



[UNDG Iraq Trust Fund]

ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2009

Submitted by:
UNOPS IQOC
Micaela Pasini, Project Manager
michaelap@unops.org

Country and Thematic Area²
Iraq, Human Rights- Protection Sector Outcome Team

Programme No: F8-09
MDTF Office Atlas No: 71108
Programme Title: *Support to Iraq's preparations for the Universal Periodic Review*

Participating Organization(s):
UNOPS, UNAMI HRO

Implementing Partners:

- MoHRs
- OHCHR

Programme Budget (from the Fund):
UNOPS : 1,700,000 USD

Programme Duration (in months):

Start date³: 27/05/2009

//End date: 27/11/2010

Budget Revisions/Extensions:

N/A

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² E.g. Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Thematic Window for the Millennium Development Goals Fund (MDG-F); etc.

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of funds from the MDTF Office as Administrative Agent.

Introduction:

The Narrative Progress Report template is in line with the UNDG Standard Progress Report.

Building on continued efforts made in the UN system to produce results-based reports, the progress report should describe how the activities (inputs) contributed to the achievement of specific short-term outputs during the twelve month reporting period, and to demonstrate how the short-term outputs achieved in the reporting period collectively contributed to the achievement of the agreed upon outcomes of the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund⁴.

In support of the individual programme reports, please attach any additional relevant information and photographs, assessments, evaluations and studies undertaken or published.

The information contained in the Programme Summaries and Quarterly Updates prepared by the Participating Organizations may be useful in the preparation of the Annual Narrative Progress Report. These Summaries and Updates, where applicable, are available in the respective Fund sections of the MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org/>).

Formatting Instructions:

- The report should not exceed 10-15 pages.
- The report should be submitted in one single Word or PDF file.
- Annexes can be added to the report but need to be clearly referenced, using footnotes or endnotes within the body of the narrative.
- Do not change the Names and Numbers of the Sections below.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

I. Purpose

- **Provide the main outputs and outcomes/objectives of the programme.**

The UPR project focuses on developing the capacity of the Government of Iraq (GoI) to meet its human rights treaty obligations under international law and to successfully participate in the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. The project, also aims to build capacity among Iraqi civil society organizations (CSOs) in human rights monitoring and

⁴ E.g. in the case of the MDG-F, it is important to show how the programme relates to the UNDAF and how it aims to support national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. The causal links and rationale between the joint programme, the thematic window of the MDG-F and the MDGs should be clearly stated. In the case of the Peacebuilding Fund's Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF), show how the programme relates to the PBF Priority Plan's objectives. For the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund, explain how the programme relates to the UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq, UN MDGs, ICI, NDS, etc.

reporting so that they can effectively contribute to the UPR stakeholder report and other human rights treaty body monitoring mechanisms.

Sector Team Outcome:

1. Improved protection of civilians throughout Iraq and creation of an environment which contributes to the observance of human rights for all Iraqis and mitigates the effects of forced displacement.

Joint Programme Outcome:

1. Transparent and accountable institutional mechanisms in place to report and respond to human rights situation in Iraq.

Key outputs:

1. MOHR and CSOs have the capacity to report on the HR situation in Iraq based on UPR mechanism
2. Improved dialogue between government and civil society on human rights issues

The outputs are to be achieved through the following activity areas:

1. GoI Report to UPR produced and reviewed
 2. CSO report to UPR produced and included for consideration by the UPR
 3. Support for increased awareness on UPR mechanism and other international human rights mechanisms
 4. A lessons learned review is conducted and the results shared with all stakeholders
 5. The content of the reports will be widely and publicly disseminated, contributing to trust building through enhanced transparency and accountability
 6. A network of relevant civil society entities will be formed and trained on human rights reporting to the UPR and human rights treaty bodies.
- **Explain how the Programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund.**

National priority or goals (NDS 2007- 2010 and ICI):

NDS:

8.3 Human Rights

Goal: Uphold and protect human rights, establish the rule of law, and overcome the legacy of the recent and distant past

8.3.1 Establish a comprehensive human rights regime country wide

ICI: Although there is not a specific benchmark, the project supports section 3.3 regarding Human Rights:

Goal: Uphold and protect human rights, establish the rule of law, and overcome the legacy of the recent and distant past.

