GDF GLOBAL DATA FACILITY

FINANCING DATA-POWERED DEVELOPMENT FOR BETTER LIVES

ANNUAL REPORT
JANUARY - DECEMBER 2023

WORLD BANK GROUP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER IMAGE OF EARTH BY NASA VIA UNSPLASH.
BACKGROUND PHOTO HERE BY DIBAKAR ROY VIA UNSPLASH.

FOREWORD

The promise of the Global Data Facility (GDF) is to help enable better lives on a livable planet, made possible by data-powered development. As global crises compound, this promise has never been more important.

With the generous support and trust of our inaugural partners, we created the GDF to serve as an innovative global funding instrument that tackles the world's most critical data impact opportunities. We envisaged a pioneering mechanism that would facilitate durable transformations in data systems and data capital in low- and middle-income countries.

As this report attests, I am proud to say that we kept our commitment to this vision. Through its support for enhancing debt transparency and the quality of comprehensive external debt information, collecting price data for constructing purchasing power parity through the International Comparison Program (ICP), updating the System of National Accounts (SNA) to capture the new reality in economic accounting, as well as building infrastructure and methods for extracting, disaggregating, and standardizing geo-spatial data and household surveys, the GDF has begun to fulfill its promise of enabling data-driven actions that improve lives and safeguard the planet.

The GDF's impact is being felt on issues that affect the most vulnerable among us. Through the GDF, we have been able to enhance debt transparency, including in countries such as Mozambique and Sierra Leone, by supporting borrowers' efforts to strengthen debt reporting and recording – critical at a time when nearly two-thirds of low-income nations are at an elevated risk of debt distress or already in it. We have facilitated the 2021 International Comparison Program (ICP) cycle in over 170 economies amidst the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, providing tailored guidance and flexible survey schedules to national statistical offices and regional agencies. With our partners, we have engaged 181 countries in the SNA update process to ensure their diverse perspectives and experiences are reflected in economic accounting and policymaking. We are also working on using geospatial data for the real-time monitoring of food insecurity, a problem estimated to affect a quarter of a billion people.

In a rapidly changing data-driven world, where targeted and responsible applications of artificial intelligence hold tremendous potential for achieving sustainable development, better data and the crucial insights gained from it are becoming ever more essential in addressing the many challenges we face. Through its investments in the fundamentals, as well as at the frontier of data and statistics, the GDF will continue to ensure that countries can leverage data with state-of-the-art solutions for better lives and a safer planet.

I extend a warm invitation for you to join us in fully realizing this promise.

HAISHAN FU
CHIEF STATISTICIAN AND DIRECTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT DATA GROUP, WORLD BANK

ACRONYMS

AEG	Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts
AIC	Actual Individual Consumption
BOP	Balance of Payments
BOPCOM	Balance of Payments Committee
COMSEC	Commonwealth Secretariat
CPC	Central Product Classification
DEC	Development Economics Vice Presidency
DMFAS	The Debt Management and Financial Analysis System
DRS	Debtor Reporting System
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
G7	Group of Seven
GDF	Global Data Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICP	International Comparison Program
IDA	International Development Association
IDS	International Debt Statistics
IEAG	Independent Expert Advisory Group
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISWGNA	Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts
LSMS	Living Standard and Measurement Study
MTI	Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice
NSO	National Statistical Offices
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SNA	System of National Accounts
SDFP	Sustainable Development Finance Policies
SEEA	System of Environmental – Economic Accounting
TA	Technical Assistance
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division

JOINING FORCES FOR DATA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Global Data Facility recognizes that working collaboratively and harnessing the power of partnerships is essential for achieving meaningful progress in transforming data systems and capital in low- and middle-income countries. By joining forces, we can address the challenges and opportunities associated with data in these regions more effectively.

The success of this new financing architecture for data is made possible by the commitment and generosity of our partners* who share a dedication to advancing the global data agenda. These partners are essential contributors, providing the resources, expertise, and support necessary to drive positive change in data systems and capital across the world. Together, we are striving for better lives and a safer planet, recognizing that sustainable transformation of data is a cornerstone of progress in today's interconnected world.

*AS OF DECEMBER 20, 2023
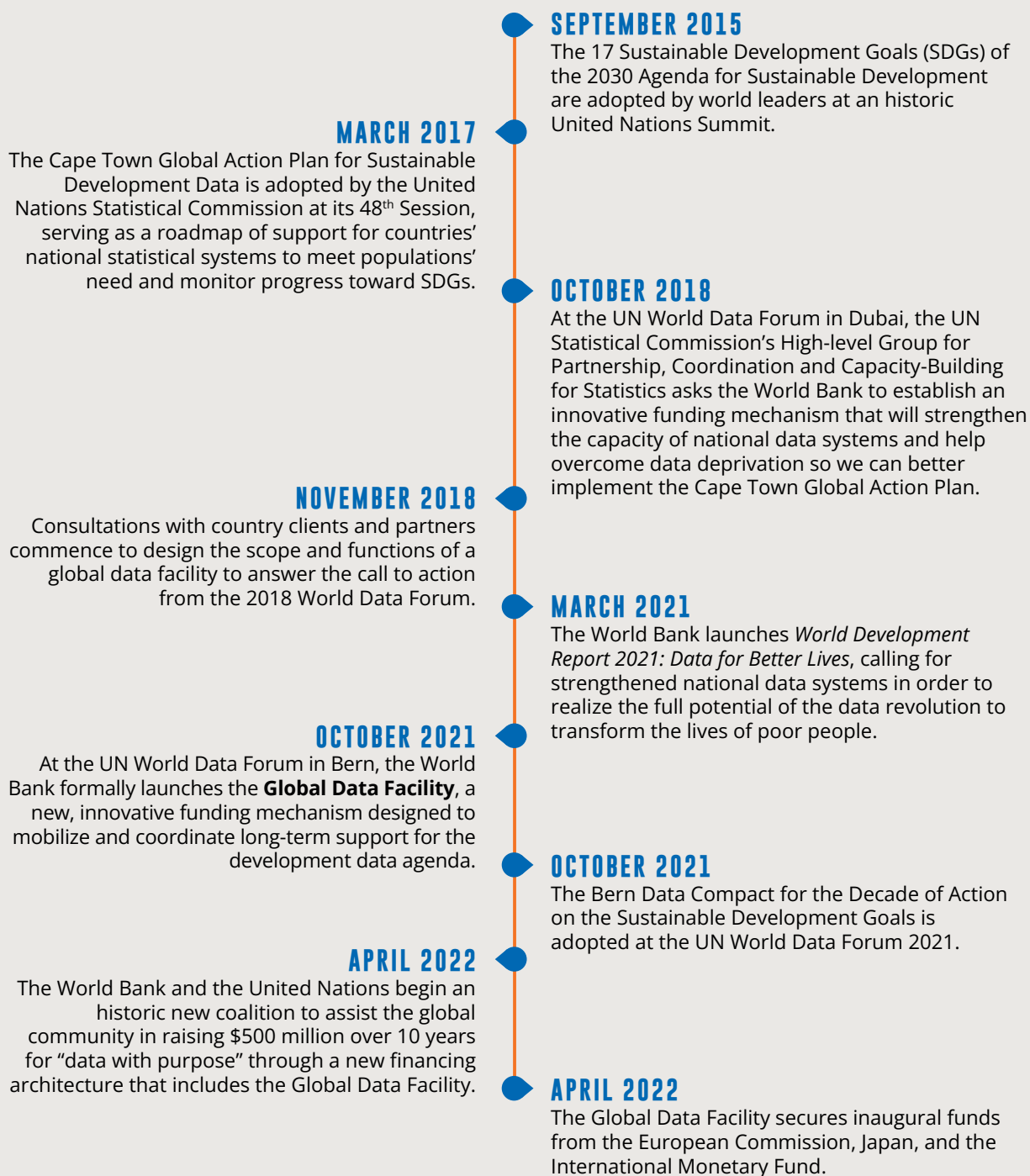
ABOUT THE GLOBAL DATA FACILITY

The Global Data Facility (GDF) is a pioneering global funding mechanism that plays a pivotal role in facilitating sustainable and transformative improvements in data systems and data capital in low- and middle-income countries. This initiative is driven by a collaborative partnership between the World Bank, the United Nations, and various development partners, with the ambitious goal of mobilizing a minimum of $500 million in funding by 2030. The primary objective is to coordinate and support critical data initiatives worldwide, fostering lasting impact.

The Global Data Facility is designed to ensure that demand drives funding for data and statistics priorities at the global, regional, national, and community levels. Through investments in the fundamentals, as well as at the frontier of data and statistics, the Global Data Facility ensures flexible and adaptive country-led approaches. It allows for customized entry points in countries and distinct levels of engagement with country partners and practitioners supporting data and statistics priorities.

Additionally, the Global Data Facility serves as a global coordination mechanism for a spectrum of partners, practitioners, and country clients to improve and scale up support for the global development data agenda. Operating in tandem with other initiatives, such as the Bern Network's Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data and the United Nation's Complex Risk Analytics Fund (CRAF'd), the Global Data Facility optimizes alignment of funding and priorities around the world.

The Global Data Facility is the World Bank's primary mechanism to implement recommendations and insights from the *World Development Report 2021: Data for Better Lives* to put data to work to improve peoples' lives and livelihoods across regions. Its financing framework is likewise designed to help enable the implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, as well as support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, including efforts to close data gaps around the Sustainable Development Goals.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
GLOBAL DATA FACILITY

SEPTEMBER 2015
The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are adopted by world leaders at an historic United Nations Summit.

MARCH 2017
The Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data is adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 48th Session, serving as a roadmap of support for countries' national statistical systems to meet populations' need and monitor progress toward SDGs.

OCTOBER 2018
At the UN World Data Forum in Dubai, the UN Statistical Commission's High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics asks the World Bank to establish an innovative funding mechanism that will strengthen the capacity of national data systems and help overcome data deprivation so we can better implement the Cape Town Global Action Plan.

NOVEMBER 2018
Consultations with country clients and partners commence to design the scope and functions of a global data facility to answer the call to action from the 2018 World Data Forum.

MARCH 2021
The World Bank launches *World Development Report 2021: Data for Better Lives*, calling for strengthened national data systems in order to realize the full potential of the data revolution to transform the lives of poor people.

OCTOBER 2021
At the UN World Data Forum in Bern, the World Bank formally launches the **Global Data Facility**, a new, innovative funding mechanism designed to mobilize and coordinate long-term support for the development data agenda.

OCTOBER 2021
The Bern Data Compact for the Decade of Action on the Sustainable Development Goals is adopted at the UN World Data Forum 2021.

APRIL 2022
The World Bank and the United Nations begin an historic new coalition to assist the global community in raising $500 million over 10 years for "data with purpose" through a new financing architecture that includes the Global Data Facility.

APRIL 2022
The Global Data Facility secures inaugural funds from the European Commission, Japan, and the International Monetary Fund.

AREAS OF WORK

CAPACITY BUILDING

Build the capacity of government and non-government actors through technical assistance so they can more effectively use data across their full "life cycle"—including data production, dissemination, access, analysis, and use/reuse—to improve lives and safeguard the planet.

