

The D4D Fund

in the Global Statistical Capacity Development Architecture



D4D Fund
Inaugural
Steering Committee



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Deputy Director, IMF Statistics Department (STA)
June 22, 2018



- Global Statistics Capacity Development Agenda
- IMF Capacity Development in Statistics
- Relevance of D4D Fund



"Data has gained prominence as a vital building block for making sound policy. Without reliable and timely economic data, we would be wandering in the dark, making decisions on the basis of anecdotes, gut feelings, or worse."

Managing Director Christine Lagarde
2014 IMF Statistical Forum



Drivers of Statistics CD



Traditional

Development of national statistical systems

Data gaps and quality concerns revealed by crises (e.g., 2007/08)

Compilation focus

Compliance with international standards (e.g. SNA 2008, BPM6)

Newly emerging

Recognition of policy relevance of data

- Global push for evidence-based policy-making
- New user demands, incl. outside governments
- IMF surveillance

Transparency and accountability

- Focus on dissemination
- Engagement beyond compilers

2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development

- 230+ SDG indicators
- Data challenges for two-thirds of indicators

Methodological advances and greater awareness of measurement challenges

- Digital economy

"Data Revolution"

- Big Data



Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data

Prepared by the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Adopted by the UN Statistical Commission at its 48th Session March 2017

The Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data was *informally launched at the first UN World Data Forum on 15 January 2017 in Cape Town South Africa*, and adopted by the *United Nations Statistical Commission at its 48th Session* in March 2017. The Action Plan is referenced in the Resolution on the work of the Statistical Commission adopted by the General Assembly in July 2017 (RES/71/313). The current version incorporates inputs received by the statistical community, including national statistical systems, and other stakeholders, following an open consultation held in November 2016.

I. Introduction

Quality and timely data are vital for enabling governments, international organisations, civil society, private sector and the general public to make informed decisions and to ensure the accountability of representative bodies. Effective planning, follow-up and review of the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* requires the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of an unprecedented amount of data and statistics at local, national, regional and global levels and by multiple stakeholders. *The 2030 Agenda explicitly calls for enhancing capacity building to support national plans to implement the sustainable development goals.*

National statistical systems (NSS) face the urgent need to adapt and develop in order to meet the widening, increasing and evolving needs of data users, including for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There is a wide range of statistical capacity among countries, with individual countries setting their own national priorities. Some countries are facing steeper challenges than others. *Capacity building is important for all countries, even more so for developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries and other countries in vulnerable situations. This modernization*

We call for policy leaders to achieve a global pact or alliance that recognizes the funding of NSS modernization efforts is essential to the full implementation of Agenda 2030.

and strengthening effort will require the full, active, and focused commitment of government policy leaders and the international community to implement the sustainable development agenda.

United Nations

A/RES/71/313



General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 July 2017

Seventy-first session
Agenda items 13 and 117

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/71/L.75)]

71/313. Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

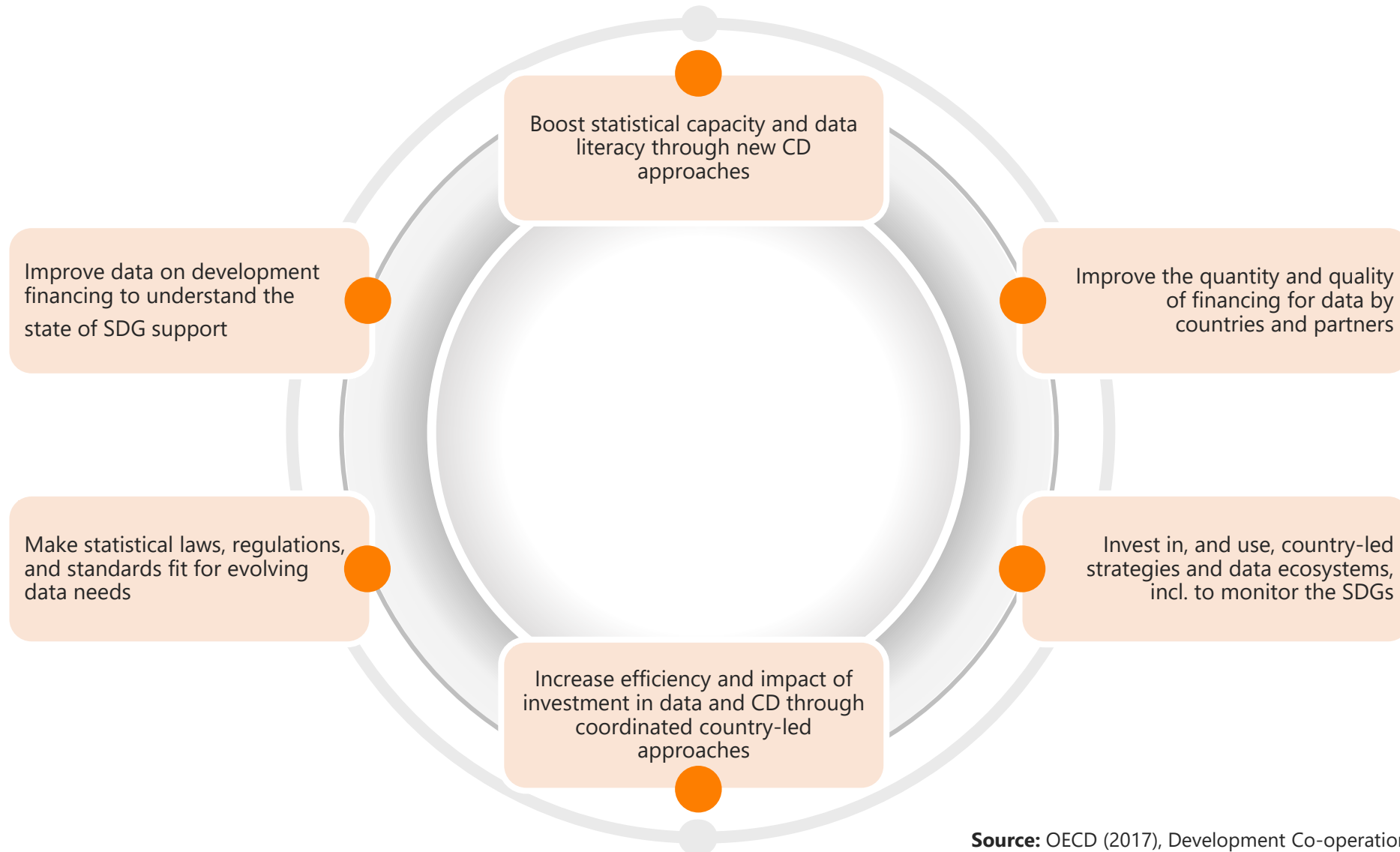
The General Assembly,

I....