3.3.1 Establish a comprehensive human rights regime country wide

- The Government's capacity to report on its international human rights treaty obligations will be strengthened [...];
- The role of civil society will be strengthened [...]

II. Resources

Financial Resources:

- **Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable.**

ITF funding is the only funding resource for this project.

- **Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.**

No revisions to the budget have been made or requested.

- **Provide information on good practices and constraints in the mechanics of the financial process, times to get transfers, identification of potential bottlenecks, need for better coordination, etc.**

In general, the financial process with the UNDG-ITF is very well managed as funds for newly approved projects are transferred in a few days after the official signature of the Project Document. There are no real bottlenecks and currently budget revisions are processed quickly. Moreover, the financial reporting on an annual basis facilitated the process compared to the previous practice of semiannual financial reporting. The on line reporting portal used for financial reporting of all the Multi Donor Trust Fund projects also helped improve the quality of reporting.

Human Resources:

- **National Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme).**

The Project Manager (see below) is supported by a **full-time National Project Officer**, who manages the day to day project activities and follows up on administrative requirements.

A **part-time National Finance Assistant and a part-time Procurement Officer (50%)** based in Amman, Jordan work in close liaison with the **UNOPS Finance and Procurement Unit** in support of the project. These two part-time positions are only budgeted for 10 months each, based on the spread of project activities throughout the duration of the project and the need for administrative support.

UNOPS field staff, although not directly linked to the project, may provide in country support on occasion as is necessary,

- **International Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme)**

An international **Project Manager (60%)** has the responsibility of overseeing the overall management of the project in addition to preparing the stipulated financial and narrative reports.

Two international consultants were engaged in the course of the reporting period: One to help with the selection and training of the CSOs participating in the process and assist the CSOs in responding to

their reporting requirements and a second to provide support to the GoI in responding to its reporting requirements.

Additional shorter term consultants will be engaged to deliver specific training on reporting skills and human rights treaty bodies to be carried out in the next reporting period.

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

- **Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context.**

UNOPS is responsible for the overall implementation of the project. Capacity building activities, study tours and workshops are either conducted directly by UNOPS or by consultants subcontracted by UNOPS.

UNAMI HRO, with the assistance of OHCHR substantially contributes to the implementation of the activities by providing qualitative assessment and analysis of the activities and ensuring that they are in line with the requirements of the UN Human Rights Protection System, in particular the UPR process and Human Rights Council.

MoHR is the line ministry for the project and leads the project steering committee mechanism in order to make sure that outputs and achievements are fully in line with MoHR needs. MoHR also provides the staff to be trained for the report writing under the project.

- **Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures.**

UNOPS standard procurement rules are used for any subcontracting and procurement under the project, including the hiring of consultancies to implement training under the project outputs. UNOPS procures goods and services in close collaboration with its Clients (in this case UNAMI HRO is considered UNOPS client for the project), and where necessary, the Iraqi authorities, and the project Beneficiaries.

Under the activities carried out in 2009, the main procurement activities included the hiring of consultancy services for the implementation of training workshops. The main method of evaluation of offers for these services was desk review of CVs and proposals in accordance with UNOPS procedures.

UNOPS also has a Long Term Agreement signed in line with its procurement rules with a travel agency that provided logistical support to project workshops held in Iraq during the reporting period.

- **Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing project.**

Monitoring of the project is carried out using a number of methods. UNOPS closely follows all contractual obligations and works to ensure that all project outputs are achieved. To do this, regular written and oral communication between the UNOPS project manager and UNAMI HRO is used to

follow up on project activities and carefully plan future activities under the project. Regular meetings are also held between UNOPS and UNAMI HRO to discuss the project activities and work plan.