FRONTIER DATA SOURCES AND TOOLS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Leverage frontier data sources and tools for development so governments around the world can use alternative and cutting-edge data collection modes and sources, as well as develop, adopt, and scale new analytical tools to use more and better administrative data for data-driven decision-making.

DATA AS A GLOBAL PUBLIC GOOD

Ensure that data are safeguarded as a global public good and as a resource to achieve equitable and sustainable development by fostering a new global consensus on data through its support for standard-setting and partnership-cultivating activities.

DATA RESEARCH, KNOWLEDGE CURATION, AND DISSEMINATION

Facilitate demand-driven data research, knowledge curation, and dissemination to promote customized approaches to data, as well as responsible open data and open access practices.

MODERNIZATION AND TRANSFORMATION OF GOVERNMENTS' DATA SYSTEMS

Help governments modernize and transform their data systems through operational approaches, including increasing coordination and alignment among different actors and across relevant sectors, so nations can effectively respond to the challenges of our times.

INCLUSIVE DATA AND CLOSING DATA GAPS

Prioritize inclusive data and closing data gaps so governments can strengthen data on all groups within populations and counting the hitherto uncounted, as well as promote the systematic mainstreaming of gender equality in the data life cycle.

GOVERNANCE & ADMINISTRATION

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP

Provides the Partnership Council with input and feedback on technical and implementation issues to enable collaboration and coordination

MEMBERS: invited by World Bank with input from contributors

PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL

Advises on strategy and direction

MEMBERS: World Bank and Global Data Facility contributors

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)

Responsible for daily operations and preparation of annual workplans and budgets (to be presented to Partnership Council for endorsement)

PMU SECRETARIAT: World Bank Development Data Group

INTERNAL PROGRAM COMMITTEE (IPC)

Review/allocation body (adheres to institutional best practices, regional and technical priorities)

MEMBERS: Selected representatives from World Bank Global Practices, regions, and Development Economics Vice Presidency

Bank-Executed Financial Support

Recipient-Executed Financial Support

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
GLOBAL DATA FACILITY – UMBRELLA TRUST FUND

	(US$,000)
SIGNED CONTRIBUTIONS	**8,523.18**
European Commission	2,370.68
International Monetary Fund*	1,152.50
Japan - Ministry of Finance	5,000.00
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED	**7,116.63**
European Commission	1,294.13
International Monetary Fund	822.50
Japan - Ministry of Finance	5,000.00
OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS	**1,406.55**
European Commission	1,076.55
International Monetary Fund	330.00
Japan - Ministry of Finance	-
INVESTMENT INCOME	**368.74**
WORLD BANK ADMINISTRATIVE FEE	**214.01**
TOTAL FUNDS COMMITTED OR ALLOCATED	**7,271.36**
BE activities (including Program Administration)	7,271.36
RE activities	-
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	**1,783.37**
BE activities (including Program Administration)	1,783.37
RE activities	-

(AS OF DECEMBER 20, 2023)

*GDF ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE IMF HAS AGREED TO INCREASE ITS ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION (OF US$1,152,500) BY THE SUM OF US$162,500 TO DELIVER PRIORITY ACTIVITIES UNDER THE ECONOMIC STATISTICS WINDOW.

KNOWLEDGE, OUTREACH & COMMUNICATIONS

PARTICIPATING ECONOMIES

SNA UPDATE: 181+

ICP: 170+

DEBT REPORTING & RECORDING: 120+

SPACE2STATS: 36+

DATA COLLECTION & RELEASE

6 LSMS SURVEYS PUBLISHED

3 OPEN-SOURCE CODE REPOSITORIES

3 GRANULAR DATA FOR RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DISSEMINATED

PUBLICATIONS & TOOLS

2 MANUAL & GLOSSARY

70 GUIDANCE NOTES

2 PLATFORMS/ WEBSITES
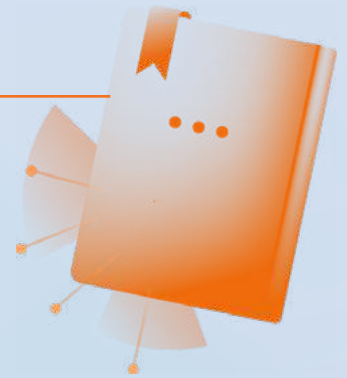
12 GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND EXPERT GROUP MEETINGS

11 TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS ESTABLISHED

8 TECHNICAL BLOGS

5 WORKING PAPERS & REPORTS

CAPACITY BUILDING

29+ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EVENTS OR TRAININGS CONDUCTED

8 FORMS OF CONTINUOUS OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

MEDIA

2 EVENTS

On April 27, 2022, during the 2022 World Bank Spring Meetings, then World Bank Group Senior Vice President and Chief Economist, Carmen Reinhart, then World Bank Managing Director for Development Policy and Partnerships, Mari Pangestu, and United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, Amina Mohammed, convened a High-Level Roundtable to create a new coalition on investing in "**Data with Purpose.**" Following the momentum of this event, on September 22, 2022, during the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, Amina Mohammed, and then World Bank Managing Director for Development Policy and Partnerships, Mari Pangestu, convened a multi-stakeholder High-Level Event titled "**Unlocking Impact: Data with Purpose.**"

Craig Hammer
SENIOR PROGRAM MANAGER, WORLD BANK

1 INTERVIEW

Craig Hammer (Senior Program Manager at the World Bank's Development Data Group and manager of the Global Data Facility) sat down for an interview during the 2023 UN World Data Forum in Hangzhou, China to discuss challenges and opportunities around data financing, as well as the Global Data Facility's role in providing funding for the world's most critical data impact opportunities.

4 PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

2 BLOG POSTS

Two Blog posts were published:

1. "*Decades of learning and experience from the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building to inform the new Global Data Facility*" on how the GDF builds and expands on the impactful legacy of its predecessor.
2. "*Putting Mobile Phone Big Data to Work for Policy and Official Statistics*" on how the GDFaims to boost programmatic funding and support to integrate the use of MPD for official statistics and policy planning into 30 national data systems by 2030.

1 RESEARCH ARTICLE

A research article was published in September 2022: "Toward a new, collaborative global financing architecture for fragile, low, and middle-income countries' data priorities" on how two new complementary funds were launched by the World Bank and United Nations to support countries' data systems, data capital, and risk analytics in a coordinated way: the World Bank-hosted Global Data Facility and the UN-hosted Complex Risk Analytics Fund (CRAF'd).

1 VIDEO

"*Putting Mobile Phone Data to Work for Development*" on repurposing mobile phone data into development policy and how the GDF supports the use of mobile phone data for policymaking in 30 countries by 2030.

CLICK TO WATCH

VIDEO

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

The Global Data Facility has prioritized pathways to impact by helping states unlock the full value of data for development. Inaugural commitments by first-mover development partners to the Global Data Facility are organized under two pillars, for which individual window arrangements are supporting allocation, management, and oversight, capturing results, reporting, and communications and visibility initiatives. These window arrangements are: (1) Economic Statistics Window; and (2) Data Analytics Window. A new window is currently being activated to support the Mobile Data application and implementation.

A new window is currently being activated to support the Mobile Big Data application and implementation.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS WINDOW

Three programs are supported by the window:

- the strengthening of debt reporting and recording to meet the data needs of policymakers, academics, and the international community;
- the implementation of International Comparison Program activities and production of purchasing power parities and relevant indices; and
- the World Bank's participation in technical research and contribution to the development of the new System of National Account's manual (SNA2025).

DATA ANALYTICS WINDOW

The aim of this window is to support the efforts of filling knowledge gaps for global public goods in data and analytics on subnational development issues, particularly on:

- the geography of growth and development;
- data infrastructure, capacity, and equality for better policy making at the subnational level; and
- strengthening of evidence-based policymaking at the subnational level.

DEBT REPORTING & RECORDING

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Comprehensive, accurate, and transparent public debt data are fundamental to the management of public liabilities, and the foundation of informed and sustainable borrowing decisions. Knowing what is already owed is essential for policymakers to make informed borrowing choices, creditors to appropriately price for sovereign risk, and citizens to hold their governments accountable. Critically, the availability of high-quality data is a pre-requisite for the ability of national governments and the international community to make informed debt sustainability analyses, to minimize the risk of debt crisis, and to take timely remedial action when they occur.

The World Bank has long played a leading role in promoting and delivering on greater debt data transparency. It collects and compiles the single verifiable source of long-series, cross-country comparable data on the external debt of low- and middle-income countries through the World Bank Debtor Reporting System (DRS). The DRS requires regular (annual and quarterly) and detailed (loan-by-loan) information on external public and publicly external debt from all World Bank borrowers. The DRS helps ensure debt data conform to international definitions and standards.

The project aims to support borrowers' efforts to strengthen debt reporting and recording, at the national and the international level, to meet the data needs of policymakers, academics, and the international community. The overarching objective of the project is to enhance debt transparency which is the foundation of better management of public liabilities and the effective and sustainable use of borrowed resources. There are five key elements to this project:

1. Redesigning the Debt Reporting System (DRS) to meet the goal of debt transparency and support current data needs;
2. extending the DRS to cover domestic public debt;
3. measures to close data gaps and reconcile discrepancies;
4. enhancing data dissemination, including more granular data and ease of access to data to facilitate research and analysis; and
5. capacity building and training.

HIGHLIGHTS

120+

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP FOR IMPROVING AND ENHANCING DEBT STATISTICS.

UPDATES TO THE DRS MANUAL
to be in line with international standards and continued work on the new debt system.

INCLUSION OF MORE GRANULARITY IN THE INTERNATIONAL DEBT STATISTICS (IDS) DATASET
by debtor and creditor breakdowns of external debt stocks and flows and on the lending terms of new loans.

3 ARTICLES OR EDUCATIONAL BLOGS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE USE OF THE DEBT DATA/STATISTICS.

3 REPORTS PREPARED

- Concluded first pilot data collection exercise for Public Sector Domestic Debt and prepared a report on the results of pilot exercise for publication.
- Prepared and published a report on the preliminary findings of the debt data sharing exercise between the G7, Paris Club Countries, and the World Bank DRS.
- Prepared a report (soon to be published) on findings of a detailed comparison of China's lending (loan commitment) to Low- and Middle-Income Countries between the data compiled by AidData Research Lab and World Bank Debtor Reporting System.

8 CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING

- Administered Debt Reporting System technical assistance in **2** countries: Mozambique and Sierra Leone.
- Participated in **2** Regional Statistical Capacity Building Workshops on Debt Statistics for the Africa Region.
- Participated in **4** Regional Training Courses/ Workshops on Debt Statistics.

AFDB/COMESA - STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL CAPACITIES FOR ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY, AND REPORTING ON PUBLIC DEBT STATISTICS – KIGALI, RWANDA

Debt stock in low- and middle-income countries has been on the upward trajectory and surged in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Debt accumulation for these countries has also outpaced economic growth, thereby raising serious concerns about their ability to service their debt. Disclosure of public debt data is even more critical to sustainable borrowing and lending practices today. And, although the DRS have improved immeasurably over the years, plans have already been made to make further enhancements.

DRS priorities to be implemented over the next two to three years center on reformulating the DRS to fully reflect current borrowing patterns in low- and middle-income countries and the plethora of new lending instruments, in addition to expanding the reporting requirement to support current data needs.