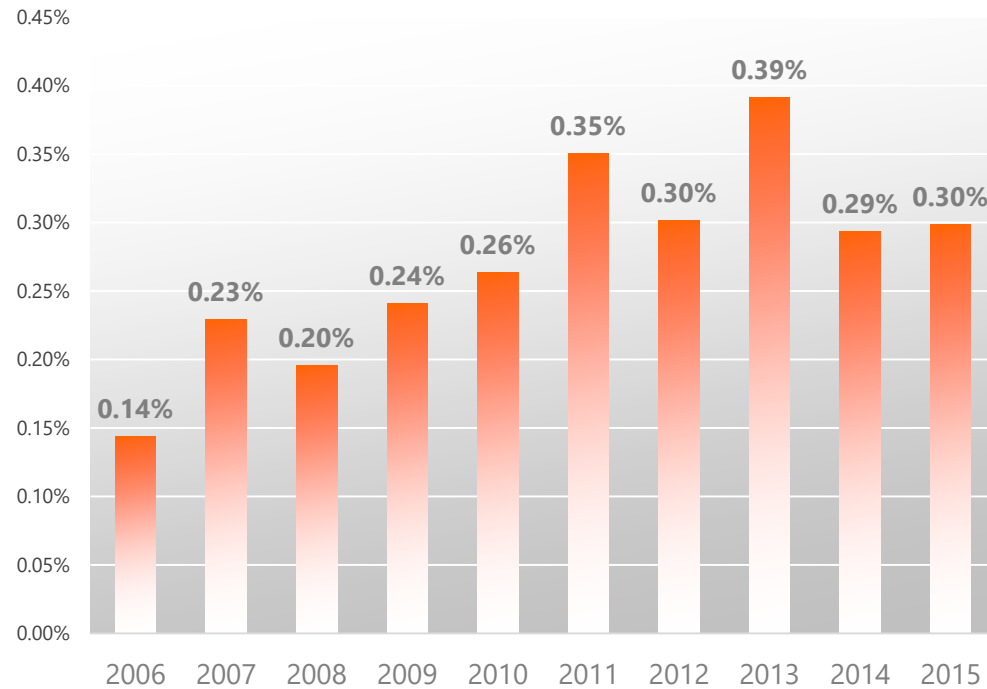
11. Urges countries, the United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the Secretariat, including the regional commissions, the Bretton Woods institutions, international organizations and bilateral and regional funding agencies to intensify their support for strengthening data collection and statistical capacity-building, including capacity-building that strengthens coordination among national statistical offices, as appropriate and within their mandates, in a coordinated manner that recognizes national priorities and reflects national ownership of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries, using all available means of support.

90th plenary meeting 6 July 2017

OECD Development Co-operation Report: Action Items to Bridge the Data Divide

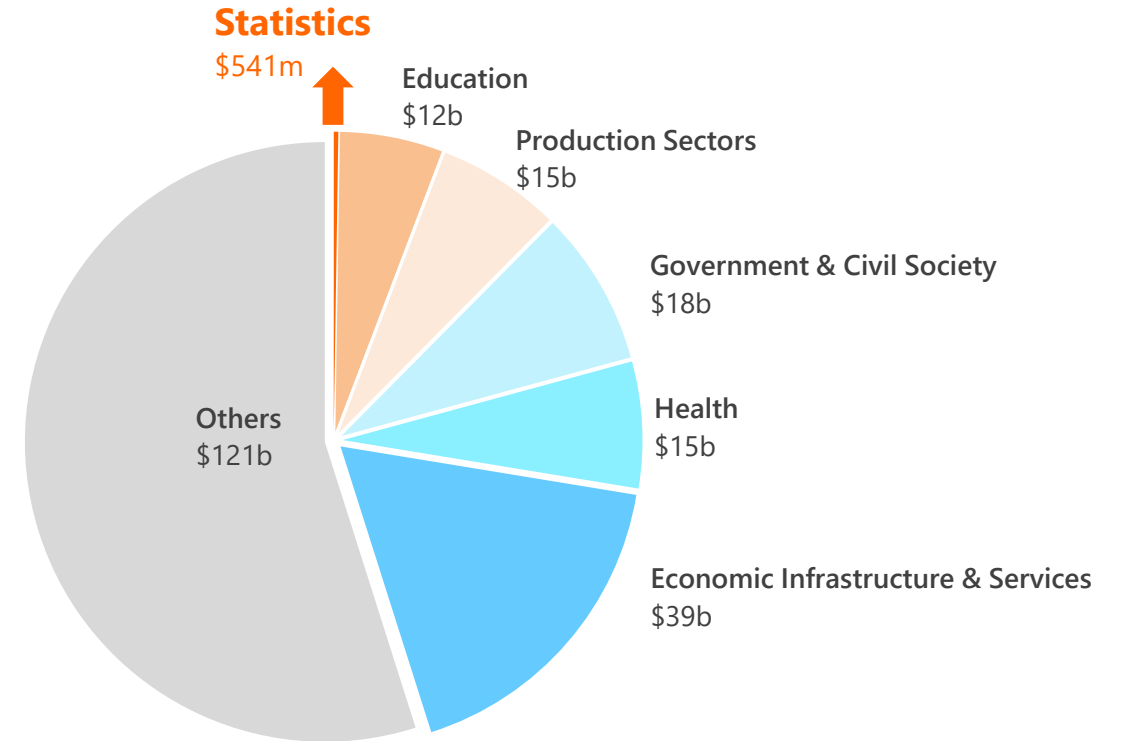


Global Commitments to Statistics (as percentage of ODA)



