



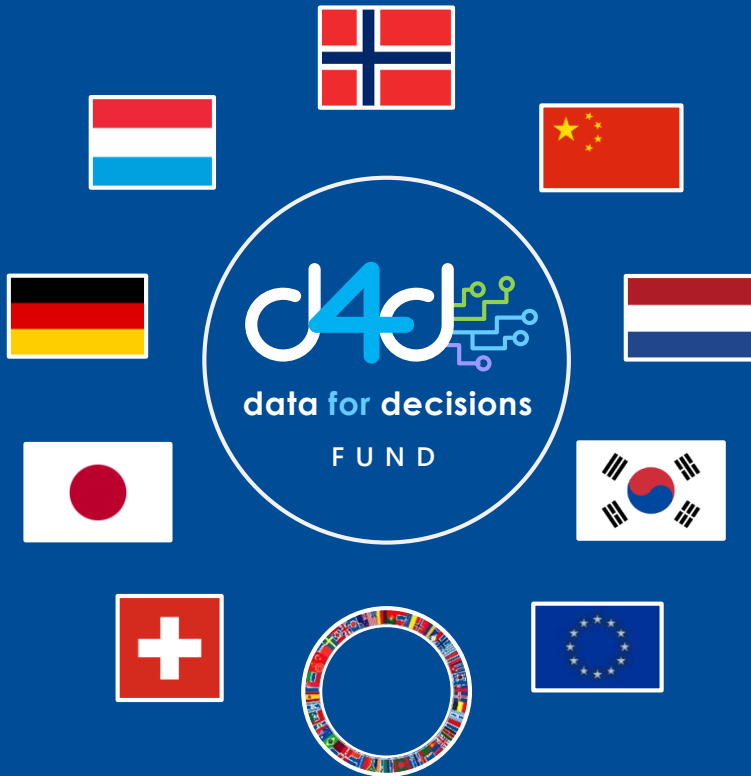
STATISTICS

D4D Fund Delivers Proposed Program for the Next 18 Months

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Adjusting the Work Plan for FY21–FY22Q2

How Evolving Context and Demand Change CD Delivery

Uncertainty

Spread of pandemic, economic crisis, travel prospects, CD demand.

Shift in requests

Towards short-term needs such as business continuity.
Examples: alternative data sources as traditional data sources have become unavailable; classification of measures in fiscal stimulus packages, seasonal adjustment of GDP.

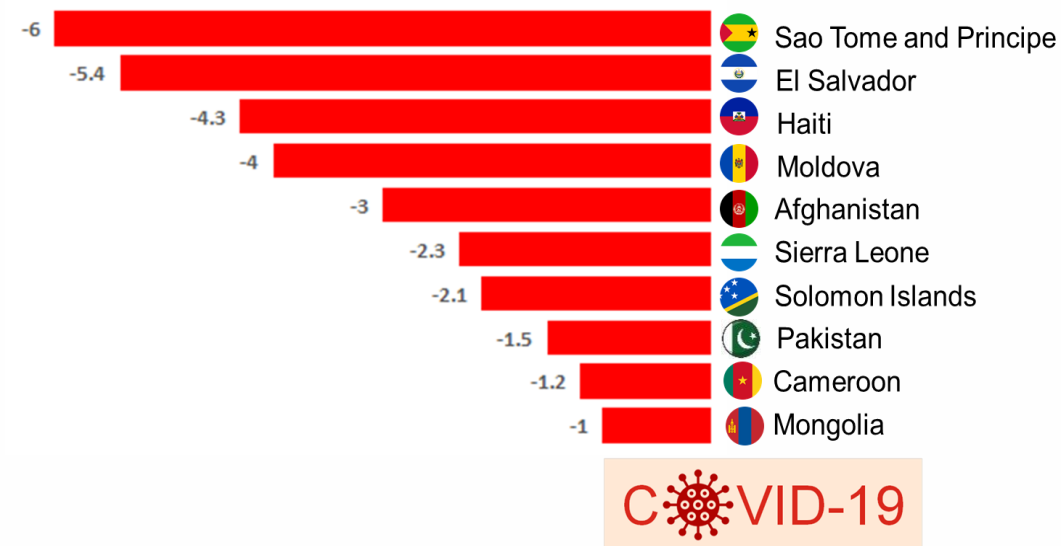
New ways of delivering CD

Less traditional, medium-term project-based CD, delivered remotely instead of onsite while traveling is not possible.

