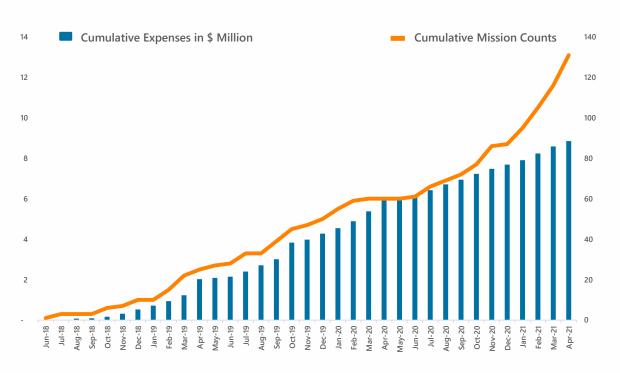- CD absorption capacity weakened
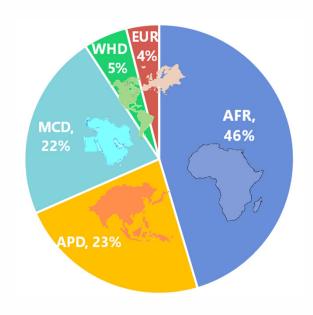
CD delivery adaptation

- Remote delivery requires different approach (new training material, flexible timing)
- Slowing down implementation of project-based CD with medium-term objectives; delivering shorter interventions to address specific challenges
- Using online learning material for innovative ways of blended learning

Strong Work Plan Implementation

Met the challenge, delivering **77** CD activities from May 2020 to April 2021

D4D-funded CD implementation accelerates but uses less resources over time, with **Africa (AFR)** and **Asia (APD)** as priority targets

Legend:
- ■ Cumulative Expenses in $ Million
- ── Cumulative Mission Counts

Pie chart:
- AFR, 46%
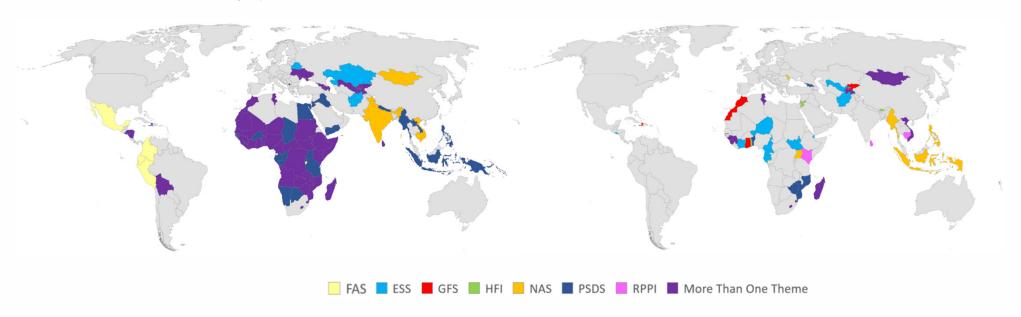- APD, 23%
- MCD, 22%
- WHD, 5%
- EUR, 4%

African and Fragile States Served in Priority

Regional Trainings | **20** virtual workshops/webinars benefiting **706** country representatives from **84** different countries

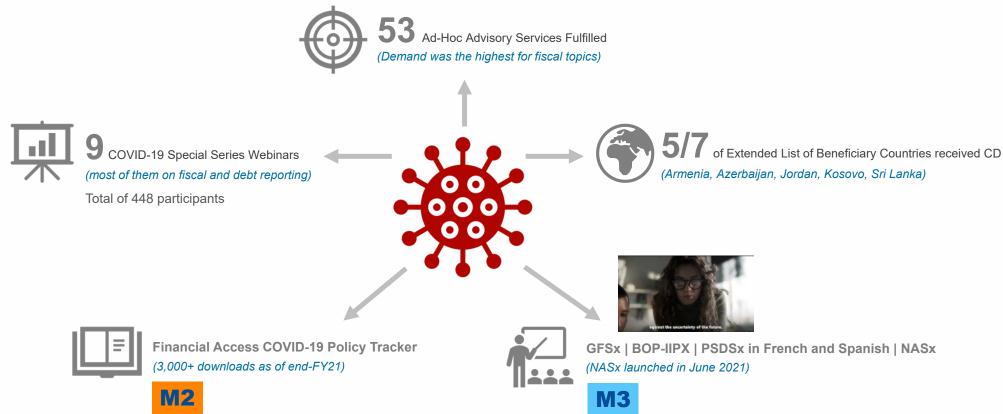**TA Missions** | **57** virtual TA missions benefitting **42** different countries

FAS | ESS | GFS | HFI | NAS | PSDS | RPPI | More Than One Theme

After 12 out of the 18-month work plan:

1/2 of work plan implemented: **1/3** of beneficiary countries were FCS
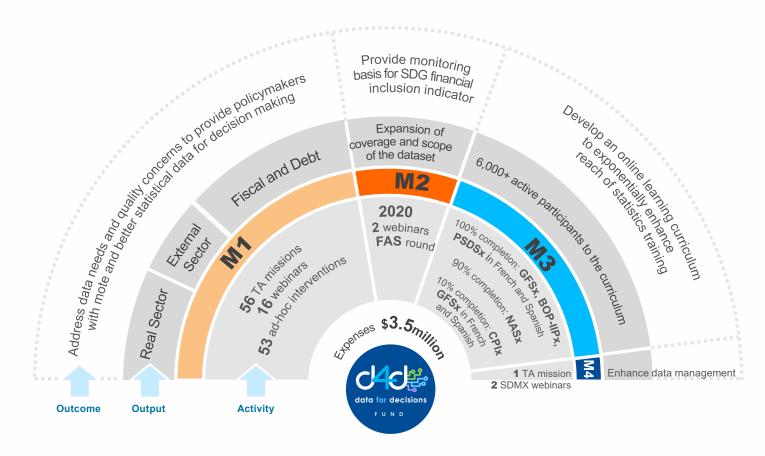
Flexibility in Delivery Modalities

Ability to adapt to challenges created by the pandemic thanks to flexible funding arrangements approved by the Steering Committee last June

53 Ad-Hoc Advisory Services Fulfilled
(Demand was the highest for fiscal topics)

9 COVID-19 Special Series Webinars
(most of them on fiscal and debt reporting)
Total of 448 participants

5/7 of Extended List of Beneficiary Countries received CD
(Armenia, Azerbaijan, Jordan, Kosovo, Sri Lanka)

Financial Access COVID-19 Policy Tracker
(3,000+ downloads as of end-FY21)

M2

GFSx | BOP-IIPX | PSDSx in French and Spanish | NASx
(NASx launched in June 2021)

M3

Implementation Overview

Promising Outcomes in All Work Streams

Address data needs and quality concerns to provide policymakers with more and better statistical data for decision making

Provide monitoring basis for SDG financial inclusion indicator

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

Fiscal and Debt

Expansion of coverage and scope of the dataset

M2

2020
2 webinars
FAS round

External Sector

M1

56 TA missions
16 webinars
53 ad-hoc interventions

Real Sector

6,000+ active participants to the curriculum

M3

100% completion: **GFSx, BOP-IIPx, PSDSx** in French and Spanish

90% completion: **NASx**

10% completion: **CPIx**

10% completion: **GFSx** in French and Spanish

Expenses **$3.5million**

d4d data for decisions FUND

1 TA mission
2 SDMX webinars

M4 Enhance data management

Outcome **Output** **Activity**

Delivery Per Module

M1 Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns
Real Sector Statistics (RSS)

Implementation in this workstream was challenging due to chronic underfunding of many national statistics offices, which complicated CD delivery.

High-frequency Indicators (HFIs) and Monthly Indicator of Economic Growth (MIEG)

- Low implementation rates despite relevance for policy making in the pandemic.

- Adoption of a new, more flexible approach to CD delivery to address national statistics offices resource constraints: STA experts reduce workload on compilers by compiling HFIs for them; followed by more traditional comments later on.

- CD targeted fragile states: Congo, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Togo.

National Accounts Rebasing

- Fluctuations of economic activity during pandemic: not a good base year.

- CD focused on identifying source data for future re-basing.

- Diverse recipients with fragile states (Sierra Leone, Sudan) and more advanced economies (Indonesia, Philippines).

Residential Property Price Indexes (RPPIs)

- Critical data for financial stability analysis.

- Implementation advanced as planned as central banks, which are better equipped than NSOs are involved in data compilations.

- New RPPI approved in Sri Lanka, published in West Bank and Gaza.

Delivery Per Module *(continued)*

M1   Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns
External Sector Statistics (ESS)

As central banks take the lead in ESS, overall implementation has been satisfactory.

A survey among compilers identified the following areas as most serious challenges from the pandemic:

- Source data;
- Compilation errors in critical components.

To update the diagnostic, another survey is currently under way.

The immediate challenges identified in the survey were the focus of the Webinars for AFR and MCD countries which attracted 130 participants.

15 remote missions were delivered, aimed at advancing the longer-term, project-based CD, some of them follow-up missions from bilateral donor projects with a strong focus on fragile states.

Progress in the project-based CD was mixed, but tangible results have been achieved in some countries (Afghanistan, Uzbekistan).
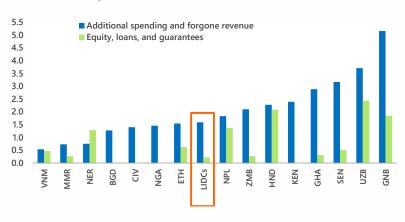
Delivery Per Module *(continued)*

M1 Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns
Fiscal and Debt Reporting (GFS/PSDS)

D4D Fund CD has already engaged with 70 out of the 75 LLMICs on fiscal and debt reporting.

Fiscal toll of the pandemic has been sizeable.

- 6 COVID-19 Special Series Webinars for AFR and MCD countries
  (2 of them with SOE focus).
- Focus on SOEs in Tunisia, Lesotho and Georgia.
- 15 TA missions continued to support the expansion of the institutional and instrument coverage in AFR, APD and MCD countries.
- Blended CD experiment in APD and AFR.
- Improve source data, classifications, sectorization, and coverage of fiscal statistics.