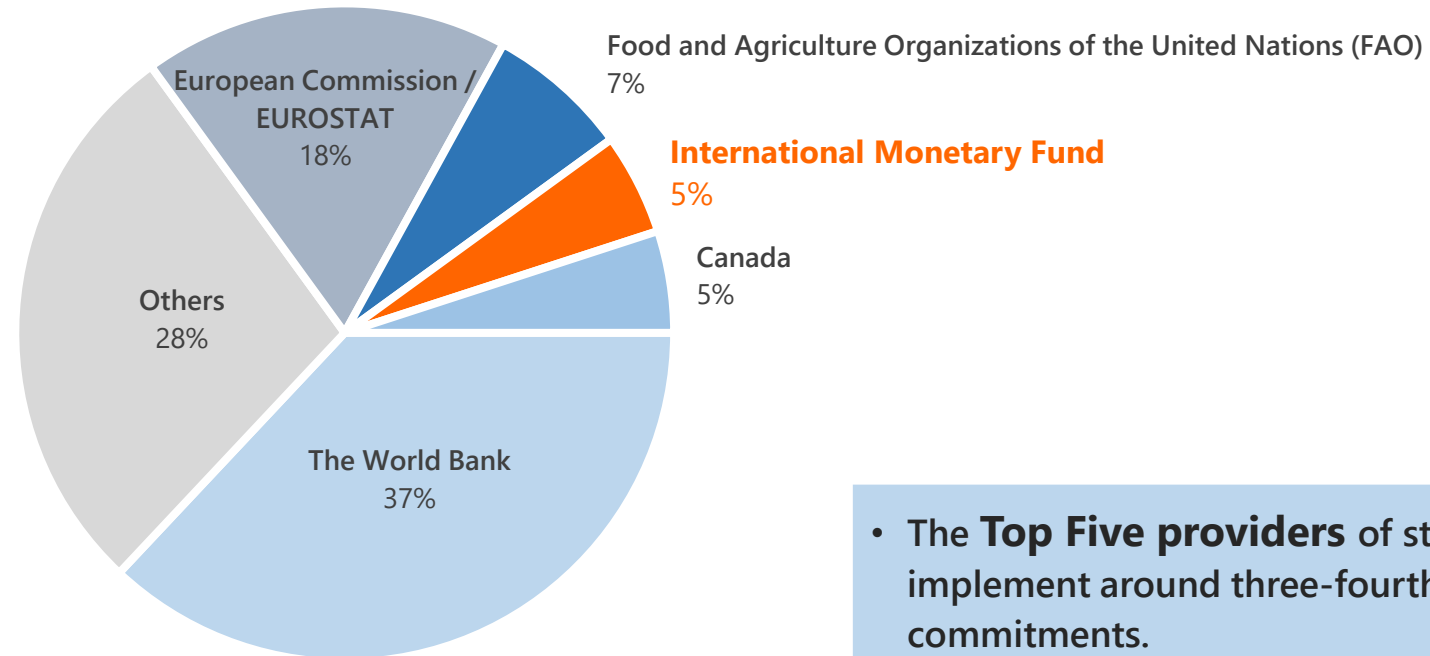
Source: Paris 21 PRESS 2017.

Global ODA Commitments: Share of Sectors, 2015 (in USD)



Source: Paris 21 PRESS 2017.

Top Five Statistics CD Providers



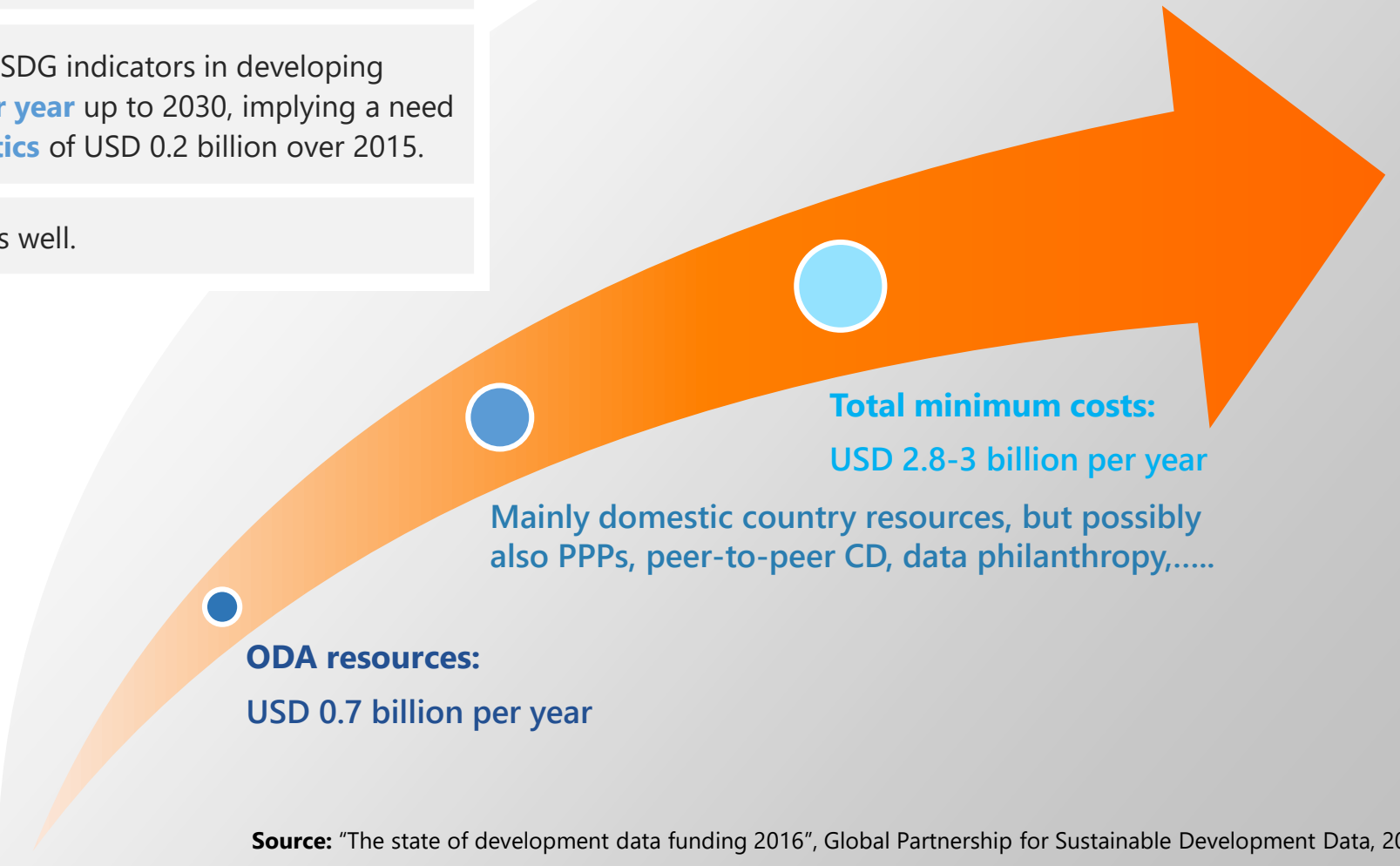
Source: Paris 21 PRESS 2016. Data are for 2014.

