

Final Record of the Proceedings

Co-Chairs: Samia Zekaria, Ethiopia &
Brian Atwood, OECD Development Assistance Committee

1. From 28–30 March 2012, PARIS21 held its Annual Meetings in Paris. A first session of the Board was held on the afternoon of 28 March. The following morning, PARIS21 held the second session of its Board, followed by a Meeting of Statistical Capacity Development Donors in the afternoon. The morning of 30 March, the Partnership held a seminar entitled “NSDS At Work: National and Regional Good Practices.” All documents, presentations, and records from each session are available for download on the PARIS21 website (<http://www.paris21.org/PARIS21annualmeetings2012>).

I. Welcome Statement

2. The developing country co-chair, Samia Zekaria of Ethiopia, opened the meeting by welcoming participants and highlighting that this is the first session of the Board since the Busan High Level Forum at which the Busan Action Plan for Statistics was agreed. The Busan Action Plan will be a central framework for statistical development in the coming years, so the discussions of this session of the Board will be key in taking this initiative forward.

II. Adoption of the Agenda

3. The agenda was adopted without modification.

III. Updated Composition of PARIS21 Board & Executive Committee

4. The Secretariat Manager announced that a number of Board Members have stepped down or their mandates have expired; where applicable, they have been replaced by their alternates. The proposals made by the Secretariat were all endorsed. They are as follows:

- The Co-Chair Mrs. Samia Zekaria, CSA, Ethiopia, will be replaced by Mr. Mohamed Taamouti, HCP, Morocco.
- Morocco’s seat on the Board will be filled by Djibouti.
- The seat of the United Kingdom on the Executive Committee was renewed, as it is still the largest bilateral donor to the PARIS21 Secretariat and to statistical development in general.
- Lebanon’s seat on the Board was replaced by Qatar, while Lebanon’s seat on the Executive Committee was replaced by Afghanistan.
- France’s seat on the Board will remain vacant to entice a new potential donor to the Secretariat to join. France’s seat on the Executive Committee will be filled by Belgium.
- Philippine’s seat on the Board was replaced by Lao PDR. A new alternate from the statistical producer community of South East Asia must therefore be identified. The

Secretariat proposed Mr. Tun Tun Naing, Director General of the Central Statistical Organization in Myanmar. Philippine's seat on the Executive Committee will be replaced by Mr. Tedou from Cameroon.

- Mr. Jaime Vaglio Munoz from Costa Rica will soon vacate his Board seat. His alternate, Mrs. Maria Elena Mondragon from Honduras, will serve on the Board. After the Board meeting, the Secretariat will propose a new alternate from the statistical producer community to represent the Central America & Caribbean sub grouping.
- Mrs. Maria Ester Cutimbo from Peru will occupy the previously vacant seat for South America. Dr. Emilio Moyano Díaz from the University of Talca in Chile will be her alternate.

5. Mrs. Shaida Badiee from the World Bank will remain Chair of the Executive Committee until October 2012.

IV. Report on Executive Committee discussions

6. The chair of the Executive Committee presented a report on the Committee's discussions since the April 2011 Board meeting. The Committee has met three times over the past year. The principal order of business of all deliberations has been the Busan Action Plan for Statistics. In addition to Busan, the Executive Committee did discuss a number of other topics, including: chairmanship of the Executive Committee, Board and Executive Committee membership, the work of the Task Team on NSDS Guidelines, the financial situation of the PARIS21 Secretariat, the agenda of this year's annual meetings, a proposed mid-term review of PARIS21, and the recruitment of the next Secretariat Manager.

7. Of particular interest to the Board was the proposal to conduct a mid-term review of PARIS21 in 2012. The intention was to provide a light, mid-period review of the Partnership's progress and use the results as a fund raising tool for the Secretariat. In the end, the Executive Committee decided to postpone this exercise as it was deemed too costly. Meanwhile, the Committee proposed the reactivation of the UK-led Task Team on Logical Framework Indicators to measure milestones for 2012. Once these data on milestones are available, the Committee can determine if it would be useful to commission an inception report before committing to the mid-term review.