New on-demand operational CD engagements addressing urgent short-term demands, delivered remotely, including through webinars.

Surge in requests for remote ad hoc assistance through brief exchanges with authorities by email/phone, effort mostly less than one business day.

2020 GDP Growth Forecast for a Sample of LLMICs (in percent)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2020: The Great Lockdown

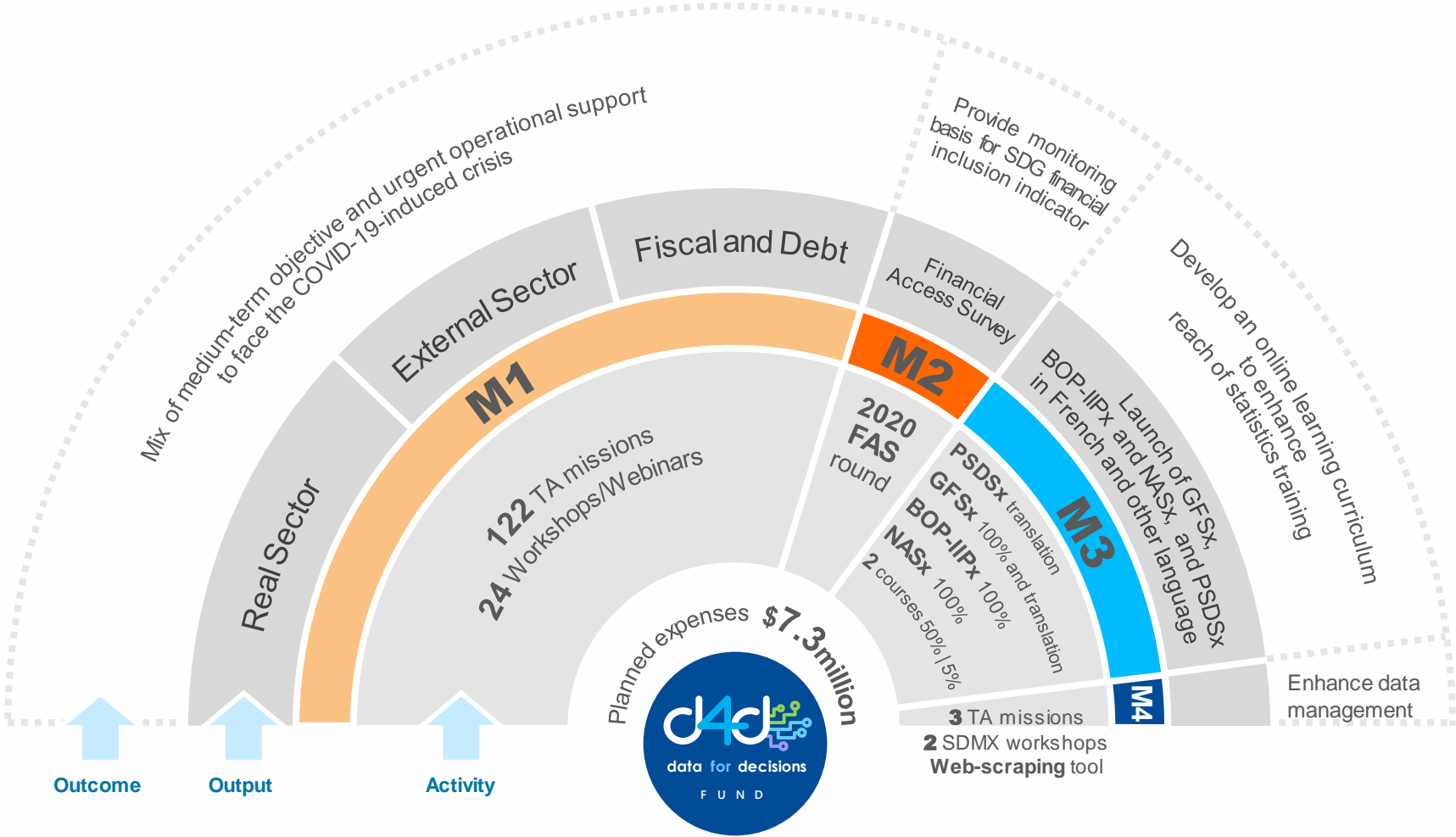
Work Plan

129 traditional, medium-term project based CD activities.