- The **Top Five providers** of statistics CD implement around three-fourths of total ODA commitments.

- The **IMF's statistics CD** focuses on macroeconomic statistics where it is an international standard setter.

Additional Costs to Implement the SDGs

- The estimated minimum costs for 144 developing countries to produce data for SDG indicators is USD 2.8 to 3 billion **per year** to 2030.
- The ODA funding gap for producing SDG indicators in developing countries is about USD 0.7 billion **per year** up to 2030, implying a need for **annual additional aid for statistics** of USD 0.2 billion over 2015.
- Quality aspects need to be assured as well.



IMF Capacity Development in Statistics



Department for International Development

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

JSA 25
25 Years of Japan-IMF Partnership
in Capacity Development

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

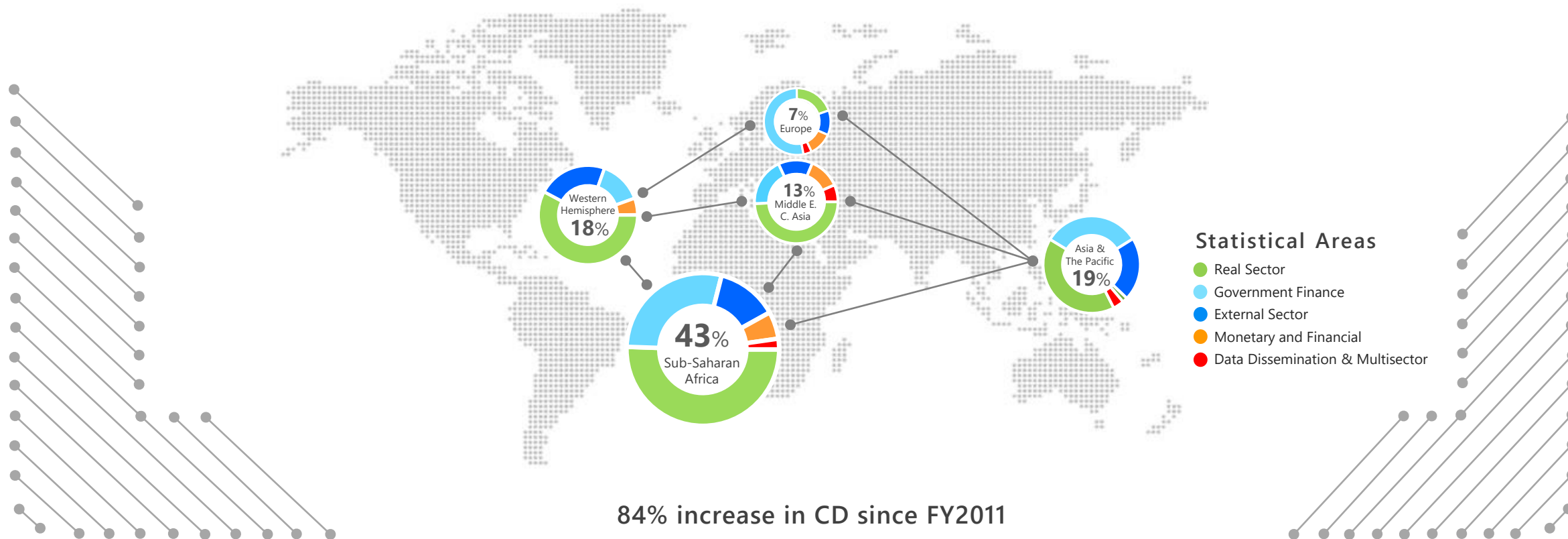
MNRW
MORAL TRUST FUND

Somalia TTF

South Sudan TTF

FSSF

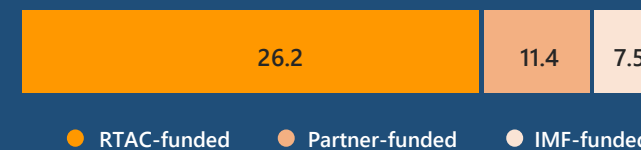
STA CD at a Glance: FY2018 Regional Capacity Development Allocation