In addition to meetings and correspondence, UNOPS field staff based in Iraq also provide monitoring support for the project by regularly attending project activities and providing feedback to the project manager in Amman who also makes frequent visits to Iraq.

UNAMI HRO, in its advisory role, coordinates with MoHR and ensures monitoring and follow up of any issues at the political level that may impact on the project implementation. Any issues raised are relayed to the UNOPS project manager for relevant action to be taken.

- **Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.**

N/A

IV. Results

- **Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period.**

The project focuses on developing the capacity of the government to meet its obligations under international law and in particular learn about the UPR process of the Human Rights Council. Consequently, the project supports the government to assume the full responsibility over its reporting obligations. It also supports selected CSOs to contribute to the UPR in terms of making credible and timely submissions to the Human Rights Council, contributing, as appropriate, throughout the whole UPR process and, thus, play an active role in building a socially responsible state based on the respect for and protection of human rights and the rule of law.

Under output 1 the following activities have been planned:

- 1.1 Trainings on international human rights obligations
- 1.2 Study Tour to Iraq
- 1.3 Support to report writing
- 1.4 Participation to UPR working group session and OHCHR briefings
- 1.5 Selection of CSOs
- 1.6 Trainings for CSOs on UPR and reporting mechanisms
- 1.7 Information campaigns on UPR Mechanism

Under output 2 the following activities are planned

- 2.1 Support to report writing
- 2.2 CSOs grants
- 2.3 Creation of CSOs network
- 2.4 Steering Committee meetings
- 2.5 Final Conference

During the reporting period the majority or 77% of planned activities under output one were completed as expected from the project work plan (see next section for details), with the exception of the information campaign, which is due to take place in 2010. This first part of the project related mainly to activities leading to the submission and review of the Iraq contribution to the Universal Periodic Review mechanism, which had a specific timetable set out by the Human Rights Council.

Training for the GoI and CSOs to build reporting capacity for UPR reporting was carried out and technical assistance was provided for the drafting of the Iraq national report as well as for a selected group of CSOs drafting a contribution to the stakeholder reports. Both the national report and the stakeholder contribution were successfully submitted according to the HRC timetable.

Some variance occurred in the planned study tour to Iraq, which had to be altered due to the unwillingness of participants to travel to Iraq for security reasons; it's worth mentioning that the changes were approved by the Resident Coordinator and supported by the Iraqi Ministry of Planning. The study tour activity was therefore changed so that rather than representatives of countries that had gone through the UPR process coming to Iraq to share their experiences, a delegation from Iraq travelled to Bahrain. The Bahraini government, having already participated in the UPR process, hosted the study tour and shared lessons learned and best practices with the Iraqi delegation.

- **Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period including # and nature of the activities (inputs), % of completion and beneficiaries.**

Under output 1, 77% of activities have been completed. For civil society, the target of 25 beneficiaries to be trained on the UPR process was met. For the GoI, the project initially intended to involve 15 beneficiaries (representatives from the MoHR and other relevant ministries) in the project activities such as study -tours and training with OHCHR. However, for each activity, only 7 people were put forward by the government due to security concerns following bombings in Baghdad as well as to workload and other commitments. Furthermore, due to problems with government travel authorisations, only 5 of those put forward managed to attend.

Under output 2, 25% of activities have been completed. The first of a series of trainings on human rights reporting skills and reporting to treaty bodies was given to 25 human rights CSOs and the planning for the creation of CSOs network from the selected participants. It should be noted that most of the activities under this output are planned to be implemented in 2010.

The indirect beneficiaries of the project are the Iraqi people, as the project helps to contribute to the establishment of an effective human rights system in Iraq, which will help to create greater trust, reconciliation and improved dialogue between all Iraqis.

GoI activities:

Capacity building of selected MoHR staff and other relevant government officials on human rights reporting and the UPR mechanism.

Government officials took part in a study tour to Geneva where they attended a 4 day training workshop at OHCHR in Geneva (including 2 days to observe a UPR Working Group session and 2 days of additional briefings on human rights with OHCHR staff).