8. Lastly, the Executive Committee was involved in the recruitment of the new Manager of the Secretariat. It participated in key steps of the process, namely the analysis of written tests and the panel interviews. The recruitment process is now complete. The Director of the OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate (the directorate that hosts the PARIS21 Secretariat) introduced the new Secretariat Manager, Mr. Johannes Jütting who currently works in the OECD's Development Centre. Mr. Jütting will take up his functions in the Secretariat on 2 May 2012.

SPECIAL SESSION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUSAN ACTION PLAN FOR STATISTICS

V. Introductory presentation

9. The World Bank representative provided an overview of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS), agreed at the Fourth High Level Forum (HLF-4) on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea in late 2011. The Plan has five actions to support the following three objectives: (i) integrate statistics into decision-making, (ii) promote open access, and (iii) increase the resource base. Each action encompasses a range of possible activities at the national, regional, and global level.

10. Following the HLF-4, the World Bank and PARIS21 Secretariat produced a report to the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) in February 2012, where participants endorsed the objectives of the Action Plan. The focus is now on Plan implementation. To prepare an outline of implementation activities, the PARIS21 Secretariat and the World Bank conducted a survey among developing countries and international institutions to identify implementation priorities. In these initial consultations, developing countries highlighted the alignment of activities through the NSDS, the need for stable funding, data accessibility, training, and communication with users. Regional entities underscored advocacy on the use of statistics in decision-making, the consolidation of training activities, and improvements to NSDSs. Users referenced a focus on results, improved M&E systems, and more accessible and better sub-national and micro data. UNSC participants called for data accessibility, gender statistics, agricultural statistics, and the special needs of fragile and small states. The UNSC also cautioned against having an exhaustive list of activities up front and encouraged flexibility and responsiveness, based on broad consultation.

11. Some implementation steps are already underway. These include:

- *Refocusing of NSDSs*: Materials to guide improvements in NSDSs and the preparation of realistic and achievable improvement plans are being prepared under the leadership of a PARIS21 task team.
- *Open Data Initiatives in countries*: A framework supporting the roll out of the open data initiative to developing countries is being prepared by the World Bank, building on what has already been achieved by the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) and the Accelerated Data Program (ADP).
- *Gender statistics*: Launched by UN Women and UNSD, the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) initiative aims to develop and improve comparable gender indicators on education, employment, entrepreneurship and assets.
- *Agriculture statistics*: Co-ordinated by the FAO, the country-led approach to implement the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics has finalised its governance arrangements, broad areas of focus have been determined (*e.g.*, research, country assessments), and initial funding allocations will be approved in the very near term. *Geospatial information management*: The UN is leading this work. The advancement of geospatial information and its integration with statistical information represents a step towards establishing a global information infrastructure for pooling together multiple layers of data sources with an explicit spatial reference framework.
- *ECASTAT*: To support statistical capacity development in the countries of Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, a trust fund which has built in flexibility to finance occurring needs is being established at the World Bank.
- *IFIs*: The African Development Bank's recently launched two-year programme of activities embodies the major elements of the BAPS. The Asian Development Bank is supporting the development of statistical capacities in several countries and promoting gender inclusive growth in Central and Western Asia. The Inter-American Development Bank has developed a strategic plan to strengthen the institutional capacity of the governments in Latin America and the Caribbean. The World Bank is adjusting its business lines and staff mix to respond to the priorities of the BAPS.

12. The World Bank representative closed by requesting guidance on a proposed governance structure for supporting the implementation and monitoring the progress of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics. To avoid creating a new bureaucracy, the World Bank recommended that PARIS21

act as BAPS Secretariat and that a task team be established to help the implementation plan and logical framework get up and running. The PARIS21 Secretariat along with the World Bank would report on progress to the post-Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation and the UNSC.