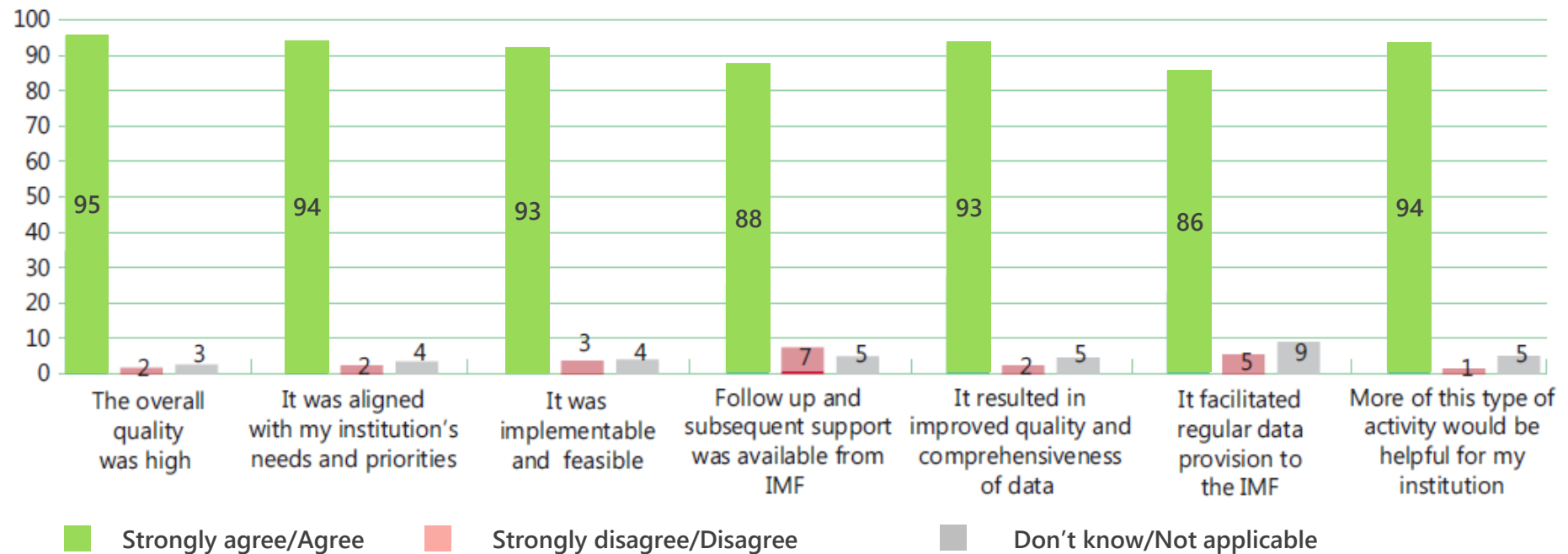
Share of TA/Training



Funding Structure (in Field Time Delivery)



Positive Perception of IMF Statistics Technical Assistance



Source: Survey of Country Authorities and Data Providers. IMF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO): "Behind the Scenes with Data at the IMF—An IEO Evaluation". Washington, DC, 2016.

Nonetheless, Newly Emerging Challenges Suggest Recalibration of IMF CD in Statistics

Demand and Impact

- Recognizing scope of newly emerging issues
- Being agile in responding to demands from countries and international community (e.g., recent focus on fiscal and debt reporting)
- Safeguarding country-led approach, by agreeing with country on diagnostics and work plan tailored to absorptive capacity
- Leveraging IMF's relations as a trusted advisor to countries, aiming to reach policy-makers to institute change (e.g., resources for statistics)

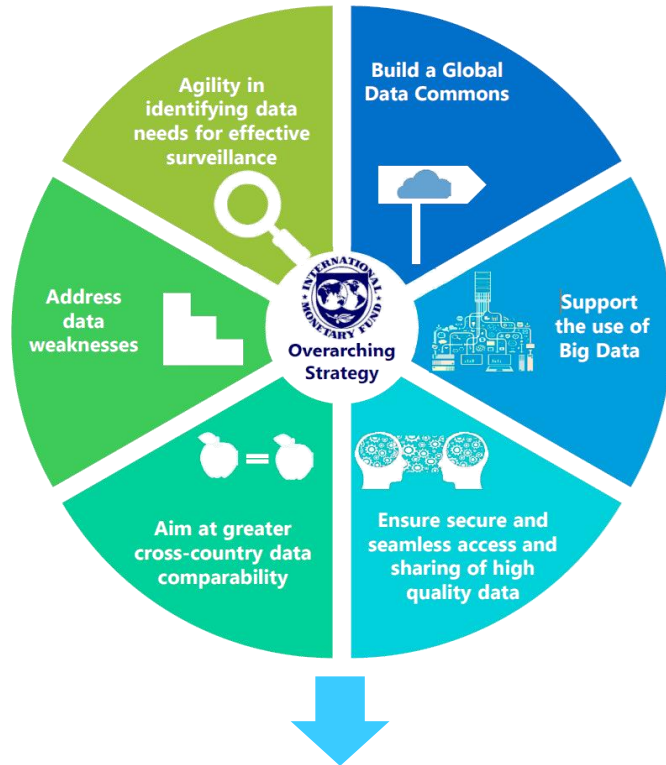
Implementation and Results

- Striking the right balance between advocating statistical standards and promoting data for policy-making ("methodology fit for purpose")
- Exhibiting openness to new products, techniques, and data sources, including by taking advantage of Big Data
- Sustaining impact of CD through a combination of TA and training/workshops, with emphasis on peer learning
- Measuring results chain and outcomes of CD through new Results-Based Monitoring (RBM) Framework
- Disseminating data and enhancing publication of TA reports to foster transparency and accountability and respond to new user needs

Technology and Synergies

- Using technology in CD, such as in dissemination and through launch of online learning
- Cooperating internally and with other CD providers to create synergies and ensure proper sequencing of CD reforms
- Emphasizing multi-partner CD vehicles (trust funds) to ensure flexibility and demand-driven approach and generate efficiency gains in CD administration
- Participating in global outreach to stress relevance of investment in data

Changing Environment: Embedding CD in Holistic Vision for Data and Statistics at the IMF



Help determine CD priorities

- A **fast-changing data landscape**
- The **IMF's overarching strategy** is to move toward an ecosystem of data and statistics that enables the Fund to better meet its evolving data needs in a digital world
- The key elements are **integration, innovation, and intelligence**
- A **new governance framework** aims to implement the overarching strategy
- STA's **new mandate and the new governance structure go hand in hand**
- STA will work with other IMF departments to introduce a more **transparent assessment of data adequacy for surveillance** purposes

Source: IMF Board Paper on Overarching Strategy on Data and Statistics at the Fund, SM/18/29, February 12, 2018

Strategic Priorities Identified

- Priority 1:** Agility in identifying data needs
- Priority 2:** Build a Global Data Commons
- Priority 3:** Support the use of Big Data