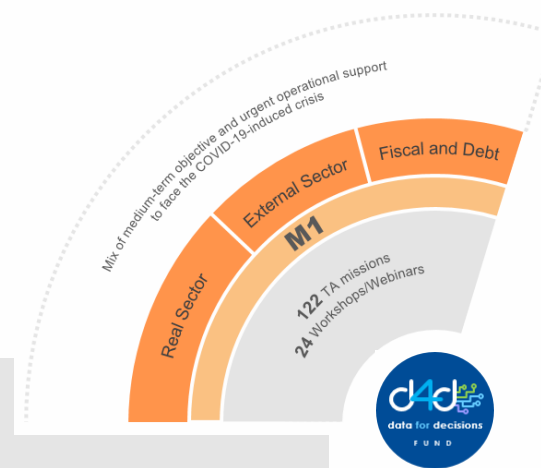
40 percent of these will be remote.

22 new on-demand operational CD activities (remote).

Work Plan FY21-FY22Q2: Overview



Work Plan FY21-FY22Q2



M1

Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns

Focus on fragile and conflict-affected states 38% TA missions in this work plan.

Prioritize work streams that are most relevant in the current crisis

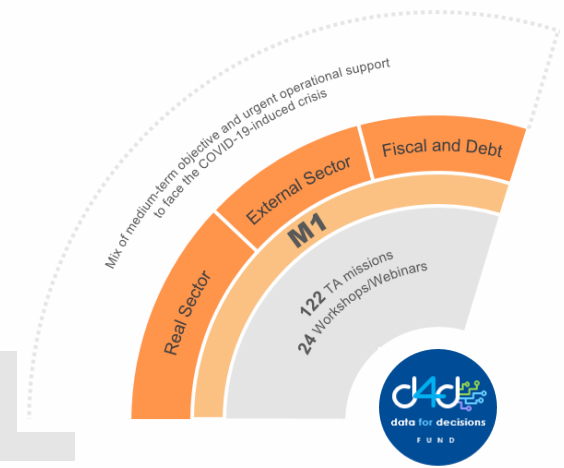
- **Real sector: High Frequency Indicators and Residential Property Price Indices** critical to monitor impact of crisis.
- **External sector: BOP** funding needs are the backbone of every **IMF lending program**, crucial to assess **external stability** and measure **remittances**, which are heavily affected by the crisis.
- **Real and external sectors:** use of **alternative data sources** to maintain business continuity (Big Data, web scraping).
- **Government finance and debt sector:** remains a workplan **priority**.

Work streams that are back-loaded

- **Real sector, national accounts:** rebasing GDP is a resource-intensive medium-term project which requires strong absorptive capacity over the medium-term.
- **External sector:** phasing is impacted by pandemic as some bilateral projects were extended.