Fiscal Impact of the COVISD-19 Crisis in Selected LIDCs

Legend:
- ■ Additional spending and forgone revenue
- ■ Equity, loans, and guarantees

Categories (x-axis): VNM, MMR, NER, BGD, CIV, NGA, ETH, LIDCs, NPL, ZMB, HND, KEN, GHA, SEN, UZB, GNB

Delivery Per Module *(continued)*

M1	Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns **Ad-Hoc Advisory Services Facility**

Work stream	No. of interventions	Expenses, May 2020-April 2021 (in US$)
PSDS/GFS	37	28,088
ESS	12	7,544
RSS	4	4,173
TOTAL	53	39,805

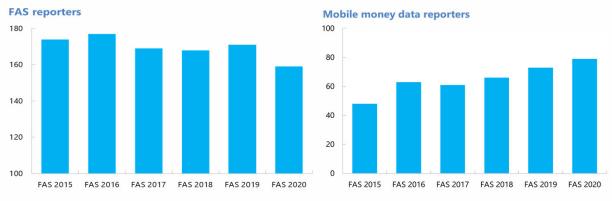| Beneficiary Countries	**AFR:** Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Eswatini, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe
	MCD: Afghanistan, Egypt, Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan
	WHD: El Salvador

Delivery Per Module *(continued)*
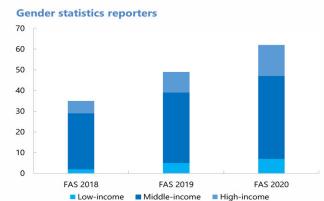
M2   Financial Access Survey (FAS)

- Financial sector access is key for reducing inequality which has become even more relevant with inequality rising in the current crisis.

- Coverage and scope of the FAS dataset with the 2020 FAS round:

  - Decrease in data reporting with 159 jurisdictions (from a total of 189 economies), including on gender-disaggregated statistics; and

  - Reporting by fragile states declined slightly but remained strong with 22 of them (52 percent) reporting data.

FAS reporters

Mobile money data reporters

Gender statistics reporters

Low-income   Middle-income   High-income

Delivery Per Module *(continued)*

M3	**Online Learning**

- **6,000+ participants** to the curriculum.

- **BOP-IIPx:** Rollout far exceeded expectations with over 570 active participants.

- Strong demand from **African** countries, low- and lower middle-income countries (**LLMIC**) and fragile states (**FCS**).
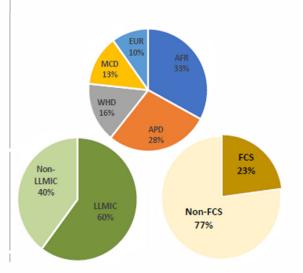
- Pilot **blended learning** on PSDS in AFR and APD using online material

Blended Delivery Modalities for Virtual Training

Source: D4D-funded PSDS Regional Workshops in FY21

- **Microlearning** on IMF Institute Learning YouTube channel to further leverage access to D4D Fund online learning (4.77k subscribers, 66 videos)

Delivery Per Module *(continued)*

M4   Statistical Information Management

- Enhancing information management is a medium-term project and with work priorities moving to immediate challenges during the pandemic, progress in this module has been slow.

- The information management project with **Tunisia**, which started 1 year ago, succeeded despite the lockdown and is close to completion with the migration of the entire NSDP to SDMX as the main achievement.

- Also, close coordination with other donors (AfDB, Eurostat and UNSD) resulted in two SDMX workshops for African countries; as SDMX offers a standardizing of the exchange of statistical data and metadata among international organizations and their member countries. Once applied, SDMX modernizes and automatizes data dissemination practices, leading to scalable data management efficiency and cost savings.

STA's Coordination With Other Partners

Real Sector Statistics (RSS)

Coordination on source data.

E.g.:
- **Ghana** and **Liberia**: WB to support to surveys and censuses as key data sources better national accounts and price statistics;
- **Somalia**: assist the NSO in compiling first-time estimates of GDP by expenditure -with WB and Statistics Sweden.

Fiscal and Debt Reporting (GFS/PSDS)

Coordination spanning from debt-related training to PFM, which has strong links to GFS.

E.g.:
- 2 workshops on Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) program on debt management and reporting for **Central America** and **Asian countries**, with UNCTAD;
- PFM development in **Côte d'Ivoire** –with AfDB and the EC;
- GIZ supports the in **Benin** and **Burkina Faso**'s implementation of STA recommendations aimed at improving source data quality and data consolidation.

External Sector Statistics (ESS)

Cooperation in workshops, including urgent BOP issues related to COVID.

E.g.:
- 2 outreach workshops for **Central America** economies in the context of ESS reporting during the pandemic - with Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA);
- 1 course on current ESS topics for **Latin America and the Caribbean** -with CEMLA, OECD and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL).

Online Learning

Cooperation on Online and Blended Learning.

E.g.:
- Working group established with UNCTAD, Eurostat, StatCan, UNSD.

Thank you