- Priority 4:** Ensure secure and seamless access and sharing of high-quality data
- Priority 5:** Aim at a greater cross-country data comparability
- Priority 6:** Address data weaknesses

IMF's Medium-term Steady State CD Architecture

Field-based Regional Technical Assistance Centers

Provide CD on “bread-and-butter” statistics to establish strong methodological foundation:

- RSS (close to full coverage)
- GFS (increasing coverage)
- ESS (limited coverage)

Aim to fill gaps in coverage

D4D Fund (LLMICs)

- RSS } Policy-relevant high-frequency data and source data
- GFS } →
- ESS } → Topical gaps and expanded regional coverage on ESS basics
- Financial Access Survey (FAS)
- Online learning
- Statistical Information Management



Financial Sector Stability Fund (LLMICs)

- Financial Soundness Indicators
- Balance Sheet Approach:
 - Monetary and Financial Statistics
 - International Investment Position
 - GFS balance sheets



Bilateral & IMF's own resources

- Data dissemination
- Targeted CD, for example:
 - Regional harmonization
 - Source data
 - Other priorities
- Advanced economies

Legend

RSS = Real Sector Statistics
GFS = Gov't Finance Statistics
ESS = External Sector Statistics

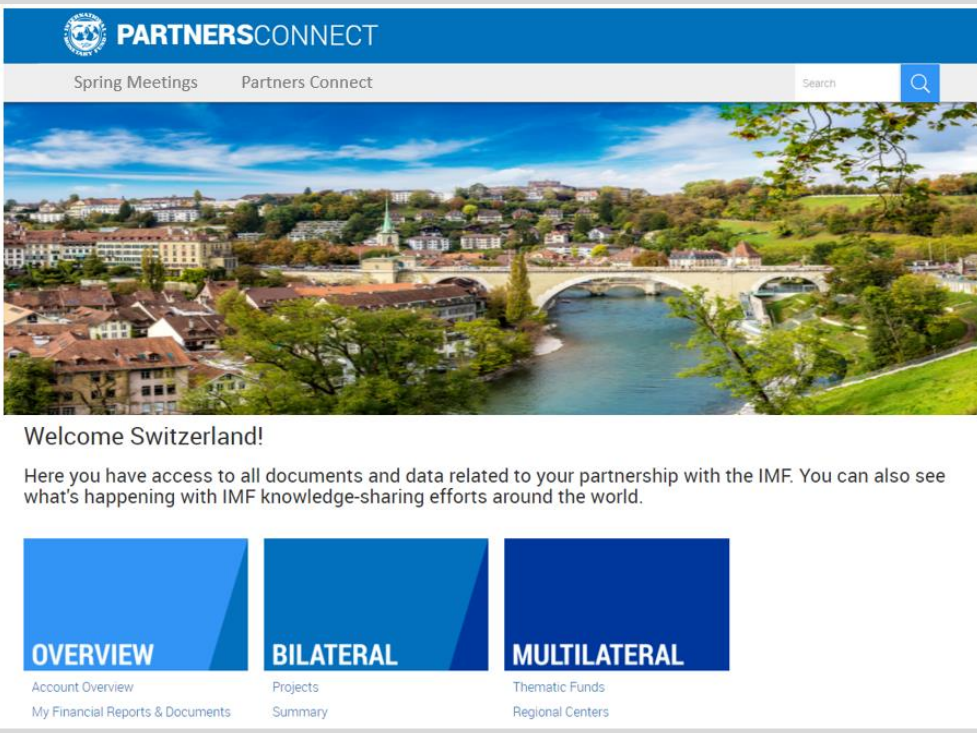
LLMICs = Low and lower middle-income countries

STA CD Results Orientation: Accountability on Activities

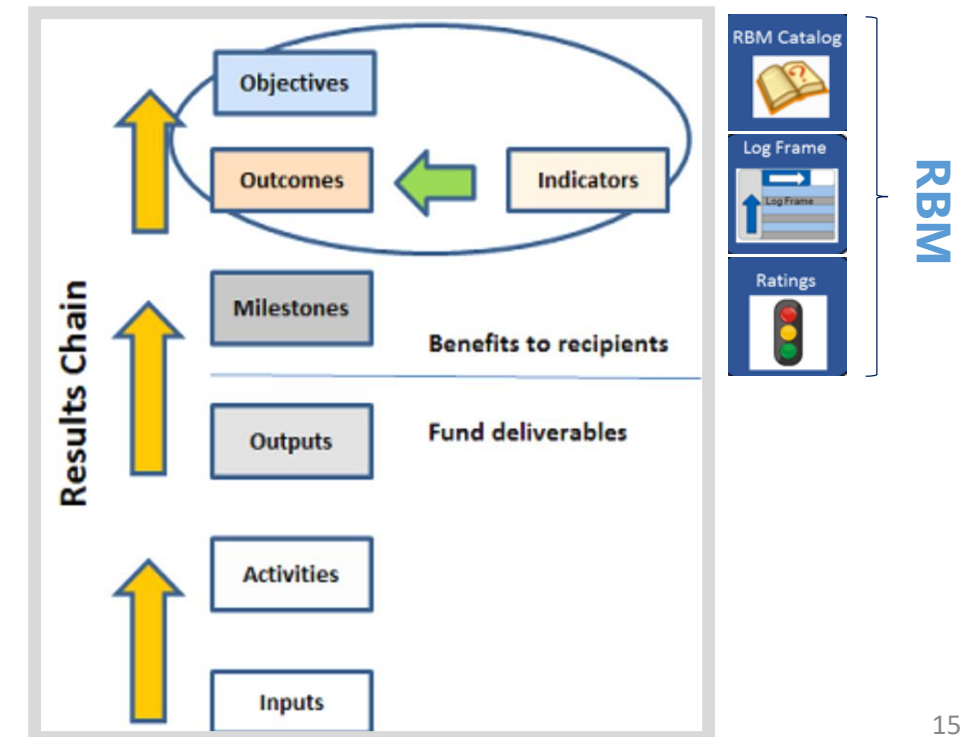
The RBM System provides

- Greater clarity of purpose of CD activities
- Better tracking of progress toward results from CD
- Understanding of what has worked or not worked in the past
- Introducing more transparency and accountability on CD activities
- Promoting global best practices

RBM includes all IMF- and partner-financed STA projects



STA RBM—2 work streams, 26 outcomes



IMF Statistics Department Catalog: Workstreams and Outcomes

Work Stream 1

Strengthen macroeconomic and financial statistics compilation and dissemination for decision making

Objective 1

1. **Strengthen compilation and dissemination of data on macroeconomic and financial statistics for decision making** according to the relevant internationally accepted statistical standard, including developing/improving statistical infrastructure, source data, serviceability and/or metadata.