13. The director from the OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate provided some supplementary thoughts on building the bridge between Busan and the 2015 agenda. He mentioned that the OECD is participating in the exercise to accelerate efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and define the post-2015 development framework. The Organisation is trying to more effectively position itself in this bridge building; it has a solid track record on development and is a leading force in statistics for development. A number of developing countries are looking to the OECD for advice. The Organisation has also recently launched an exercise to define an OECD Strategy on Development to bring together its policy expertise and long history on development. There are four thematic areas in the Strategy: i) innovative and sustainable sources of growth; ii) mobilisation of resources for development; iii) governance for development; and iv) measuring progress for development. Still a work in progress, this Strategy will be presented at the 2012 OECD Ministerial Meetings.

14. He congratulated the PARIS21 Partnership for having proposed a very ambitious Busan Action Plan. With the increased focus on results, monitoring and evaluation, the strengthening of country systems, and the measuring of progress in development goals, the OECD sees statistics and statistical capacity development as key to our collective development efforts. Implementing resources for the Busan Action Plan will be at the country level, while PARIS21 has a role in providing political and intellectual leadership at the global level. He informed participants that a Post-Busan Implementation Group (P-BIG) will take forward implementation of commitments made at the HLF-4. In June 2012, the P-BIG will take stock of progress since Busan and consider a monitoring framework. The OECD is very happy with PARIS21 leadership in the lead-up to Busan, and it looks to PARIS21 to provide leadership in the post-Busan period.

VI. Partner Intentions to Implement the Action Plan

15. Participants universally congratulated and thanked both the PARIS21 Secretariat and World Bank for their leadership in pushing forward the agenda of the Busan Action Plan. Several participants commented on implementation priorities in the Action Plan and the steps they propose to take.

16. The representative from South Africa called on the Partnership to help manage the transition taking place within the Secretariat, with an incoming manager and departing staff. We need continuity at this time of transition. The burden of this risk will be on developing countries. In order to improve the chances of success of the BAPS, we need to ensure that the voice of statisticians is heard around the development table — this is one of the roles of PARIS21. The representative from Morocco suggested that PARIS21 link up with the post-2015 development framework process, as this will raise the Partnership's visibility. The representative from Cameroon mentioned that there remain significant disparities between countries in Africa in terms of resources and capacities. Furthermore, many countries of the region lack the necessary resources to carry out activities. The global community must help bring these countries in line with others. He also emphasised the importance of data accessibility and the challenge of transforming data into information. Countries need long-term budget allocations to statistics in order to allow statistical systems to plan long-term. The representative from Afghanistan highlighted statistical

training and the special needs of fragile states. He also called on donors to trust and use country systems in order to strengthen country ownership and foster capacity development. The representative from Lebanon highlighted the need to ensure country ownership at the highest political levels. She also proposed that ESCWA take on the role of co-ordinating training and technical assistance in the Western Asia region to achieve BAPS objectives. Lao PDR emphasised donor co-ordination and sequencing of the proposed task team's activities. The representative from Qatar asked how the Partnership can sustain its focus on statistical capacity development. He proposed a training of trainers program in collaboration with education institutions. He then proposed a self-reporting exercise on BAPS implementation to lighten the workload on the Partnership and to strengthen country ownership.

17. The representatives from the Philippines and Eurostat both affirmed that the BAPS will guide their statistical development activities. The Philippines statistical system has been alerted of the central role the BAPS should play in developing statistics in the country. Eurostat, for its part, identified the following three pillars of its new mandate, in light of its budgetary constraints: (i) promoting good governance, (ii) use of standard tools, and (iii) supporting regional co-operation and integration. In the current climate of shrinking budgets, finding synergies will be crucial. Eurostat looks to PARIS21 to play an important role in BAPS implementation; however, some problems within the Partnership must first be resolved.