The Technical Working Group for Improving and Enhancing Public and External Debt

Statistics was established and is composed of World Bank (Data Group), International Monetary Fund Statistics Department, Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC) Debt Management Unit, and The Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Working Group's main objectives will be to review and guide the ongoing work being done by the World Bank in updating the DRS Manual to be in line with international standards; the expanded DRS reporting requirements, as well as evaluate extending the coverage to include the domestic component of public debt. Currently, changes to the DRS manual have been identified and changes to the DRS reporting templates are being updated to reflect the current borrowing patterns and the new lending instruments. These changes also require the development of a new debt system which is currently being developed.

Efforts to close data gaps to enhance data quality and coverage were also undertaken,

including the debt data sharing exercise between the G7, Paris Club countries, and the World Bank DRS. Additionally, a detailed comparison of China's lending (loan commitments) to low- and middle-income countries was conducted between the data compiled by AidData Research Lab and the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. The report is currently being finalized. As part of the ongoing debt transparency initiative, the IDS database was expanded to include further granularity of debtor and creditor breakdowns of external debt stocks and flows, as well as lending terms on new commitments data by debtor types.

World Bank DRS also engaged in knowledge and expertise sharing. As part of these efforts, we published 3 articles and educational blogs to ensure academics,

researchers, and other users of the IDS data better understand the use of debt data and statistics. We also increased efforts to assist DRS reporting countries Increased efforts in compiling and disclosing comprehensive, accurate, and timely public debt data, including providing technical assistance to Mozambique and Sierra Leone to address their DRS reporting gaps. Presentations on the Bank's Agenda on Enhancing Debt Data Quality and Transparency, and debt statistics were conducted at 2 Statistical Capacity Building Workshops on Debt Statistics for the Africa Region. Presentations on Debt Statistics at the World Bank were also conducted at 4 Regional IMF Training Courses/Workshops for several regions which included Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Europe and Central Asia.

HIGHLIGHT FROM A DEBT REPORTING AND RECORDING PROJECT

SUPPORTING DEBT TRANSPARENCY THROUGH THE DEBTOR REPORTING SYSTEM (DRS) AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE POLICY (SDFP): A MISSION TO MOZAMBIQUE

OFFICIALS AT MOZAMBIQUE'S MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY AND WORLD BANK STAFF CELEBRATE MOZAMBIQUE'S INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY, WEARING CAPULANAS (FROM LEFT, SUCÉNIA AMÉLIA CHURANA, NATÉRICA MACAMO, OLGA ANTÓNIO IGUANE, PARUL AGARWAL, EVA CATARINA UNCACHE DAMO LOPES PEDRO, AND EMÍLIA SITOE).

CHALLENGES

While the World Bank is committed to helping countries strengthen their debt management and providing financial assistance, delivering that support effectively requires accurate data and greater debt transparency. Yet, some of the 120+ low- and middle-income countries that participate in the DRS face challenges in accurately collecting and reporting their debt data. Some common challenges include missing loans and transactions, imbalances stretched over the years, and inconsistent communications.

MAP OF DRS REPORTING COUNTRIES AND THEIR OPERATIONAL LENDING CATEGORIES

IDA
IBRD
BLEND
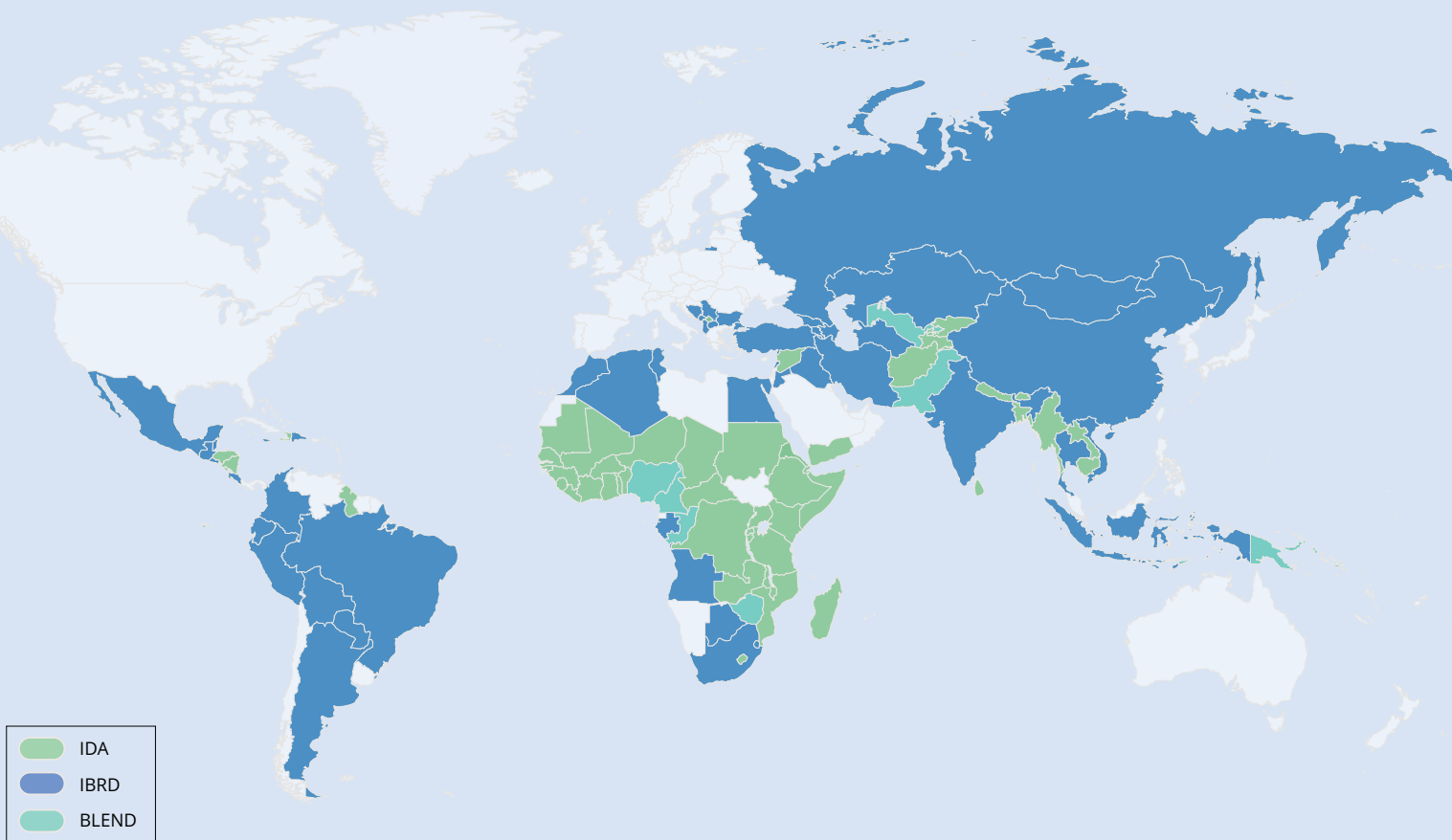
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL DEBT REPORT 2022

MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE. PHOTO: HANSUELI KRAPF

WORKING TOGETHER

Following years of virtual correspondence that attempted to resolve debt data issues from far away. A technical assistance (TA) mission was provided to Mozambique to validate the loan-level databases, address data gaps, and reconcile any persisting issues. The mission allowed World Bank staff from headquarters and the Country Office to work side-by-side with government officials to improve their databases, reporting, and understanding of DRS methodology. This can help resolve issues and overcome challenges in obtaining the best possible data. The mission was a collaborative partnership between several teams at the World Bank, including the Development Economics Vice Presidency, the Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice (MTI), and the Development Finance Vice Presidency. It leveraged MTI's country presence and Mozambique's commitment this fiscal year under the SDFP to report "error-free" DRS data to strengthen debt transparency.

MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE. PHOTO: PARUL AGARWAL/WORLD BANK

IMPACT

The TA mission made significant improvements in Mozambique's DRS reporting. Data inconsistencies between the DRS and the government's debt management system were successfully resolved, ensuring more accurate and reliable reporting in the future and helped in identifying future areas for improvement and expanded coverage. By working in person with the dedicated professionals at Mozambique's Debt Office allowed the sharing of knowledge, forge personal connections, and fostered a deeper understanding of their challenges, goals, and expertise, thus strengthening the working relationship and building a solid foundation for future collaborations. In-person TA missions are valuable in enhancing debt transparency and data reporting quality. By strengthening debt transparency through TA missions, the World Bank can help countries like Mozambique accurately manage their debt and pave the way for sustainable development and economic growth.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROGRAM

ICP
International Comparison Program

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The International Comparison Program (ICP) is a global initiative to collect comparative price and expenditure data in participating economies and to subsequently produce purchasing power parities (PPPs) and price level indexes (PLIs) for each economy. PPPs are used to convert volume and per capita measures of gross domestic product (GDP) and its expenditure components into a common currency.

The concept of PPP is well-known and widely used within the field of socioeconomic analysis. PPPs enable a wealth of metrics on economic output, material well-being, consumption, and investment, as well as a host of PPP-based indicators across the socioeconomic spectrum, many of which are used for tracking the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and as crucial inputs into policymaking at the national and global levels. Furthermore, results from the current ICP 2021 cycle will shed light on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy and progress towards development goals.

The ICP is one of the largest, and most enduring, statistical programs in the world. It is managed by the World Bank under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), and relies on a partnership of international, regional, sub-regional, and national agencies working under a robust governance framework and following established statistical methodology in price data collection, in national accounts expenditure data compilation, in quality assurance, in technical assistance, and in the calculation and dissemination of results. This multi-agency collaboration ensures the comparability of results between economies, which is the fundamental tenet of the ICP, underpinning the wide usability of its results.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS WINDOW

HIGHLIGHTS

170+
PARTICIPATING ECONOMIES

5
BLOGS

- Purchasing power parities (PPPs): a new overview of available datasets and their differences
- Demystifying ICP purchasing power parity Calculations using Python: Global results
- How much do countries spend on education, and how do the price levels of education compare? Three charts from the International Comparison Program.
- Over 3.1 billion people could not afford a healthy diet in 2021 - an increase of 134 million since the start of COVID-19
- Diet affordability indicators incorporate the latest poverty and inequality data to monitor access to a healthy diet

CLICK TO READ

2
PUBLICATIONS

- **1** Knowledge Brief "A comparison of different sources of purchasing power parity (PPPs) estimates" was published in Sept 2023
- **1** analytical report, as well as a comprehensive database and data visualizations, will be published in early 2024

6
METHODOLOGICAL GUIDANCE NOTES

- **3** ICP COVID-19 guidelines (on Price Surveys, National Accounts Expenditure Data, and Private Education Survey
- **2** ICP thematic guides (on the Integration of Consumer Price Index (CPI) and ICP activities, and Subnational PPPs)
- **1** guidance note on estimating productivity adjustment factors for PPPs

12
GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND EXPERT GROUP MEETINGS

28 | GLOBAL DATA FACILITY

20+

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EVENTS

- **4** official phases of global validation
- Detailed breakdown of national accounts expenditure data
- Price data for household consumption, including housing and education, government consumption, and gross fixed capital formation

CONTINUOUS ON-DEMAND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO REGIONS AND ECONOMIES

While the current ICP 2021 cycle has faced many challenges to its statistical activities brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and the crisis in the Middle East, the implementing agencies at the national, regional, and global levels have sought to mitigate impacts by extending survey periods, adapting to virtual statistical capacity building, and providing guidance to address particular methodological and pricing issues arising from delayed and/or limited data collection surveys.