Outcomes

1. The **Legal/institutional environment** is conducive to compile and disseminate macroeconomic and financial statistics; the **Relevance/practical utility** of existing statistics are **monitored**; **Management processes** monitor their quality; **Institutional Integrity/Transparency/Ethical Practices** meet statistical standards; statistical **Leadership/strategic planning** are in place
2. **Resources** are adequate for compiling and disseminating macroeconomic and financial statistics
3. **Staff capacity increased** through training, especially on developing source data, compilation methods, and dissemination
Compilation methods
4. Data are compiled and disseminated using the **concepts and definitions** of the latest manual/guide
5. Data are compiled and disseminated using the **coverage and scope** of the latest manual/guide
6. Data are compiled and disseminated using the **classification** of the latest manual/guide
7. Data are compiled and disseminated using the **sectorization** of the latest manual/guide
8. Data are compiled and disseminated using the appropriate **basis of recording** consistent with the latest manual/guide
9. Data are compiled and disseminated using appropriate **statistical techniques**, including to deal with data sources, and/or assessment and validation of intermediate data and statistical outputs
10. **Source data are adequate** for the compilation of these macroeconomic statistics
11. **Source data are routinely assessed** (for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error) and assessments are monitored and made available to guide statistical processes
12. **Higher frequency** data has been compiled and made available internally and/or disseminated to the public
13. **Improved timeliness** of data made available internally and/or disseminated to the public (shorter delays)
14. **Internal consistency** within a macroeconomic or financial dataset has improved (reduced discrepancies)
15. Macroeconomic data sets used by policy-makers have been made more **intersectorally consistent** (reduced discrepancies)
16. **Longer time series** have been compiled and made available internally and/or disseminated to the public
17. **Revision** studies and revision policy and practices have begun and/or have been released internally and/or disseminated to the public
18. A **new data set** has been compiled and made available internally and/or disseminated to the public
19. Data access to the public has improved through **better formatting/framework presentations and/or assistance to users**
20. **Metadata released** internally and/or disseminated to the public have been strengthened consistent with the dataset to enhance interpretation and analysis
21. **Business processes documentation** for compilation and dissemination of macroeconomic and financial statistics is stored, accessed and regularly updated.
22. Compilation and dissemination of **regionally harmonized/consistent macroeconomic and financial statistics**.

Work Stream 2

Enhance transparency of macroeconomic and financial statistics for decision making through strengthened dissemination via the Fund's Data Standards Initiatives

Objective 2

- 2.a. Participation in the e-GDDS
- 2.b. Subscription to the SDDS
- 2.c. Adherence to the SDDS Plus

Outcomes

23. Member begins to **participate in the e-GDDS** (or fully updates its GDDS metadata)
24. **e-GDDS** participant strengthens data dissemination practices **through an NSDP or an ARC**
25. Member takes all the steps needed to **subscribe to the SDDS** (specific baseline and milestone numbers to be specified in Briefing papers and BTOs)
26. Member takes all the steps required to **become an SDDS Plus** adherent by meeting all requirements, or by meeting at least five new data categories and articulating plans for the rest (specific baseline and milestone numbers to be specified in Briefing papers and BTOs)

Data for Decisions (D4D) Fund Overview

Objective: Putting more and better data in the hands of decision makers to enhance evidence-based macroeconomic policies and support achievement of the sustainable development goals.

Focus: Strengthen national statistical systems to cope with a more challenging national and international policy environment, promote transparency and accountability, and offer efficient solutions to CD.

Conceptual Foundation: Based on a needs assessment that considered (i) demand from countries, (ii) policy relevance, (iii) identified data gaps and data quality concerns, (iv) complementarity of CD provided out of the IMF's Regional Technical Assistance Centers (RTACs) and bilateral CD projects, and (v) the need for flexibility to react to a country's capacity and readiness to accept CD.

Target countries: Mainly Low- and lower middle-income countries world-wide, including fragile states.

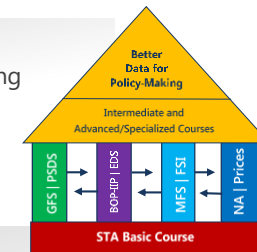
Size: US\$33 million (including a 7 percent IMF trust fund management fee).

Duration: Five years (FY2019-24).