18. The representative from the African Development Bank (AfDB) commented that actions 1 through 3 of the BAPS are key for the African continent. The Asian Development Bank (AsDB) representative informed participants about AsDB's work on sectoral programmes such as those with the FAO/ESCAP on agricultural statistics and with WHO/ESCAP on civil registration and vital statistics in the Asia-Pacific region. The AsDB also highlighted the need to focus on in-country capacity development.

19. The representative from the United Kingdom announced that her country is ready to support BAPS implementation. Quick wins will be crucial, as challenges in NSDS implementation will be significant. She emphasised the need for concrete steps in statistical literacy to ensure the good use of statistics. The representative from Korea encouraged involving non-statistical agencies in BAPS implementation to encourage a wider use of data, and Italy called on PARIS21 to work on advocacy.

20. The representative from the IMF supported the integration of the BAPS into PARIS21's work programme. The proposed task team to help the implementation plan should also consider how to assist the PARIS21 Secretariat during the present transition period. She commented that the IMF has raised awareness in developing country ministries of finance of the importance of NSDSs. She called on other international organisations to do the same with their interlocutors at country level. The representative from the FAO asserted that the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics will contribute to BAPS implementation. He renewed the FAO's commitment to work with PARIS21 to implement these priorities. He echoed the sentiment that the BAPS should be linked with the post-2015 development goals process. This latter work is not well co-ordinated and statisticians are not always well involved at the political level. The representative from the UN Statistics Division affirmed that the BAPS is supporting UNSD work, in particular on gender statistics and geospatial management. Although the UNSD is unclear what role it will play in the post-2015 development goals process, it hopes to be involved early, unlike in 2000. The representative from the OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate congratulated PARIS21 for

this detailed action plan, as it clearly identifies the what and the how. Reporting on progress will require close linkages with the Global Partnership processes.

21. The Secretariat Manager concluded that the Board approved the task team and reporting proposals. The Board called on the Secretariat to maintain the momentum achieved at Busan, continue to be involved in post-Busan implementation through linkages with the WP-EFF, and to solicit the Board to push the agenda forward.

VII. Sneak Preview of Friday Seminar on NSDS Guidelines

22. The PARIS21 Secretariat presented a sneak preview of Friday's seminar. Partners will showcase good practices in NSDS design (Côte d'Ivoire) and implementation (Uganda) as well as a regional strategy (Central America). The Secretariat will demonstrate some innovative tools to present the guidance once complete.

VIII. Annual PARIS21 Progress Report – 2011

23. The PARIS21 Secretariat presented the 2011 progress report along the CANK structure (Co-ordination, Advocacy, NSDS, and Knowledge: ADP/IHSN). Among the highlights of PARIS21 work in 2011 are the following:

- **Co-ordination:** a Busan Action Plan for Statistics was endorsed at the HLF-4; the 2011 Round of the PRESS exercise was conducted and its results disseminated and presented in relevant fora; a report on progress in the Dakar Declaration on the Development of Statistics was produced and disseminated; two NSDS status reports were issued; the participation of developing country statisticians was facilitated at the 42nd session of the UNSC, the 58th Congress of the ISI, and the Busan HLF-4; and the Secretariat contributed to the OECD Strategy on Development and its regional conferences in Asia and Latin America on Measuring and Fostering the Progress of Societies.
- **Advocacy:** support was lent to 25 countries or regional entities in producing booklets promoting statistical development and in organising seminars, and the Secretariat delivered advocacy messages in 17 international or regional events.
- **NSDS:** support was lent to 32 countries or regional entities (of which 50% were fragile states) and to four countries to pilot a Country Report on the Support to Statistics (CRESS).
- **Knowledge:** an upgraded version of the national data archive application (NADA) was issued, improvements to existing micro data anonymisation tools were made, ADP support to Task 1 was expanded to 65 countries, and three regional workshops on population and agriculture censuses were organised.