The capacity of the MOHR and other government officials in Iraq to report on the Human Rights situation in Iraq based on the UPR mechanism was developed through this training; participants were briefed on international human rights obligations and had the chance to participate in UPR working group sessions and OHCHR briefings, which helped them to go back to their country and start drafting the Iraqi national report.

Under the project, a second study tour to Geneva for the GoI to attend a session of the UPR working group had been planned for December. For internal reasons at the MoHR, a decision was made by the

Minister for Human Rights not to send a delegation to the working group session under the UPR project and the activity was cancelled.

Study tour to Bahrain

A study tour to Bahrain for representatives of the GoI working on the UPR was organized with the cooperation of The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bahrain. Five government officials representing two ministries (MOHR and MOHESR) went to Bahrain from 27 Sep. – 1 Oct. During the study tour, members of the Bahraini UPR committee presented their experience through several meetings and open discussions with the Iraqi delegation.

The whole UPR process was covered during the 5 day event, including preparations on the national level, development of the draft national report, preparation of the national report between Bahrain and Geneva, and presenting and discussing the report with the UPR Working Group and the Human Rights Council. The tour also included field visits, one to UNDP, which provided technical assistance to Bahrain during the UPR process and on the follow up to recommendations, and one to the University of Bahrain which undertook awareness raising activities on the UPR process in Bahrain.

As a result of the study tour, the Iraqi delegation became more familiar with UPR requirements and challenges; thus enhancing their capacity to go through their own UPR reporting process. The Iraqi delegation also learned about the importance of diplomatic exchange and follow up during the UPR process.

Moreover, the experience led the Iraqi delegation to further recognise the importance of civil society engagement in the UPR process. This was a positive outcome that resulted in the publishing of the Iraqi draft UPR report on the Ministry of Human Rights website as well as distribution to the media in an effort to encourage comments and input from civil society prior to submission to the HRC. The same draft report was also distributed via UNOPS to the 25 civil society organisations that had taken part in the UPR project by completing training on contributing to the UPR stakeholder report.

Technical assistance for the working group in drafting the UPR national report through the provision of an international consultant

Technical assistance for the drafting was provided by the project. An international consultant based in Baghdad from 4th October – 5th November guided the drafting committee on the technical requirements for reporting to the UPR. The provision of technical assistance helped to ensure that HRC stipulations on structure, length and basic content were met.

A number of draft versions of the report were produced and reviewed before arriving at a final version. Consultations were held with 12 relevant ministries on the final content of the report and the submitted version was approved during a Cabinet meeting in early November. A draft version of the report was also published on the Ministry of Human Rights website as well as distributed to the media in an effort to encourage comments and input from civil society prior to submission to the HRC. The same draft report was also distributed via UNOPS to the 25 civil society organisations that had taken part in the UPR project by completing training on contributing to the UPR stakeholder report. Comments received from CSOs following the publication of a draft version were also considered during the drafting process.

Activities to support Human Rights Civil Society Organizations:

A comprehensive CSO training on the UPR and reporting mechanisms was conducted in Erbil from 2-5 August 2009. The training was organized in cooperation with the Amman Centre for Human Rights Studies, who were subcontracted by UNOPS to deliver the training. 25 selected CSOs received comprehensive training on the UN human rights system, the UPR mechanism and the role of CSOs in human rights monitoring and reporting. The training focused in particular on how CSOs can report to the UPR and other human rights treaty bodies.

Technical assistance for CSOs to make a contribution to the UPR stakeholder report

Following the training, the project also provided technical assistance to the group of 25 CSOs to assist them in the preparation of a report to be submitted as a contribution to the UPR stakeholder report. To this end, a meeting was also held for the CSOs on the 19 and 20 of August for the purpose of coordinating the drafting with the international consultant providing the technical advice. The project also supported a pre-submission meeting for the group, held in Erbil on 29th September at which all the organizations endorsed the report. The CSOs contribution to the UPR Stakeholder report was then submitted to the Human Rights Council on 1st Sep. 2009.