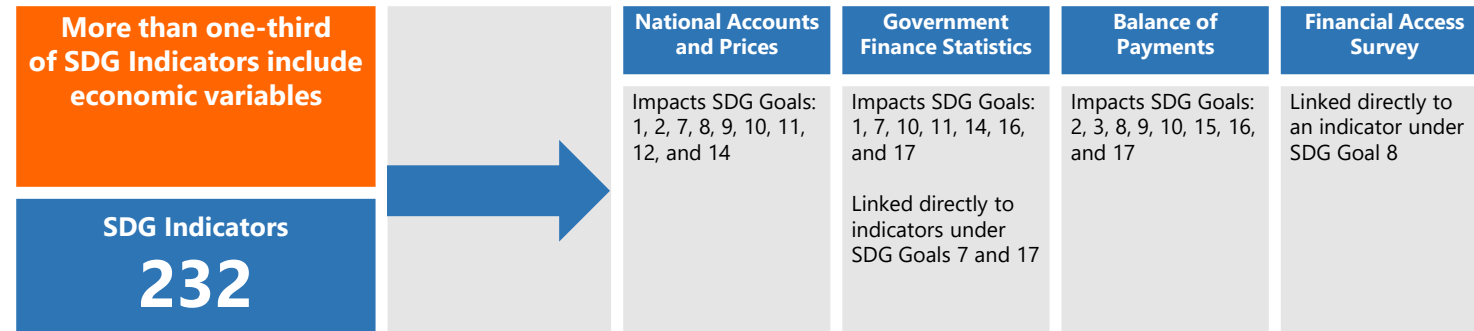


Modules

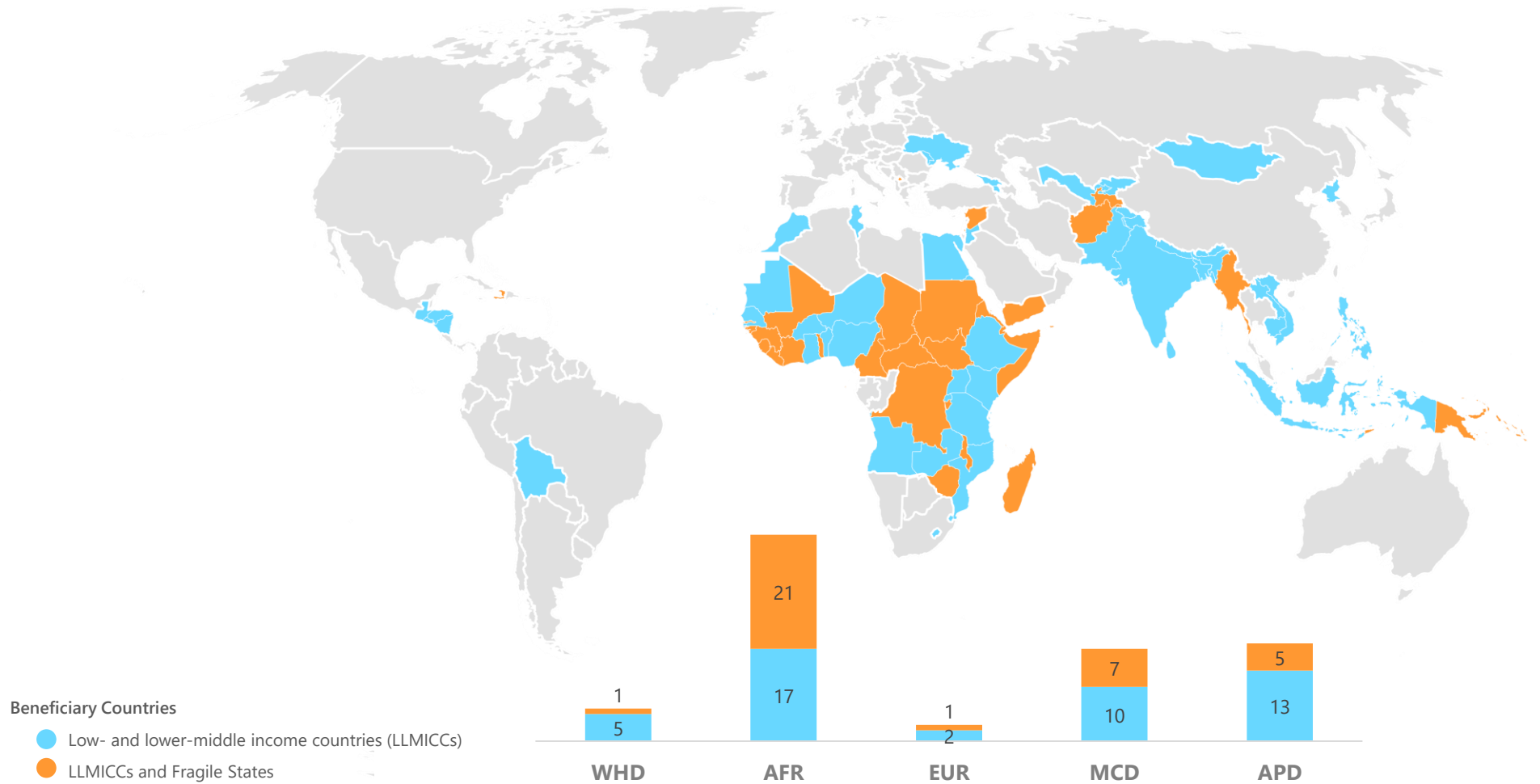
<p>M1</p>	<p>Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help countries compile and disseminate data to support policy analysis, formulation, and detect economic risks and vulnerabilities. • Bring more and better data into the public domain, thus enhancing transparency and accountability. • Offer technical advice on enhancing source data and promoting higher-frequency data. 	<p>Submodules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real Sector Statistics External Sector Statistics Government Finance Statistics
<p>M2</p>	<p>Financial Access Survey (FAS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide policymakers and analysts with high-quality statistics in this unique financial inclusion database covering 189 economies http://data.imf.org/fas • Improve and expand FAS to new areas, such as new access points, gender-disaggregated statistics, and costs of financial access. • Provide monitoring basis for SDG financial inclusion indicator. 	<p>Sustain and expand the FAS</p>
<p>M3</p>	<p>Online Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a new structured online learning curriculum to exponentially enhance reach of statistics training. • Offer online learning to allow truly global delivery. 	<p>Develop eight fundamental statistics courses (English and up to five other languages)</p>
<p>M4</p>	<p>Statistical Information Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop advice to help statistical offices, central banks, and ministries to streamline, standardize, and automate their data management practices and infrastructure. • Enhance countries' ability to compile and disseminate macroeconomic and financial statistics. 	<p>Provide advice on statistical information management practices and related technical environments</p>



D4D Fund and the SDGs



STA CD Under the D4D Fund: Focus on LLMICs and Fragile States





D4D Fund Reflects the Envisaged Recalibration of IMF CD in Statistics

Demand and Impact

- * Scope in tune with newly emerging issues
- * Agility through modular structure and wide LLMIC coverage
- * Country-led approach
- * Leveraging IMF as trusted advisor

Implementation and Results

- * Focus on data for policy-making
- * New products, techniques and data sources, incl. Big Data
- * Combination of TA and training/workshops to sustain CD
- * Close results-monitoring, including by partners
- * Enhanced data and TA report dissemination

Technology and Synergies

- * Online learning
- * Coordination internally and externally
- * Efficient CD administration

Thank you



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