IX. Secretariat Programme of Work & Budget – 2012

24. The PARIS21 Secretariat Manager presented the revised budget for 2011–14, the proposed work programme for 2012, and the financial situation of the Secretariat. He commented that the jump in proposed expenditure between 2013 and 2014 is due primarily to the organisation of the next Consortium meeting. The proposed work programme for 2012 includes: global and country level co-ordination activities (contributing to and reporting on the implementation of the BAPS,

conducting the 2012 PRESS round, finalising the updating of the NSDS guidelines and study on costing NSDSs, contributing to OECD processes such as the Strategy on Development and the post-2015 development goals framework); the production of country advocacy materials and global interventions to enhance the status of statistics in major international initiatives (e.g., OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policies); and assisting countries and regions in producing and implementing better-quality NSDSs and RSDSs, *inter alia* through the organisation of two workshops on regional strategies, three on NSDS processes, and one on NSDS–PRSP linkages. As far as ADP and IHSN are concerned, improved or new tools and methodologies will stimulate even further demand for better quality and better use of statistics.

25. The Secretariat Manager then presented the consolidated financial statement for the Secretariat which includes a statement of expenditure, a history of voluntary contributions / grants received, and a funding gap analysis. This report has been formally validated by the OECD’s financial services and is the first such annual report covering all contributors to the Secretariat budget. He pointed out that significant funding gaps exist for 2013 and 2014. He closed by putting two decisions to the Board: an approval of the 2012 programme of work and budget and dates for the 2013 Board meeting.

Discussion

26. The DAC chair opened the discussion by pointing out that the PARIS21 Secretariat’s budget challenges are a microcosm of the situation that developing countries face. He affirmed that — in supporting developing countries and the PARIS21 Secretariat alike — it is time for donors to make concessions, become predictable, and accommodate the needs of their beneficiaries.

27. The World Bank representative highlighted the importance of the Secretariat’s work programme in the wake of Busan and requested details on how the Secretariat would be adapted to become the BAPS Secretariat. The Bank asked if, in light of the OECD Strategy on Development, the Organisation would be willing to contribute to the PARIS21 budget (for example to offset the rent it charges to the Secretariat) and strengthen linkages between PARIS21 and the OECD’s Statistics Directorate. At the time of PARIS21’s creation, the Partnership and its Secretariat were much smaller and less ambitious than they are today. The Bank recommended that the Executive Committee review the Partnership’s relationship with the OECD and reconsider documents that codify the hosting arrangements for the Secretariat.

28. The representative from Eurostat pointed out that the OECD gains quite a lot from PARIS21, in particular in post-Busan processes. Eurostat currently has two contracts with PARIS21, and they’ve been very happy with the Secretariat’s work. In light of the OECD’s recent human resources reform and its impact on the PARIS21 Secretariat, Eurostat is concerned about the Secretariat’s ability to carry out the work to which it has committed itself. She reminded participants that PARIS21 is a *partnership* set up by five international organisations; PARIS21 should remain an *apolitical* entity and not be wholly absorbed into a single organisation. She echoed the World Bank’s concern over the rent being charged to the Secretariat (which could involve contractual difficulties) and also called for the hosting arrangements to be revisited.

29. The representative from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community expressed his great admiration for PARIS21 and sought clarification on the impact of the OECD’s human resources reform on the Secretariat. He commented that “HR reforms” and “rationalisations” never go well together. He asked (i) what rationalisations will be undertaken and what affect will they have on

the programme of work and budget, (ii) how these rationalisations will affect delivery of activities over the four CANK work streams, and (iii) how the Secretariat will be able to take on any additional tasks such as BAPS Secretariat duties?