To ensure the highest standards of data quality during this unique and challenging time, extensive data validation continued at the national, regional, and global levels. Four official phases of global validation have been conducted for price data for household consumption, including housing and education, government consumption, and gross fixed capital formation, as well as a detailed breakdown of national accounts expenditure data for 170+ economies across six operational regions around the world. Guidance and advisory notes have also been prepared to ensure data quality for the ICP 2021 cycle, including three ICP COVID-19 guidelines and two ICP thematic guides. A special guidance note on estimating productivity adjustment factors for PPPs was also prepared.

The ICP global and regional implementing agencies also continued to organize on-demand virtual and in-person technical assistance to regions and economies to ensure data quality and to support economies that were facing more severe challenges. All participating economies have exhibited tremendous resilience in implementing ICP surveys in adverse circumstances.

The results of this well-coordinated partnership and enduring efforts by all ICP stakeholders are to be published in early 2024 in an analytical report and made available to users through a dedicated database and data visualizations.
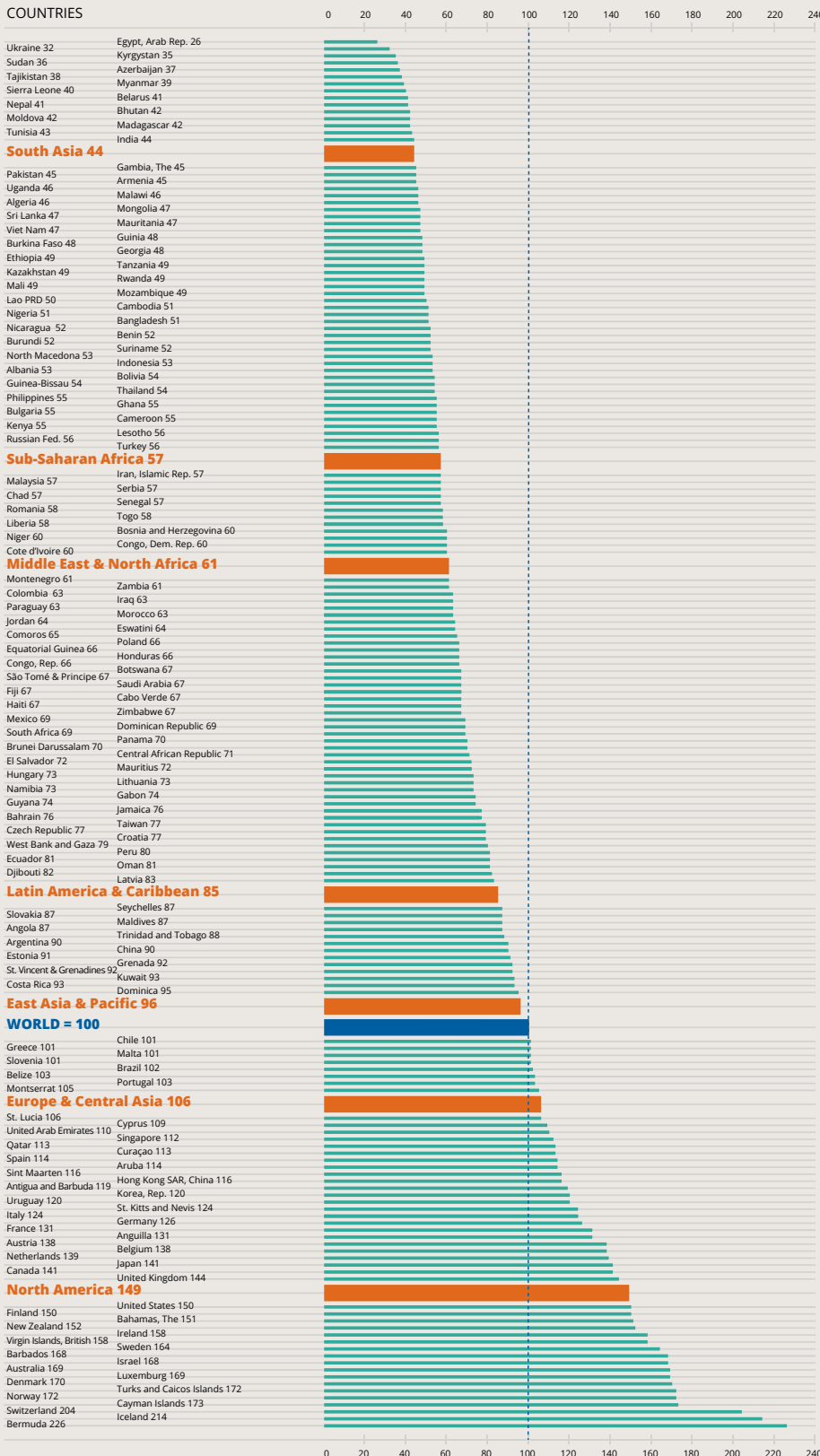
EXPANDING USE OF PPPS AND ICP RESULTS

The International Comparison Program 2021 cycle results, released in 2024, will include 2021 results, revised 2017 results, and annual PPPs for 2018 to 2020. These results will allow policymakers, analysts, and researchers to examine in detail the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy, prices, expenditures, output, and material well-being. Preparations are underway for the launch of the ICP 2024 cycle.

The use of ICP results is expanding: PPP-based indicators are replacing market exchange rate-based indicators, both in socioeconomic indicators and development monitoring used in policymaking at the national and the regional levels, and are integral to many multilateral administrative mechanisms. PPP-based indicators are also being used to monitor development progress at the global level, including in eight SDGs. ICP data are now also widely used in a new Food Prices for Nutrition indicator to measure access to healthy diets. The World Bank publication "PPPs for policymaking: a visual guide to using data from the ICP" provides an illustrative overview of the policy areas that rely on PPP-based indicators. These include the size of the economy and price levels; poverty and inequality; trade and competitiveness; labor costs, wages, and social safety nets; food and nutrition; health, education; energy and climate; infrastructure; human development; and administrative uses.

One ICP indicator – an economy's price level index (PLI), calculated as the ratio of PPP over the market exchange rate – provides a measure of the differences in price levels between economies with the global average set to 100. PLIs are available for GDP and for many expenditure aggregates below GDP. This chart shows the ICP 2017 price level index for Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) – an aggregate that reflects all consumption expenditures directly benefiting households irrespective of the purchaser of the goods and services and thus provides a good measure for making cross-country comparisons of material well-being. If an economy's PLI for AIC is lower than that of another economy, then the goods and services within AIC are less expensive than those in the other economy, and vice versa for the higher PLIs.

Policymakers, analysts, and other users are increasingly demanding more frequent and timelier ICP results to meet their needs. To that end, an approach to estimate global PPPs on an annual basis is under consideration and will seek to further integrate ICP activities with price and national accounts processes in national implementing agencies, build statistical capacity, and expand institutional knowledge.

PRICE LEVELS FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS BY REGION AND ECONOMY, 2017

COUNTRIES

CLICK TO SEE

INTERACTIVE GRAPH

Ukraine 32
Sudan 36
Tajikistan 38
Sierra Leone 40
Nepal 41
Moldova 42
Tunisia 43
South Asia 44

Egypt, Arab Rep. 26
Kyrgystan 35
Azerbaijan 37
Myanmar 39
Belarus 41
Bhutan 42
Madagascar 42
India 44

Pakistan 45
Uganda 46
Algeria 46
Sri Lanka 47
Viet Nam 47
Burkina Faso 48
Ethiopia 49
Kazakhstan 49
Mali 49
Lao PRD 50
Nigeria 51
Nicaragua 52
Burundi 52
North Macedona 53
Albania 53
Guinea-Bissau 54
Philippines 55
Bulgaria 55
Kenya 55
Russian Fed. 56
Sub-Saharan Africa 57

Gambia, The 45
Armenia 45
Malawi 46
Mongolia 47
Mauritania 47
Guinia 48
Georgia 48
Tanzania 49
Rwanda 49
Mozambique 49
Cambodia 51
Bangladesh 51
Benin 52
Suriname 52
Indonesia 53
Bolivia 54
Thailand 54
Ghana 55
Cameroon 55
Lesotho 56
Turkey 56

Malaysia 57
Chad 57
Romania 58
Liberia 58
Niger 60
Cote d'Ivoire 60
Middle East & North Africa 61

Iran, Islamic Rep. 57
Serbia 57
Senegal 57
Togo 58
Bosnia and Herzegovina 60
Congo, Dem. Rep. 60

Montenegro 61
Colombia 63
Paraguay 63
Jordan 64
Comoros 65
Equatorial Guinea 66
Congo, Rep. 66
São Tomé & Principe 67
Fiji 67
Haiti 67
Mexico 69
South Africa 69
Brunei Darussalam 70
El Salvador 72
Hungary 73
Namibia 73
Guyana 74
Bahrain 76
Czech Republic 77
West Bank and Gaza 79
Ecuador 81
Djibouti 82
Latin America & Caribbean 85

Zambia 61
Iraq 63
Morocco 63
Eswatini 64
Poland 66
Honduras 66
Botswana 67
Saudi Arabia 67
Cabo Verde 67
Zimbabwe 67
Dominican Republic 69
Panama 70
Central African Republic 71
Mauritius 72
Lithuania 73
Gabon 74
Jamaica 76
Taiwan 77
Croatia 77
Peru 80
Oman 81
Latvia 83

Slovakia 87
Angola 87
Argentina 90
Estonia 91
St. Vincent & Grenadines 92
Costa Rica 93
East Asia & Pacific 96

Seychelles 87
Maldives 87
Trinidad and Tobago 88
China 90
Grenada 92
Kuwait 93
Dominica 95

WORLD = 100

Greece 101
Slovenia 101
Belize 103
Montserrat 105
Europe & Central Asia 106
St. Lucia 106
United Arab Emirates 110
Qatar 113
Spain 114
Sint Maarten 116
Antigua and Barbuda 119
Uruguay 120
Italy 124
France 131
Austria 138
Netherlands 139
Canada 141
North America 149

Chile 101
Malta 101
Brazil 102
Portugal 103

Cyprus 109
Singapore 112
Curaçao 113
Aruba 114
Hong Kong SAR, China 116
Korea, Rep. 120
St. Kitts and Nevis 124
Germany 126
Anguilla 131
Belgium 138
Japan 141
United Kingdom 144

Finland 150
New Zealand 152
Virgin Islands, British 158
Barbados 168
Australia 169
Denmark 170
Norway 172
Switzerland 204
Bermuda 226

United States 150
Bahamas, The 151
Ireland 158
Sweden 164
Israel 168
Luxembourg 169
Turks and Caicos Islands 172
Cayman Islands 173
Iceland 214

UPDATE OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS 2008 STATISTICAL STANDARDS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The System of National Accounts (SNA) represents a stage in the evolution of national accounting. To continue that evolution and to ensure the continuing relevance of the SNA for purposes of economic analysis and policymaking, further and constant research need to be carried out.