Training on human rights reporting skills

Following the submission of the CSOs contribution to the stakeholder report, the project went on to hold further training for CSOs in need of additional capacity building in human rights report drafting. As the idea of the training was to give those with weaker capacity an opportunity to improve their reporting skills, not all the CSOs participating in this additional training were the same as had participated in the previous workshops and already had good capacity in this area.

The training was held in Erbil from 21-25 November 2009. Twenty participants, out of twenty three initially registered, fully attended the training course. Four participants were women. The training methodology was based on an active learning methods and participatory tools, including case studies, small working groups and practical written assignments. The training was successfully implemented with evidence of increased capacity among participants notable at the end of the 5 days course.

Creation of a CSO network among those CSOs involved in the project that will look at human rights reporting obligations and monitoring

During the project, a CSO network was created by participants to the UPR training. A group of 15 participants proposed to establish a permanent coalition to work on UPR related issues and undertake follow up and advocacy work related to the UN Human Rights Council recommendations for Iraq.

- **Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process.**

The project began two months later than expected due to the time needed to approve the final project. Given the specific timetable of the UPR process, this had an impact on the implementation of the project in that there was less time to complete activities related to the submission of the Iraq UPR report to the Human Rights Council in Geneva. In addition, some activities originally planned for 2009 had to be moved to 2010. Nevertheless, there are currently no delays in the project implementation from its revised start date.

- **List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.**

The project is implemented by UNOPS in close cooperation with UNAMI HRO. UNOPS is responsible for implementing the project in operational terms, while UNAMI HRO provides overall technical supervision for the project. OHCHR is also consulted in project activities and has provided training support to workshops for government officials on the UPR mechanism.

MoHR as the project's line ministry is also regularly consulted on project activities and takes a lead role as chair of the project steering committee.

The relationship between all project partners is strengthened by regular communication, correspondence and meetings to discuss project implementation and progress. In general the project partnerships work well and have a positive impact on the project implementation. However, communication with MoHR had to be strengthened through increased dialogue with government counterparts, following the cancellation of the second planned study tour to Geneva (detailed above). Initially the reasons for the cancellation were not well communicated. Following a number of exchanges between UNOPS, UNAMI and MoHR this issue was eventually resolved.

- **Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.**

National Capacity: The trainings, workshops and study tours provided for government officials and CSOs focused on developing the capacity of Iraq to meet its human rights reporting obligations and contributed to building CSOs' capacities to monitor the human rights situation in the country.

Security: The promotion of human rights and having well trained government officials and civil society organizations able to monitor and report on human rights violations in Iraq should, in the long term, have a positive impact on the security situation.

Gender: All objectives and activities for this project are formulated and planned according to principles of gender balance and gender equality. This should be reflected in a gender balance amongst participants at workshops and training sessions and in the distribution of grants to organizations (including those working on women's issues) to raise awareness on human rights under the project. To date, gender balance amongst participants has not been satisfactory and though nominations of representatives at workshops are made by the participating ministries and CSOs themselves, and is outside the direct control of UNOPS, the project is working to improve gender balance of participants.

Employment: Activities may have a positive, although indirect, impact on employment both in the public and non-governmental sectors. Through strengthening the capacity of government and CSO officials it is hoped that these officials will be further supported in the execution of their current tasks but persons trained will benefit from their newly acquired abilities also in their continued careers. On the level of civil society, capacity building also strengthens CSOs ability to better perform and to receive funding from donors, which in turn enables them to grow and employ more staff in the future.

V. Future Work Plan (if applicable)

- **Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2010), using the lessons learned during the previous reporting period.**

During the next reporting period, the following activities are expected to take place:

- 1.8 Information campaigns on UPR Mechanism
- 2.1 Support to report writing
- 2.2 CSOs grants
- 2.3 Creation of CSOs network (initiated in 2009)
- 2.4 Steering Committee meetings
- 2.5 Final Conference

These activities will be implemented following the review of Iraq at the Human Rights Council in Geneva under the UPR, which is timetabled to take place in February 2010.