Work Plan FY21-FY22Q2

Adjustments in CD delivery: The example of the GFS/PSDS work stream



M1 Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns

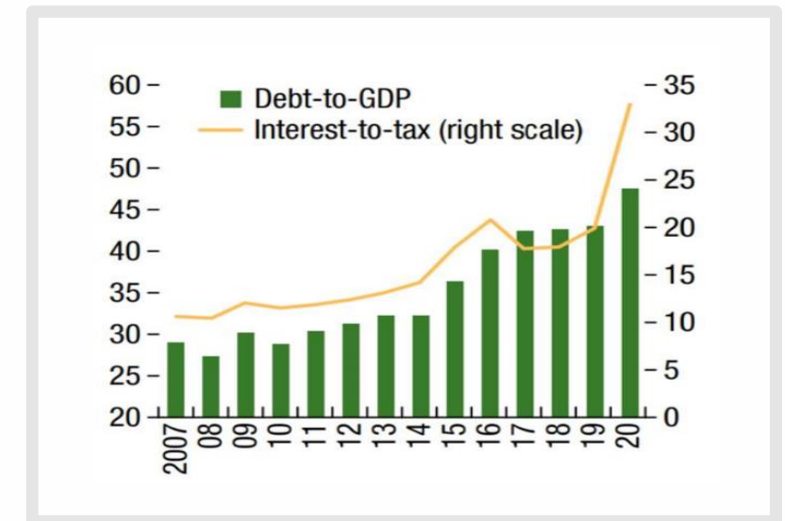
Demand:

GFS/PSDS CD essential to assess debt sustainability and fiscal space for counter-cyclical fiscal policy; new fiscal instruments developed as part of fiscal stimulus packages raise methodological questions.

CD Response:

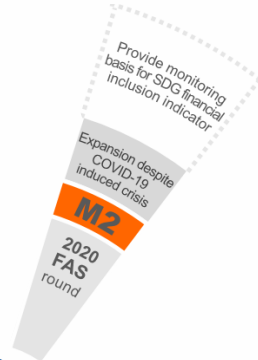
- Traditional, project-based CD remains part of the work plan but back-loaded, assuming a gradual recovery of absorptive capacity during FY21.
- Eight regional webinars planned for July/August (in English, Russian, Portuguese, Arabic, and Spanish) to offer training on fiscal/debt issues, building on guidance notes that STA disseminated; follow-up one-on-one sessions for countries.
- To identify scope for remote TA, liaising with Regional Technical Assistance Centers that have close contacts to country authorities due to continuous engagement.
- Using alternative means of diagnostics until face to face workshops resume.
- Large number of ad hoc requests, including assisting countries with reporting of fiscal stimulus measures or dealing with business continuity challenges.

General Government Gross-Debt-to-GDP and Interest-to-Tax-Revenue Ratios (LLMICs, 2007–20)



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook database

Work Plan FY21-FY22Q2



M2

Financial Access Survey (FAS)

Update mobile money (MM) & SME financing policy tracker in response to the COVID-19 crisis

- 12 LLMICs implemented reduced MM transaction fees and/or increased MM balance/transaction limits.
- SME policies, such as loan guarantees or tax relief, less frequent in LLMICs so far.
- Tracker will be published on imf.org later this month.

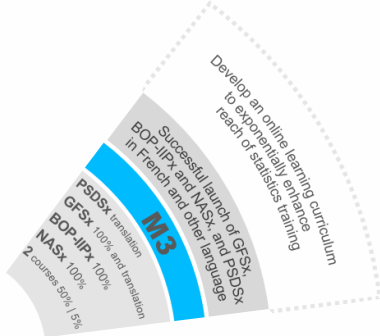
Mobile Money Policies in Response to the Crisis in LLMICs