Periodic updates are necessary to reflect the real changes taking place within economies, the evolution of financial and fiscal instruments, and the improvements of accounting methodologies.

At its 51st session, the United Nations Statistical Commission requested the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA) to develop a roadmap for the revision of the 2008 SNA for adoption by the Commission in 2025.

The ISWGNA, assisted by the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts (AEG), oversees the overall 2008 SNA update program.

A three-pronged approach is envisaged for the update of the 2008 SNA:
- Undertaking technical research in prioritized and other national accounts issues and experimentation and testing of selected recommendations.
- Engaging in a broad consultation on the issues related to the thematic areas.
- Ensuring overall consistency with other statistical standards in the system of economic statistics.

ASHGABAT, MAY 11, 2020: OPENING CEREMONY OF THE ONLINE TRAINING ON THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS TOOK PLACE IN THE STATE STATISTICS COMMITTEE OF TURKMENISTAN. / PHOTO VIA UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) TURKMENISTAN AND GOVERNMENT OF TURKMENISTAN.

HIGHLIGHTS

181
COUNTRIES GAVE FEEDBACK IN THE FORM OF OVER

3200
RESPONSES
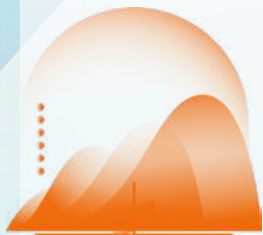
64
GUIDANCE NOTES FINALIZED
(out of 65), sent for global consultation, and endorsed by the AEG.
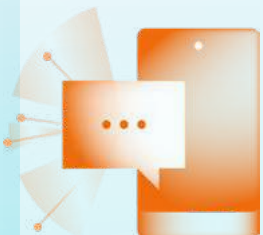
100
RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM THE GLOBAL CONSULTATION FOR THE "MASTER LOG OF CHANGES"
from a wide geographical spread. Final version with comments incorporated to be sent for United Nations Statistical Commission approval in 2024.

16
ANNOTATED OUTLINES
for the new or substantially revised chapters were produced and subjected to global consultation before the drafting of the chapter itself.

1 chapter has undergone global consultation.

1 chapter is currently undergoing global consultation.

5 chapters have been reviewed by AEG and the Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (BOPCOM) and will shortly undergo global consultation.

2 chapters will shortly be reviewed by AEG and BOPCOM.

4 chapters are currently being drafted (global consultation expected to begin in January 2024).

3 chapters to be drafted shortly (global consultation expected to begin in February 2024).

1

COMMON/HARMONIZED GLOSSARY FOR BOTH SNA AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF NEW AND EXISTING TERMINOLOGY DEVELOPED AND REVIEWED BY RELEVANT COMMUNITIES:

- Government Finance Statistics (GFS),
- Monetary and Financial Statistics (MFS),
- System of Environmental - Economic Accounting (SEEA).

PROGRESS FACILITATED AT THE 24TH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY EXPERT GROUP ON NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

8

FORMS OF CONTINUOUS OUTREACH ACTIVITIES:

- Several regional webinars and forums devoted specifically to the update;
- Discussion of the SNA update at key regional meetings, such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)'s Group of National Accounts, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Conference on National Economic and Financial Accounts and various Eurostat meetings;
- Presentation on the SNA update at the World Statistical Congress, and the November 2022 Eurostat and UNSD (United Nations Statistics Division) conference on macroeconomic statistics for the future, which focused on the update of SNA;
- The August 2023 Webinar on the consolidated list of changes;
- The "Towards SNA 2025" pages on the UNSD website, which provides a wealth of information about the update project;
- The global consultation process on the guidance notes, the annotated outlines, the consolidated list of changes and the updated chapters (ongoing);
- An article in the SNA News and Notes on the update process;
- Reports to the UNSC.

10

TASK TEAMS ESTABLISHED TO DRAFT PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION GUIDES IN COMPLEX NEW AREAS:

- Digitalization Task Team,
- Wellbeing and Sustainability Task Team,
- Joint Globalization Task Team,
- Joint Communication Task Team,
- Joint Financial and Payment Systems Task Team,
- Joint Informal Economy Task Team,
- Joint Islamic Finance Task Team,
- BPM Balance of Payments Task Team,
- BPM Current Account Task Team,
- BPM Direct Investment Task Team.

The SNA update process is on track and now at a very advanced stage. Initiated in 2018, the research and consultation effort has involved multiple task teams on priority work streams with broad representation from National Statistical Offices, NSOs, and the research community. Guidance notes have been developed by the task teams, circulated for global consultation and final recommendations endorsed by the AEG. Drafting of substantially revised chapters for the new SNA manual is well underway, along with a broad range of outreach activities to consult and inform compilers and data users undertaken throughout the update process. The SNA update project is entirely harmonized with a simultaneous update to the Balance of Payments manual, with joint task teams on overlapping issues and a collaborative decision-making process with the Balance of Payments committee. Detailed implementation strategies for the revised SNA manual are also now in development, with new workstreams established to develop practical implementation guidance in selected complex areas, such as data as an asset, marketing assets and natural capital.

The World Bank's input to the SNA update effort is coordinated by the Data Group's National Accounts Team. In addition to participation in the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts, it has included substantive contributions via participation in a number of task teams, including Wellbeing and Sustainability and a sub-group on household distributions (co-lead with OECD), Communications (co-lead with IMF) and informal economy, among others. New guidance on how to measure and value renewable energy assets, endorsed for the new SNA standards, was contributed in partnership with the Changing Wealth of Nations Team in the World Bank's Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice. This measurement guidance will be key in tracking the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources. While many contributions to the SNA update process are provided in kind, the funded aspects of the project, such as activities of expert consultants on the editorial team, the lead editor and project manager along with required travel and outreach activities are managed by Data Group via the World Bank's Global Data Facility umbrella trust fund.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ADVISORY EXPERT GROUP ON NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (OCTOBER 16-18, 2023, PARIS, FRANCE)

- With guidance developed by task teams finalized and approved, consultants have delivered very effectively on all expectations with many high-quality chapter drafts presented and discussed at the meeting. Lead reviewers have been designated for initial review of the chapters, which are subsequently circulated to the full AEG for review and comment prior to global consultation. Engagement of the AEG members in the process is excellent and highly productive. It is clear the SNA update project is on target to meet required time frames for endorsement by the UNSC.

- The "Master Log of Changes," a succinct summary document describing all planned updates targeted for the 2025 SNA, has been developed by the lead editor and circulated for review and consultation. This will be the mechanism by which planned changes will be communicated for endorsement by the UNSC in March of 2024.

- Chapter 2, a new introductory chapter on Wellbeing and Sustainability positions the System of National Accounts vis-à-vis the "Beyond GDP" Agenda. It is the first to be subject to global consultation and a range of constructive feedback was discussed, along with the balance of content with additional detailed chapters on Wellbeing and on Sustainability, respectively.

- A harmonized glossary of terms which standardizes terminology across the BoP and SNA standards was the result of enormous effort and consultation by the respective teams and has garnered considerable accolades and constitutes a significant step forward for users.

Terminology was also simplified wherever possible and will be adopted in the revised standards moving forward. Via our role on the Communications task team, the World Bank contributed substantially to this effort.

- Planned directions on supporting country implementation of the new standards not only includes the development of practical implementation guidance where needed but are also envisaged to include technical assistance for countries with limited capacity with engagement for the IMF, World Bank, and United Nations.

- The collaborative engagement with BOPCOM, as well as with other statistical communities has been excellent throughout the harmonized update process. A proposal was tabled by the IMF to examine ways to expand lessons learned and explore potential for more coordinated updates to a broader range of related standards (GFS, SEEA, classifications as International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and Central Product Classification (CPC)). Terms of reference were developed for a group including representatives from the relevant governance bodies to further examine the issue and develop a proposal for consideration by the UNSC. The objective is not to change governance, but rather to develop a framework of common tools and processes to plan and update manuals in an efficient and coordinated manner.

- The chair of the ISWGNA rotates every two years among each of the five participating international organizations. While the OECD is the current chair, in 2024, the World Bank will assume the role of Chair of the ISWGNA.

GLOBAL COUNTRY INVOLVEMENT

The SNA update process has come very far since it began in 2018 and a significant highlight of the progress so far has been the broad global participation in the consultation process. Past versions of the SNA (1960, 1993, 2008) were developed in large part by experts in the ISWGNA and participating organizations. This time the process has been intentionally broadened to include participation from NSOs around the world to (1) keep countries informed on the updating of the 2008 SNA; (2) foster global consultation on recommendations for the update of the 2008 SNA through consultation on the guidance notes, as well as consultation on the draft chapters of the updated SNA; and (3) work with countries on the testing and early implementation of new recommendations arising from the guidance notes.

Deliverables from each stage of the update process (guidance notes, annotated outlines, draft chapters) as well as the work from the various task teams have included outreach activities in the form of webinar to ensure feedback is fundamental to the final recommendations in the new SNA manual.

The outreach has resulted in essential feedback from 181 countries in the form of over 3,200 responses. These contributions are essential to the determination of guidance that will be included in the SNA manual and help ensure that broad and diverse perspectives and experiences are considered.

PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL CONSULTATIONS OF THE SNA UPDATE