The remaining activities to be carried out in the next reporting period amount is, 80% of the total budget. It should be noted that the main reason for low expenditure in the first 7 months of the project covered by this reporting period is that the more costly activities sharing the bulk of the budget will be carried out in 2010 and are not covered in this report. In addition, the project started two months later than planned which affected the number of activities that could be carried out in 2009.

- **Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned.**

As a result of the second study tour for the GoI to Geneva being cancelled (see above), unused budget may be allocated to support a study tour for the GoI as part of training on treaty body reporting under output 2 (to be implemented in the next reporting period.) At this stage, this adjustment is still in discussion and has yet to be confirmed.

In addition, with regard to the treaty body training for CSOs under output 2, it has become apparent based on experience gained in the first part of the project, that the original target of training 50 organizations may not be feasible because it is difficult to find 50 CSOs working on human rights issues with enough basic capacity to participate in this type of training. This target may therefore need to be reduced to 25 CSOs.

VI. Performance Indicators (optional)⁵

- **Fill the table in this section to report on the indicators set at the output level as per the approved results framework in the programme document.**

Please see table below

VII. Abbreviations and Acronyms

- **List the main abbreviations and acronyms that are used in the report.**

UPR: Universal Periodic Review

HRC: Human Rights Council

UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services

UNAMI HRO: United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq Human rights Office

OHCHR: Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights

⁵ E.g. for the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund and the MDG-F.

MoHR: Ministry of Human Rights
ICI: International Compact with Iraq
NDS: Iraqi National Development Strategy
POT: Protection Outcome Team
CSO: Civil Society Organisation
NGO: Non Governmental Organisation

I. Performance Indicators assessment

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Means of Verification	Comments (if any)
IP Outcome 1 MOHR and CSOs have the capacity to report on the HR situation in Iraq based on UPR mechanism						
IP Output 1.1 MoHR have the capacity to report on the human rights situation in Iraq base on the UPR mechanism.	Indicator 1.1.1 # of government officials/CSOs participating in study tours	0	15 government officials	5 (incl. 1 woman)	Study tour report	It should be noted that the explosions that occurred in Baghdad just prior to the second study tour significantly affected the number of participants that could be put forward to attend. The GoI, on which the responsibility to nominate government officials that should participate lies, decided to put forward 7 people instead of the original 15 planned. Two of these seven were finally not able to participate due to difficulties obtaining travel authorization from their respective ministries.
	Indicator 1.1.2 # of MoHR working group trained in reporting on treaty obligations (disaggregated by sex)	0	15	5 (incl. 1 woman)	Training reports	Same as above.

	Indicator 1.1.3 % of MoHR working group satisfied with the quality of training in terms of relevance and usefulness	N/A	80%		Training assessment report	Activities not all completed in 2009
	Level of satisfaction of the working group with the technical support provided by project advisors on the UPR process	N/A	80%		Satisfaction assessment	Activities not all completed in 2009
	# of core human rights CSOs involved in the preparation of a UPR information report	0	25	25	Project progress report	
	# of human rights CSOs trained on reporting on treaty obligations (disaggregated by sex)	0	50			Not yet completed
	Network of human rights CSOs established from those working on the project	no	To be determined	15	Project progress report	Not yet completed
IP Outcome 2: Improved dialogue between government and civil society on human rights issues						
IP Output 2.1	Indicator 2.2.1 # of formalised meetings between MoHR officials and human rights CSOs	0	6 meetings		Project progress report and meeting minutes	Not yet completed
	Indicator 2.2.2 # of CSOs represented in national dialogue	0	25		List of attendance and meeting minutes	Not yet completed

	Indicator 2.2.3 # number of CSOs represented in the final conference	0	25		Conference report	Not yet completed
	Indicator 2.2.4 CSOs recommendations included in the conference outcome document	No	Yes		Conference outcome document	Not yet completed