Country	Institution	Measures	Reduced transaction fees	Increased balance & transaction limits	Flexible KYC onboarding
Bangladesh	Central Bank	The P2P monthly transaction limit for buying medicine and other essentials using mobile financial services has been increased to BDT 200,000 from BDT 75,000. These transactions will not incur merchant charges. There will not be any charges on cash-out using mobile financial services up to BDT 1,000.			
Cameroon	MTN Cameroon	Effective 20 March 2020, MTN suspended the fee on money transfers up to 500,000 between MTN mobile money accounts. The suspension for fees is limited to 3 transactions per day, per account, and is valid for a period of 30 days.			
Ghana	Central Bank	Effective 20 March 2020 for an initial period of three months, users consented up to GHS 100 without a charge and know your customer (KYC) regulations have been eased. This is alongside an increase in daily transaction limits, mobile money wallet limit, and aggregate monthly transaction limit for all customers.			
Kenya	Central Bank	The Central Bank of Kenya has put in place the following emergency measures, which will apply from midnight March 16, 2020 until June 30, 2020. 1. No charge on mobile money transactions up to KES 1,000. 2. Transaction limit has been increased to KES 150,000 and the monthly limit for mobile money transactions has been eliminated. 3. Daily limit for mobile money transactions has been increased to KES 300,000. 4. Limit for mobile money wallet has been increased to KES 300,000. 5. Current tariff for mobile money transactions for KES 70,000 to be applied to transactions up to KES 150,000. 6. All charges on transfers between mobile money wallets and bank accounts will be eliminated.			
Liberia	Central Bank	All charges for money transfer and merchant transactions have been suspended by mobile money operators. The daily and aggregate monthly transaction limit for mobile money transactions have been increased for a period of three months.			
Mozambique	Central Bank	With effect from 10 April 2020, for a period of three months, there will be no transaction fee up to a daily limit of MZN 1,000. The limit of mobile money wallet has been increased from MZN 25,000 to MZN 50,000, and the daily transaction limit has been increased from MZN 125,000 to MZN 250,000. In addition, the annual limit on the mobile money wallet for users has been increased to MZN 400,000.			
Myanmar	Central Bank	The daily, monthly, and maximum account balance limits have been increased for Mobile Financial Service Providers (until April 30, 2020).			
Nigeria	Central Bank	Mobile money service providers have been deemed essential and requested security exception to grant access to critical staff. The central bank is also encouraging the public to limit their use of cash and avail themselves of the use of alternative payment channels such as mobile banking, internet banking, mobile money, point of sale, and USSD.			
Rwanda	Central Bank	Effective 20 March 2020, for an initial period of three months, the central bank removed fees on all mobile money transactions and increased daily and monthly limits.			
Uganda	MTN	Effective March 20, for a period of 30 days, MTN waived consented up to UGX 30,000 every day to other MTN mobile money customers free of charge. Effective May 24, for a period of a month, MTN has halved its transaction fees to half its pre-COVID-19 levels.			
WAEMU	Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO)	Free payment of water and electricity bills via mobile money for amounts less than or equal to 100,000 and abolition of the commission paid by merchants on merchant payments by issuer of mobile money.			
Zambia	Central Bank	Valid until April 30, electronic money issuers will not charge for person-to-person money transactions up to ZMK 150. Daily transaction limit for 1st and 2nd tier in individuals and small-scale farmers and non-incorporated enterprises have been increased to ZMK 20,000, ZMK 100,000, and ZMK 1,000,000 respectively.			

Conduct 2020 FAS round has the objective to further expand coverage and quality

- Regional workshops to integrate CD in data collection.
- New indicators and data sources.
- New validation tools to further enhance data quality.

Work Plan FY21-FY22Q2

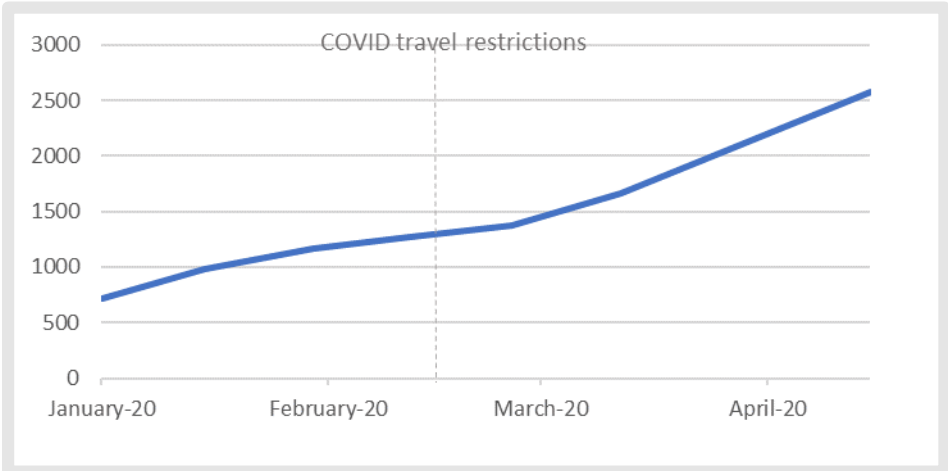


M3 Online Learning

Increased interest in PSDSx since onset of crisis

- Will be translated into French and third language.
- YouTube microlearning channel improves access (over 2,600 playlists views since mid-April).