NUMBER OF PRIORITY AREAS CONSULTED

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

CLICK TO SEE
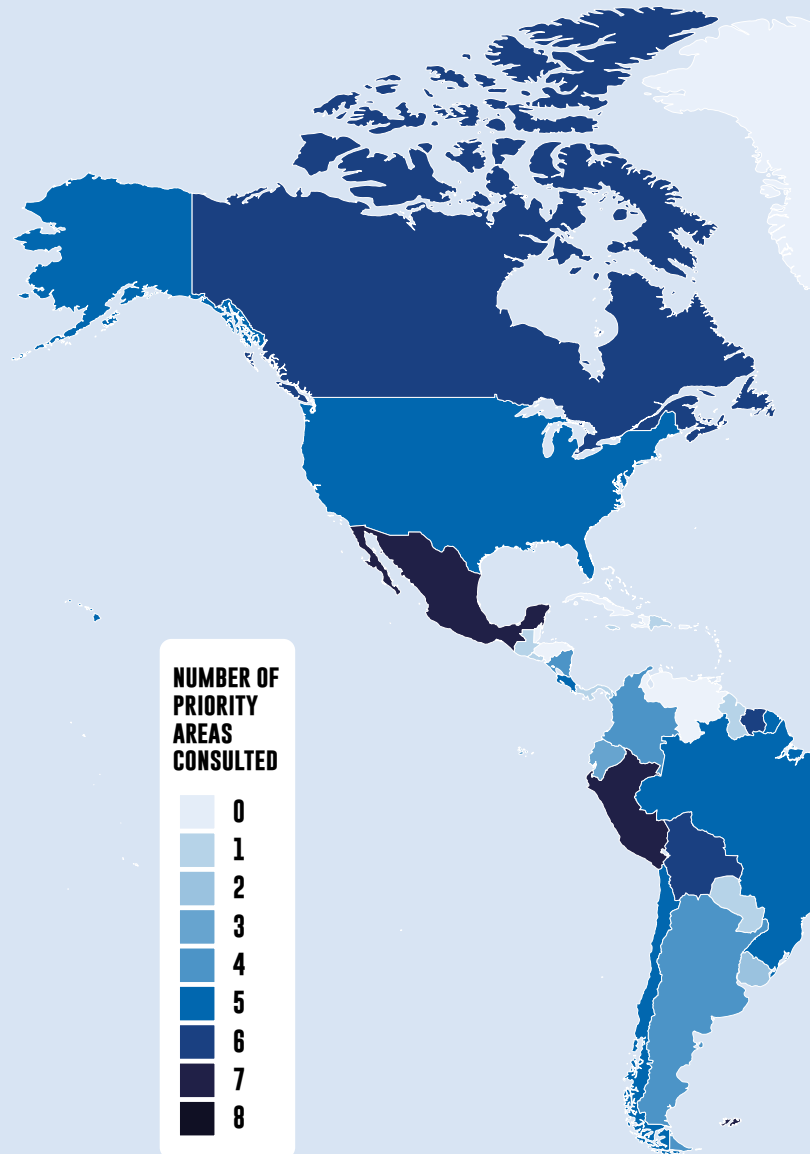
INTERACTIVE MAP
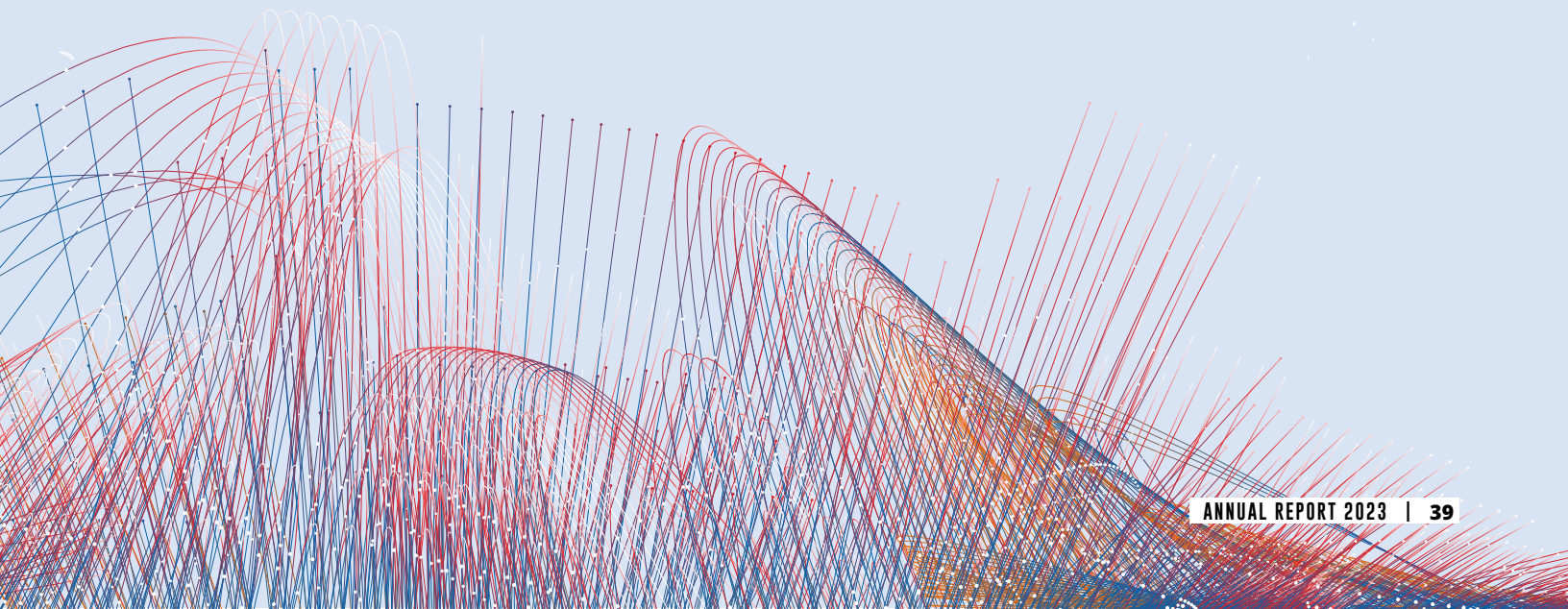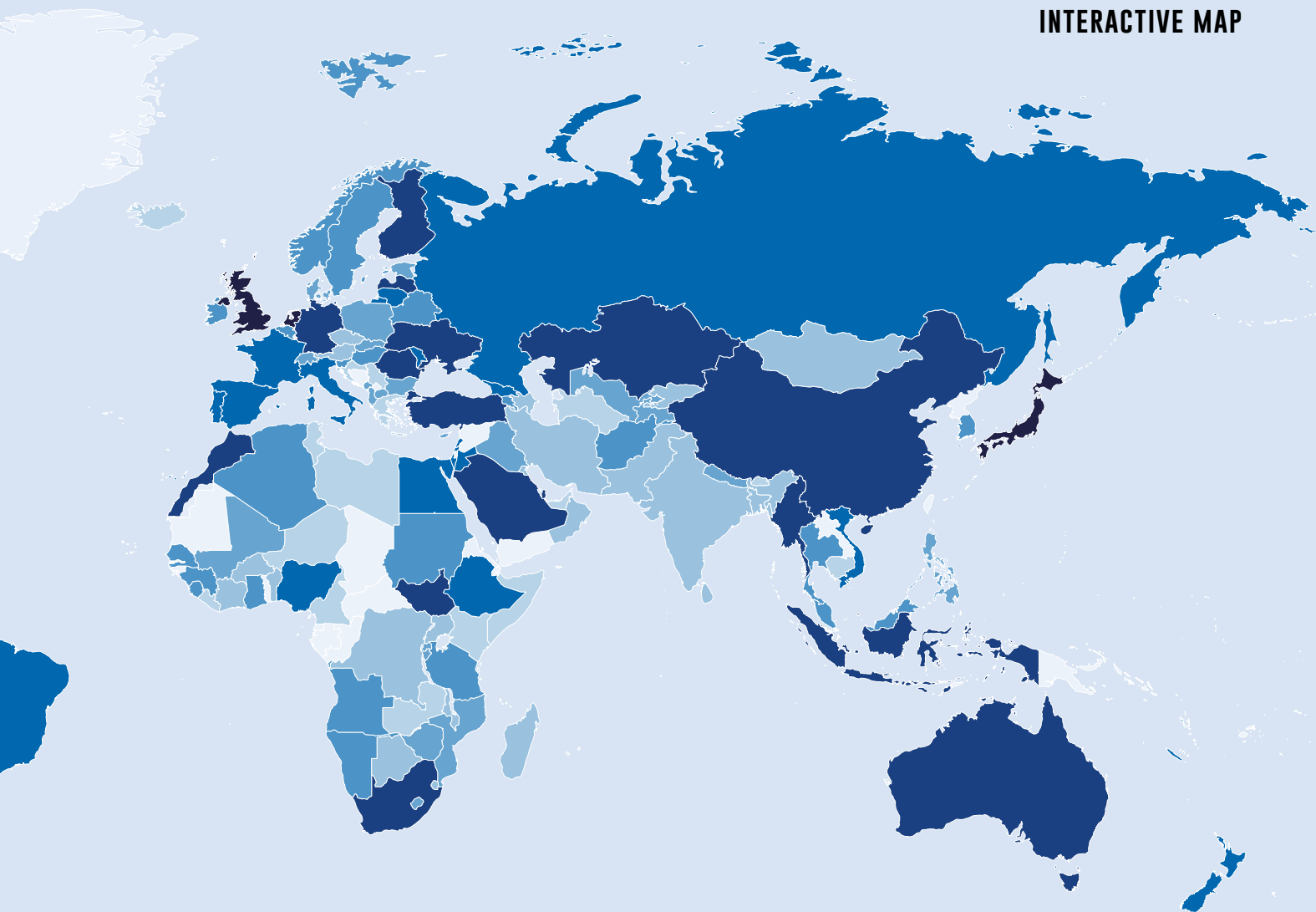
SPACE2STATS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Often in development, we look to national comparisons to find examples of effective policy, whether this is in economic growth, job creation, or public service delivery. However, this focus on national comparisons limits our perspective to one scale of analysis. Within most countries, there is typically more than one level of governance (and therefore policy and public investment), but also uneven initial endowments and resources, levels of private investment and capital flows, and other unique factors of place. Exploring these differences at various geographic scales can shed light on why development policy can be more effective in one region than another. For reasons of comparability, cost-effectiveness, and the mandates of data collectors, these spatially disaggregated data are often not available from one country to the next, or if it is available, it is not comparable.

The Space2Stats program will invest in two distinct projects aimed on standardizing access to foundational geospatial data, at various sub-national levels, with a focus on enabling access for development practitioners, country counterparts, and academics. Both programs are focused on open innovation, with open tools and code, alongside open datasets in established World Bank repositories.

Space2Stats database: A globally consistent database of geospatial aggregates at the administrative 2 level. The database will publish a standardized, open dataset based on official World Bank boundaries, and will allow users to bring their own operational boundaries to support their specific work programs.

Survey Geo-enhancement: the World Bank's Living Standard and Measurement Study (LSMS) program has been using a standard methodology to attach geospatial information to their surveys for over 10 years. This pillar of Space2Stats is focused on standardizing, documenting, and expanding that work program. The team has completed documentation of the methodology, has begun standardizing the reporting of the geo-enhancement work, and has held preliminary discussions on expanding to other survey types (Joint Data Center refugee surveys, multi-tier framework for energy access surveys, etc.).

Leveraging these two pillars, the Space2Stats team is committed to the following work streams that will leverage the methodologies and database developed in the Space2Stats project:

1. **Generate spatially disaggregated welfare estimates:** understanding the spatial distribution of welfare is fundamental to planning, implementing, and evaluating development projects. The Space2Stats database will be used

to generate spatially disaggregated estimates of welfare. Additionally, the open tools and methods will allow others to bring their authoritative source data to generate the same kinds of insights while keeping their original data safe and secure.

2. **Integrate spatial data on production from business registers and economic censuses:** The World Bank has privileged access to a variety of data that could provide meaningful insight into questions of economic development. We are exploring ways to integrate these data into the Space2Stats database while maintaining our commitments to the original data providers.

NEW LINES OF WORK

While the primary focus of the project are the two pillars of the Space2Stats database and the geo-enhancement expansion, we have added two new independent lines of work to support the initiative:

Administrative boundaries: To support the Space2Stats work, the team will need frequently updated and more open (i.e. publicly available) administrative boundaries than currently exists within the World Bank. We have initiated a task to standardize and publish an administrative 2 database of boundaries that adheres to World Bank cartographic standards. This project is still in its infancy, but we have performed initial research and outreach.

Market access indicators in health: One of the most frequently requested metrics at the World Bank is market access. While the team has successfully developed multiple tools for investigating such questions, this line of work is dedicated to standardizing the approach and implementing it in several health-focused projects. Then, the team will integrate the results into the Space2Stats database.