30. The IMF representative echoed the concerns of the previous interventions. She said that she has followed PARIS21's progress over the past 10 years; early on it was difficult to explain PARIS21's role but since then the Partnership has been greatly strengthened. The Busan Action Plan for Statistics is evidence of this positive evolution. She voiced her concern over the role of the OECD, which contributes nothing in-kind or financially to PARIS21. The HR reform is difficult to understand, as PARIS21's human resources are not really a part of the OECD. And yet the OECD Strategy on Development is giving greater emphasis to development. She made a plea to the OECD to reconsider its institutional role within PARIS21 and to the PARIS21 Executive Committee to address these matters in a separate setting.

31. The representative from the OECD's Statistics Directorate commented that voluntary contributions (grants) are having an increasing impact on the OECD; as such, the Organisation cannot make long-term commitments to staff when funding is short-term. The HR reform is intended to simplify the rules and to reduce the OECD's liability with regard to loss of employment benefits (which come into effect after six years of service within the Organisation). It is to each directorate manager — who has a lot of leverage — to manage resources and find creative solutions. The Executive Committee could work with the director of the Development Co-operation Directorate to come up with a solution. She supported the suggestion of mandating the Executive Committee to review the legal status of PARIS21, for example through drafting a full-fledged Memorandum of Understanding, and recommended including the OECD's legal and financial services and the Statistics Directorate in the discussions. The OECD could contribute to PARIS21, including staff, particularly in light of BAPS. The final word on any budget changes, however, will be the responsibility of the OECD Council.

32. The representative from Belgium echoed the need for clarification in the hosting arrangements, perhaps via a Memorandum of Understanding. She also suggested that PARIS21 liaise with the Post-Busan Interim Group on the issue of global monitoring of Busan commitments, as its indicators of progress include gender-disaggregated data and country results frameworks, for which there are obvious synergies with the BAPS.

33. The Secretariat Manager said that until recently the Secretariat has benefited from the lack of a formal relationship with the OECD. At no point has the OECD indicated that it would like to modify the Secretariat's programme of work. The Secretariat's relationship with the DAC chair has always been a beneficial one as well. One of the reasons that PARIS21 has such a high-performing Secretariat is that it has enjoyed being hosted within the OECD. He confirmed that the recent HR reform has been very challenging to the Secretariat, and this transition must be managed. There are many places within the OECD where the Secretariat could be hosted, and the new OECD Strategy on Development ought to enable the Organisation to fund PARIS21.

34. The representative from the OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) commented that the OECD's greatest contribution to PARIS21 is the linkage with the DAC chair. Some of the concerns and requests made by partners simply do not match the nature of the OECD. He pointed out that 50% of DCD staff are on fixed-term contracts and two-thirds of the budget is derived from voluntary contributions. The DCD does not want to grow too much; it is therefore difficult for the OECD to convert contracts for staff on a project that does not have

sustainable funding. The HR reform will not reduce the size of the Secretariat: departing staff will be replaced. The DCD will continue to support PARIS21.

35. The representative from Peru commented that it was difficult to understand the rationale behind the HR reform. International organisations are a model for developing countries to follow. Developing countries, however, make an effort to preserve their staff.

36. The representative from Morocco urged that any negative implications on the Secretariat be postponed to a point after 2014, the end date of the current PARIS21 strategy.

37. The DAC chair added that the DAC itself should also be involved in such deliberations. He commented that none of these problems are insurmountable and should absolutely be addressed head-on. He promised to discuss these issues directly with the OECD's Secretary-General. He concluded that the Board — which has the authority to decide where its Secretariat is hosted — has mandated its Executive Committee to discuss with the OECD hosting arrangements for the Secretariat in light of the HR reform process and new OECD Strategy on Development. The Executive Committee will report back to the Board (via e-mail) on the results of its consultations with the OECD by 1 July 2012 (*i.e.*, after the OECD Ministerial).

X. Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS)

38. Representatives from Cameroon and Ethiopia, two out of the four pilot countries for the implementation of the Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS), delivered presentations, focusing on the main findings and challenges of the exercise in their respective countries. The CRESS, defined as an empowerment tool by the PARIS21 Secretariat Manager, aims to gather all financial data related to support to statistics both from domestic resources and donor support so as to allow better co-ordination of interventions and identification of financial gaps and needs in the field of statistics.

39. The representative from Cameroon presented the country's provisional report highlighting the main findings as follows: (i) human resources within the national statistical system (NSS) suffer from a lack of qualified statisticians as compared to an important proportion of administrative staff; (ii) infrastructure spending is stable, whereas capital investments on national budget are decreasing; and (iii) the percentage of donor contributions is increasing in comparison with national resources jeopardising sovereignty of main statistical activities. CRESS data revealed that over 75% of aid to statistics is aligned with the NSDS and that the main forthcoming statistical activity is the fourth national census planned for 2015. Furthermore, Cameroon informed participants of the use that will be made of the CRESS results including advocacy, the integration of a chapter on CRESS within the NSDS implementation report as well as the presentation of the report at the upcoming meeting of the National Statistical Board.

40. The representative from Ethiopia then presented the different steps conducted so far in the country's CRESS process. She stressed the difficulties encountered in the exercise at the data collection, compilation, and report drafting stages. While it appears that the questionnaire needs further adaptation to the local context in order, *inter alia*, to take into account the federalised state structure, the main findings focused on data related to the Central Statistical Agency, as the main co-ordinating agency.

41. Concluding the presentations, the DAC Chair emphasised the need for such capacities in a broader context of implementing the Busan Action Plan for Statistics through knowledgeable country systems.

XI. Overview of Decisions Taken

42. The Secretariat Manager reviewed the decisions taken by the Board over the course of the meeting's proceedings. An overview is available in the table below.

Overview of Decisions Taken

#	Decision for the PARIS21 Board
1	<p>Does the Board agree to its updated composition?</p> <p><i>The Board approved all proposals for updating the composition of the Board and Executive Committee.</i></p>
2	<p>Does the Board agree that PARIS21 serve as the Secretariat for the Busan Action Plan for Statistics?</p> <p><i>The Board approved this proposal.</i></p>
3	<p>Does the Board agree to mandate the PARIS21 Secretariat and World Bank to produce an annual report on progress in implementing the Busan Action Plan for Statistics to be presented at the Annual PARIS21 Meetings?</p> <p><i>The Board agreed that the PARIS21 Secretariat should work with the World Bank to produce an annual report on progress in implementing the Action Plan to be presented at the Annual PARIS21 Meetings and biennial reports to be presented at the UN Statistical Commission sessions.</i></p>
4	<p>Does the Board agree to create a Task Team to oversee the survey/template process, review and summarise the submissions, finalise the Busan Action Plan for Statistics logical framework, and prepare a report for the WP-EFF?</p> <p><i>The Board approved the proposal to establish a short-term task team for this purpose. The composition of the team will be finalised at a later date, once clear terms of reference have been produced. The work of the team is expected to last up to 6 months, and it is expected to report to the Executive Committee in its October 2012 meeting.</i></p>
5	<p>Does the Board agree to the Secretariat's proposed Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) for 2012?</p> <p><i>The Board agreed to the Secretariat's proposed PWB for 2012.</i></p>
6	<p>Does the Board agree to mandate the PARIS21 Executive Committee to discuss with the OECD the hosting arrangements for the PARIS21 Secretariat?</p> <p><i>The Board agreed to mandate the Executive Committee to discuss with the OECD such arrangements in light of the HR reform process and new OECD Strategy on Development. The Executive Committee will report back to the Board (via e-mail) on the results of its consultations with the OECD by 1 July 2012.</i></p>
7	<p>Does the Board agree to organise the next session of the PARIS21 Annual Meetings from 27 to 29 March 2013 in Paris?</p> <p><i>The Board approved the proposed dates for the 2013 Annual Meetings.</i></p>