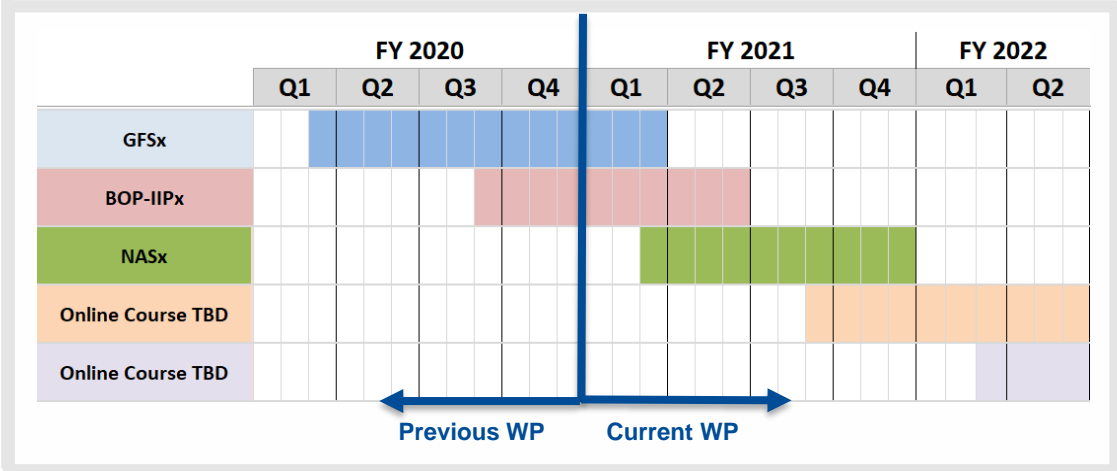
Pre- vs. Post-COVID-19 PSDSx Registered Participants



New courses

- Launch GFSx, BOP-IIPx, NASx.
- Start developing two additional courses (TBD).

Calendar of course implementation



Work Plan FY21-FY22Q2

M4

Statistical Information Management



3 TA Missions
2 AFR SDMX workshops
web-scraping tool
M4 Enhance data management

Based on experience with this workstream, most demand for CD activities is on data collection and dissemination, which will be the focus of the work plan:

Data collection tools

Innovative web-scraping toolkit developed to open up alternative sources of source data collection.

Data dissemination enhanced through standardized, machine-readable (in coordination with other CD providers)

- 2 sub-regional **SDMX workshops** in Africa.
- 5 TA missions on **National Summary Data Pages** and/or SDMX.

Delivered, ongoing and planned activities in the context of the statistical business process



Making the D4D Fund even more agile

Responding to Uncertainty in a Fast-Evolving Crisis

Support urgent on-demand/ad hoc CD requests

Include on-demand operational activities as remote CD in Module 1

- 22 activities planned.

Cover brief ad hoc assistance with 10 percent of Module 1 budget (\$0.29M)

- D4D Fund country eligibility criteria apply.
- Quarterly reporting to SC on use of funds.

Shorten LOT approval of changes to work plan

- Reduce circulation time in operational guidelines from 15 to 5 business days.



Making the D4D Fund even more agile

Responding to Uncertainty in a Fast-Evolving Crisis

Temporary expansion of country eligibility



Number of LLMICs may grow

Lag in reclassification.

Suggesting 7 UMICs based on

- GNI per capita less than 10 percent above LLMIC threshold.
- Graduation to UMIC status less than three years ago
- Receiving or requested IMF emergency lending assistance.

Country	2018 GNI	Graduated to UMIC	IMF lending assistance
Samoa	\$4,020	FY 2018	Approved
Azerbaijan	\$4,050		
Sri Lanka	\$4,060	FY 2020	Under consideration
Jordan	\$4,200	FY 2019	Under consideration
Kosovo	\$4,220	FY 2020	Approved
Armenia	\$4,230	FY 2019	Under consideration
Tonga	\$4,300	FY 2018	

Thank you