HIGHLIGHTS

The Space2Stats project kicked off in earnest in May, 2023, and we have been focused on developing the methodology and onboarding consultants and firms to support the long-term vision. In addition, we already have multiple projects looking to the Space2Stats database for support.
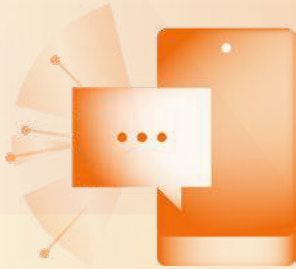
6
LSMS SURVEYS PUBLISHED USING THE STANDARDIZED SPACE2STATS METHODOLOGY

3
OPEN-SOURCE CODE REPOSITORIES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED

INITIAL SPACE2STATS DATABASE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED COVERING ALL OF LATIN AMERICA, IN
32
COUNTRIES

APPLICATIONS IN FOOD INSECURITY

One of the first projects to partner with the Space2Stats initiative was the Global Food and Nutrition Security Programmatic Advisory Services and Analytics. As part of a comprehensive program on food and nutrition security, the team is developing data products to monitor food crises in real time. This team is looking for a steady stream of geospatial data that captures climatic shocks such as droughts and floods. These indicators will be combined with food security classifications, resulting in a dataset that can be used to monitor crises, understand drivers, and enable advanced analytics. This objective requires data to be made available in near real-time and for those data to be easy to manipulate and aggregate across multiple sources.

The food security classifications come from Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS-NET), which provides food-security classifications in a hybrid

FIGURE 1 - ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PHASE BY FEWS-NET, UPDATED FEBRUARY 2023. THE FOOD SECURITY AREAS ARE CREATED THROUGH AN INTERSECTION OF OFFICIAL BOUNDARIES AND LIVELIHOOD ZONES AND PRESENT ISSUES WHEN TRYING TO INTEGRATE WITH OTHER SPATIAL DATA.
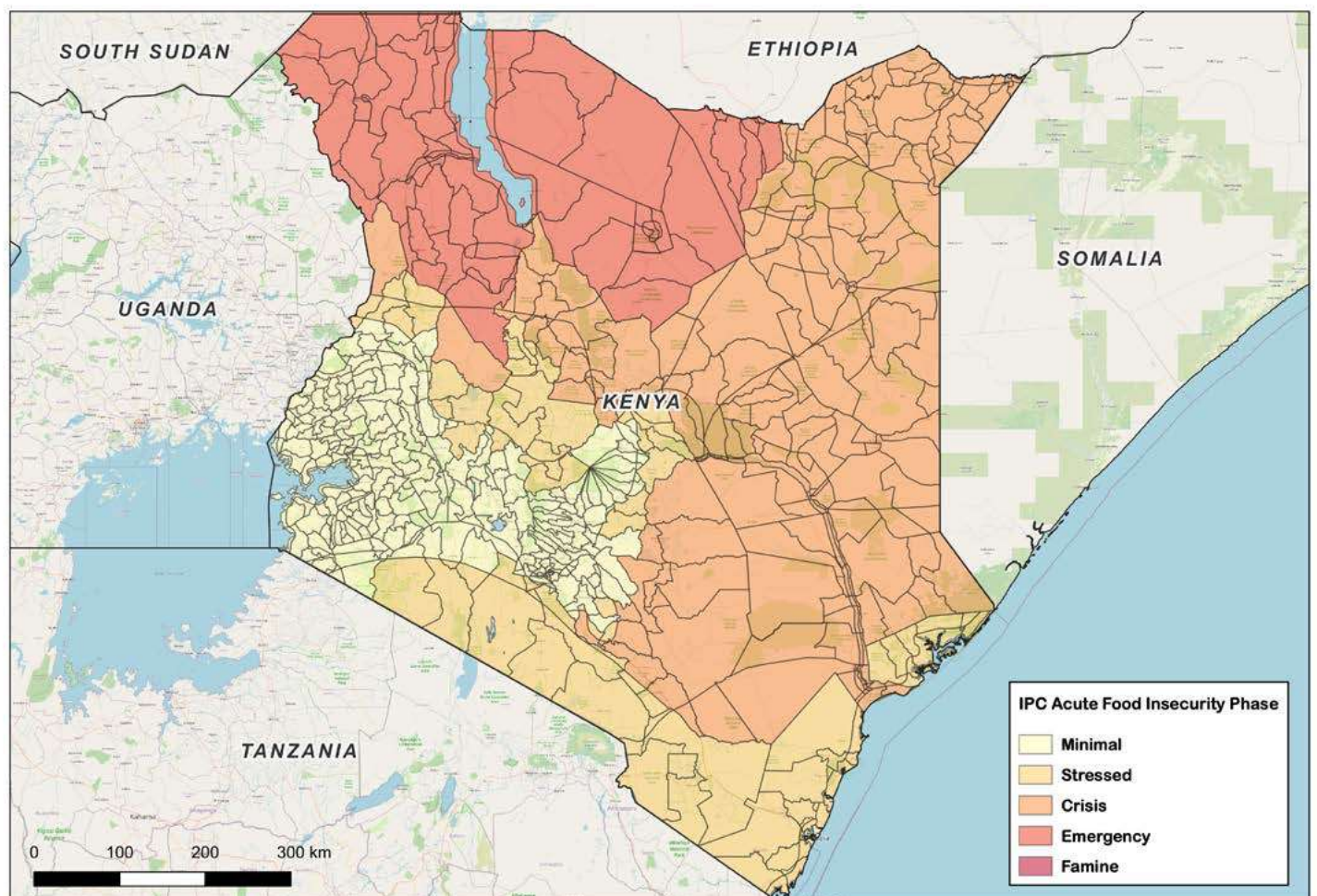
of administrative divisions and biomes, see FIGURE 1 below.

While the open nature of the FEWS-NET data is ideal, the unique shape and extent of these data make them complicated to integrate with other datasets. It is much easier to manage and maintain the database by aggregating to a standard geometric boundary, such as a hexagon (for example, see the same data presented using an H3 grid in the figure below). The H3 grid is the primary aggregation level for everything produced by the Space2Stats program and will allow us to compare a variety of datasets. Finally, the goal is for the Space2Stats program to feed all the required datasets directly to the Food Security analytics program to simplify their data management and to potentially spread the use of the food security data.

FIGURE 2 - COMBINATION OF THE FEWS-NET AGGREGATIONS AND THE H3 GRID FROM SPACE2STATS. BY AGGREGATING TO THE STANDARD HEXAGON USED IN THE SPACE2STATS DATABASE, MORE CONSISTENT AND ROBUST CALCULATIONS CAN BE MADE.
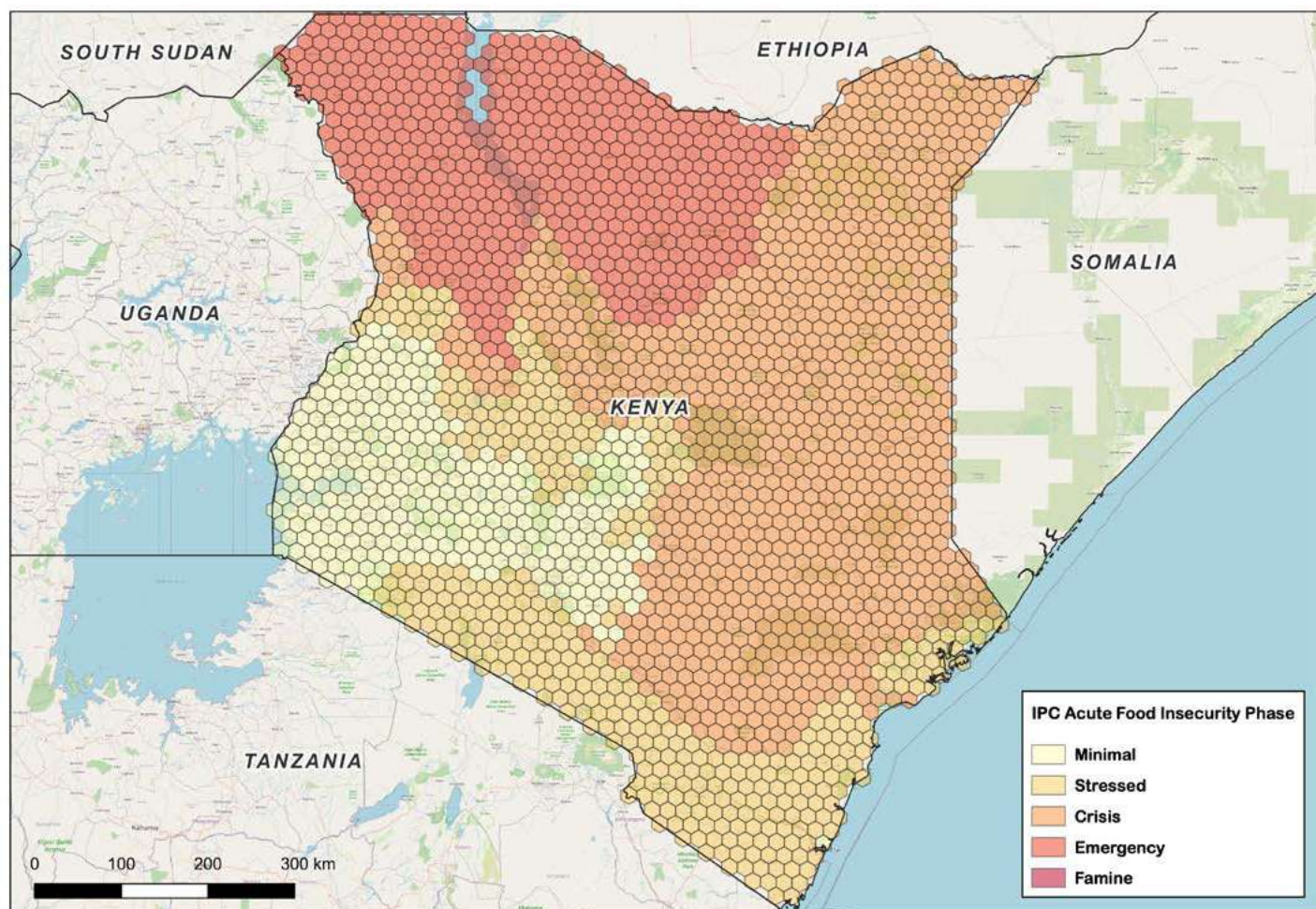
LOOKING AHEAD

SUPPORTING THE REALIZATION OF THE DATA REVOLUTION

Supporting the realization of the Data Revolution. In the 2014 report of The United Nations Secretary-General's Independent Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, the IEAG explained that, taken together, the rapid acceleration and improvement in human capacity to collect, manage, combine, analyze, and share data, mean that humanity is now in the thick of a "Data Revolution".[1] The World Bank's 2021 World Development Report: Data for Better Lives emphasizes that to make the most of this revolution, a commensurate evolution is needed by government, the private sector, and civil society to make the most of data and analytical insights for a range of social, economic, and sustainable benefits.[2]

The Global Data Facility was created to ensure that demand drives funding for data and statistics priorities at the global, regional, national, and community levels. This demand continues to evolve – from an increasing plurality of data producers – to put data and statistics to work to meet and overcome development challenges.

1 UNITED NATIONS, A WORLD THAT COUNTS: MOBILIZING THE DATA REVOLUTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT PAGE 2 (2014), AVAILABLE AT: HTTPS://WWW.UNDATAREVOLUTION.ORG/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2014/11/A-WORLD-THAT-COUNTS.PDF
2 THE WORLD BANK, 2021 WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT: DATA FOR BETTER LIVES AT PAGE 3 (2021), AVAILABLE AT: HTTPS://WWW.WORLDBANK.ORG/EN/PUBLICATION/WDR2021

NEAR TERM

The Global Data Facility team is working with a range of development partners to secure and coordinate financial and technical expertise to deliver quickly and efficiently to meet this evolving demand through flexible and adaptive country-led approaches. This includes delivering and coordinating priority investments in - and technical expertise on - the fundamentals and at the frontier of data and statistics.

In addition, the Global Data Facility is prioritizing additional financing and insights to support new country data system innovations, modernization, and integration of new system-wide approaches to statistical processes. The immediate priority is to expand and deepen continuing collaboration and coordination with countries to meet urgent demand to modernize their data and statistical systems and to deliver holistic support for these countries' crucial data collection, management, analysis and dissemination priorities. This includes support for the implementation of harmonized data and statistics assessments and diagnostics to inform and help catalyze new, long-term investments in developing countries' data and statistical systems (including World Bank IDA/IBRD financing), to drive evidence-based policymaking for social, economic, and sustainable development. It likewise includes expanding support for responsible use of alternative data collection modes and data sources to generate key insights for development priorities, with an emphasis on mobile phone data, administrative data, remote sensing, and satellite imagery.

COORDINATING TO GET IT RIGHT

The Global Data Facility team is simultaneously working to further expand and strengthen coordination of financing and technical support for data and statistics across developing countries. New and additional partner commitments through the Global Data Facility are actively enabling stronger international cooperation, less fragmentation, better value for money and time, more leveraged financing, and most importantly, more durable transformations of countries' data and statistical systems.

ANNEX:
KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS DEVELOPED BY GDF PROJECTS

DEBT REPORTING AND RECORDING

PRODUCT	NAME	LINK
MANUAL	DRS Manual	Currently being revised
REPORT	Results of First pilot data collection exercise for Public Sector Domestic Debt	https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/710821627916558612/Public-Sector-Domestic-Debt-Results-of-the-Survey-Report.pdf
REPORT	China's Lending (loan commitment) to Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Comparison of data compiled by AidData Research Lab and World Bank Debtor Reporting System Data.	Not published yet
	Preliminary findings of the debt data sharing exercise between the G7, Paris Club Countries, and the World Bank DRS.	https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/6e72b0ded996306fa01f5db7a0c38b19-0050052021/related/G7-and-Paris-Club-Data-Reconciliation-Exercise-April-2023.pdf
DATASET	IDS dataset	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/debt-statistics/ids
8 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING	DRS technical assistance to Mozambique and Sierra Leone	N/A
	Regional Statistical Capacity Building Workshops on Debt Statistics for the Africa Region.	N/A
	Regional Statistical Capacity Building Workshops on Debt Statistics for the Africa Region: UNECA -Debt Statistics for Effective Debt Restructuring	https://www.uneca.org/eca-events/debt-statistics-effective-debt-restructuring
	4 Regional Training Courses/Workshops on Debt Statistics.	N/A
BLOGS	Supporting Debt Transparency through the Debtor Reporting System (DRS) and Sustainable Development Finance Policy (SDFP): A Mission to Mozambique	https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/supporting-debt-transparency-through-debtor-reporting-system-drs-and-sustainable
	Get to know the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System (DRS)	https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/get-know-world-banks-debtor-reporting-system-drs
	Multilateral lending: powering global economic resilience amid uncertainties	https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/multilateral-lending-powering-global-economic-resilience-amid-uncertainties
	Purchasing power parities (PPPs): a new overview of available datasets and their differences	https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/purchasing-power-parities-ppps-new-overview-available-datasets-and-their-differences
	Demystifying ICP purchasing power parity Calculations using Python: Global results	https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/demystifying-icp-purchasing-power-parity-calculations-using-python-global-results
	How much do countries spend on education, and how do the price levels of education compare? Three charts from the International Comparison Program.	https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/how-much-do-countries-spend-education-and-how-do-price-levels-education-compare-three?CID=WBW_AL_BlogNotification_EN_EXT

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROGRAM

PRODUCT	NAME	LINK
BLOGS	Over 3.1 billion people could not afford a healthy diet in 2021 - an increase of 134 million since the start of COVID-19	https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/over-31-billion-people-could-not-afford-healthy-diet-2021-increase-134-million-start-covid
	Diet affordability indicators incorporate the latest poverty and inequality data to monitor access to a healthy diet	https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/diet-affordability-indicators-incorporate-latest-poverty-and-inequality-data-monitor
PUBLICATIONS	Knowledge Brief "A comparison of different sources of purchasing power parity (PPPs) estimates" was published in Sept 2023	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp/brief/Sources_of_PPPs
	Analytical report, as well as a comprehensive database and data visualizations, will be published in early 2024	To be published in 2024
METHODOLOGICAL GUIDANCE NOTES	ICP COVID-19 guidelines on Price Surveys	https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/af6ad75071120c9ccfca6dd50675a270-0050022021/original/ICP-COVID19-Guidance-Note-Prices-2021-02-03.pdf
	ICP COVID-19 guidelines on National Accounts Expenditure Data	https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/e9181d17a7f647ed38aecd81ae7adad8-0050022021/original/ICP-COVID19-Guidance-Note-National-Accounts.pdf
	ICP COVID-19 guidelines on Private Education Survey	https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/177ca30a02faafed0e7c6bf6bb5cc7b1-0050022022/original/Additional-Guidance-Note-Covid-19-Private-Education-2022-05-06.pdf
	ICP thematic guide on the Integration of Consumer Price Index (CPI)	https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/2b29c1445d7fa006e5f4ca00087dbe36-0050022021/original/Guide-CPI-and-ICP.pdf
	ICP thematic guide on Subnational PPPs	https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/5064f2288436664bc8f9811c8a5b8c55-0050022021/original/Guide-Subnational-PPPs.pdf
	Guidance note on estimating productivity adjustment factors for PPPs	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp/brief/Sources_of_PPPs
12 GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND EXPERT GROUP MEETINGS	ICP: Governing Board Meeting	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp/brief/gb-february-2023
	ICP: Technical Advisory Group Meeting	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp/brief/tag-nov-2023
	ICP: The Inter-Agency Coordination Group Meeting (May 2023)	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp/brief/iacg-may-2023
	ICP: The Inter-Agency Coordination Group Meeting (Oct/Nov 2023)	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp/brief/iacg-oct-2023
	List of regional governance and expert group meetings	https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_55/documents/2024-28-ICP-E.pdf
20+ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EVENTS	List of technical assistance events	https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_55/documents/2024-28-ICP-E.pdf

PRODUCT	NAME	LINK
4 OFFICIAL PHASES OF GLOBAL DATA VALIDATION FOR ALL ICP SURVEYS	Detailed break-down of national accounts expenditure data	Confidential
	Price data for household consumption including housing and education	Confidential
	Price data for government consumption	Confidential
	Price data for gross fixed capital formation	Confidential
REPORT TO THE UNSC	Report 2024	https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_55/documents/2024-28-ICP-E.pdf

UPDATE OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS 2008 STATISTICAL STANDARDS

PRODUCT	NAME	LINK
16 ANNOTATED OUTLINES FOR THE NEW OR SUBSTANTIALLY REVISED CHAPTERS WERE PRODUCED AND SUBJECTED TO GLOBAL CONSULTATION BEFORE THE DRAFTING OF THE CHAPTER ITSELF.	1 chapter has undergone global consultation.	Chapters of the 2025 SNA: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/SNAUpdate/2025/chapters.asp Consultation Status: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/RAConlist.asp
	1 chapter is currently undergoing global consultation.	
	5 chapters have been reviewed by AEG and the Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (BOPCOM) and will shortly undergo global consultation.	
	2 chapters will shortly be reviewed by AEG and BOPCOM.	
	4 chapters are currently being drafted (global consultation expected to begin in January 2024).	
	3 chapters to be drafted shortly (global consultation expected to begin in February 2024).	
GUIDANCE NOTES	64 Guidance Notes finalized (out of 65), sent for global consultation, and endorsed by the AEG.	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/SNAUpdate/GuidanceNotes.asp
NEWS ARTICLE	An article in the SNA News and Notes on the update process	SNA News #41 - Feb 2023 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna/nn41-en.pdf
REPORT TO THE UNSC	Report 2023	https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_54/documents/2023-8-NationalAccounts-E.pdf
COMMON/ HARMONIZED GLOSSARY	Common/harmonized glossary for both SNA and Balance of Payments of new and existing terminology developed and reviewed by relevant communities (Government Finance Statistics, Monetary and Financial Statistics, System of Environmental-Economic Accounting)	To be posted shortly at Chapters of the 2025 SNA https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/SNAUpdate/2025/chapters.asp
REPORT	Progress facilitated at the 24th Meeting of the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts	AEG 24 Documentation https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/aeg/2023/M24/M24.asp (Conclusions not yet available)

PRODUCT	NAME	LINK
PRESENTATIONS IN VARIOUS UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION WEBINARS AND SEMINARS: UNECE, ECLAC, UNECA, ESCWA, AND ESCAP	Several regional webinars and forums devoted specifically to the update.	UN Outreach Activities https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/SNAUpdate/Outreach.asp
DISCUSSION OF THE SNA UPDATE AT KEY REGIONAL MEETINGS	Various Eurostat meetings	Macroeconomic Statistics Webinar https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/news/events/2023/macroeconomic-statistics
PRESENTATIONS	Presentation on the SNA update at the World Statistical Congress, and UNSD (United Nations Statistics Division) conference on macroeconomic statistics for the future, which focused on the update of SNA.	World Statistical Congress 2023 https://www.isi-next.org/proposals/proposal/247/detail/ Macroeconomic Statistics for the Future https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/cn-20221121-1
WEBINARS	The August 2023 Webinar on the Consolidated list of changes	
WEBSITE	The 'Towards SNA 2025' pages on the UNSD website	Towards the 2025 SNA https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/Towards2025.asp

SPACE2STATS

PRODUCT	NAME	LINK
LSMS SURVEYS PUBLISHED USING THE STANDARDIZED SPACE2STATS METHODOLOGY	Tanzania NPS 2016	https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/home
	Tanzania NPS 2021	https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/home
	Tanzania Consumption experiment	https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/home
	Ethiopia socioeconomic survey 2021	https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/home
3 OPEN-SOURCE CODE REPOSITORIES	DECAT Space2Stats	https://github.com/worldbank/DECAT_Space2Stats/
	DECAT HH Geovariables	https://github.com/worldbank/DECAT_HH_Geovariables (private for now)
	GOSTNets Raster	https://github.com/worldbank/GOSTNets_Raster
INITIAL SPACE2STATS DATABASE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED COVERING ALL OF LATIN AMERICA (32 COUNTRIES)		

GDF GLOBAL DATA FACILITY

WORLD BANK GROUP