

INDEPENDENT MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT

**AD/VIE/03/G55 Interdiction and Seizure Capacity Building with
Special Emphasis on ATS and Precursors**

Report of the Evaluator

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME
Vietnam

Acknowledgement

The evaluator would like to express his thanks to those who assisted in the completion of this report.

Thanks go to the Programme Officer backstopping the project for his initial explanations on the project status and the arrangements for meetings with the international stakeholders, and extremely useful explanations that are crucial to the completion of my task.

The reporter is indebted to the National Project Coordinator for his dexterity in the arrangement of meetings with the counterpart agencies, for his painstaking explanations on the current situation of drug problems in Vietnam, and his patience in answering my sometimes not very smart questions.

The reporter wishes also to thank the Project Assistant, for ensuring the logistics of the mission, and the driver for his care during the trip to Son La.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The mid-term evaluation was conducted from 1-14 August 2005. The mission Terms of Reference and itinerary are attached.
2. The mission met with the UNODC Country Office Representative and Programme Officer, the Representatives from concerned national agencies, representatives from main stakeholders. The mission visited one project site namely the Task Force Unit in Son La province. The selection of this specific project site was due to the fact that this province has been reporting more drug trafficking cases than any other province in Viet Nam, it is relatively close to Hanoi and all Interdiction Task Force Unit members were available at the time of the evaluation mission.
3. The mission found the project concept and design sound and relevant to the Government thrusts. The project document is concise and coherent. The logical framework of the project ensures the easy implementation, and at the same time offers handy benchmarks to assess the results of the project.
4. The project implementation process is in time with the designed workplan.
5. There are no major problems in the financial management of the project.
6. The mission has reviewed the results recorded by the project to date and made some recommendations on what to be done in the remainder of the project duration.
7. Based on the observations made during the mission, some recommendations have been made.
8. The mission made some comments on the training component, and the equipment component, which are two main activities in the project.

Introduction

Since the introduction of the Open Door policy, Viet Nam has been undergoing a tremendous change and subsequently to a steady economic growth which contributed to considerable improvements in the people living standards. With the improvements of the living standards and the exposure to the outside world came the negative sides of the new environment. Viet Nam is now facing increasing problems related to drug abuse and drug trafficking.

It is estimated that 90% of the illicit drugs come into the country through the borderline, mostly on land. There are approximately 300,000 drug abusers, who are spending around VND 5 billion (300,000 USD) daily to cope with their abuse. Interception activities are estimated to be able to stop only a limited amount of the total amount coming into the country.

In recognition of these problems, the Government of Vietnam to the efforts to curb drug trafficking and drug use in the country gives high priority. In the above context Project AD/VIE/03/G55 Interdiction and Seizure Capacity Building with Special Emphasis on ATS and Precursors was signed on 1 December 2003 between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam.

The Project

The project is a product of a close collaboration between UNODC, the Government counterpart, and the interested stakeholders (The Australian Federal Police, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)). It was carefully drafted and designed through consultations with them. It is therefore the reason to make it attractive to interested parties, and subsequently enjoys the technical and financial contribution from all of them.

All interested parties were discussing the development in the implementation process and unanimously supported the project concept and were ready to assist when necessary. This is the reason why UNODC succeeded in making full use of offered technical assistance and use the locally available expertise from DEA, and of an expatriate Vietnamese national as trainers in project training courses, thus making savings to be used in additional project activities.

From the discussions with interested stakeholders it appears that this project can be a seed project in the field of drug law enforcement, from it other projects from other donors could be developed and formulated. It is regarded as a door-opening project, through which other projects on drug law enforcement will come.

This project could also be a focal point for the donors to meet and exchange information on the latest development in the assistance in the field. The donors can be sure by information exchange to carry out projects or activities without the danger of overlaps.

The reason for this close cooperation among interested donors could be the consequence of previous well-implemented projects of UNODC, the motivation of the organization, and of the high credibility and implementation skills of the Vietnamese counterpart.

The project duration is three years with a budget of US\$ 736,800. The project immediate objective is to strengthen the law enforcement efforts over trafficking in drugs, in particular ATS and the precursor chemicals through the development of inter-agency Interdiction Task Forces Units in 6 selected hotspot provinces of Lang Son, Lao Cai, Son La, Thanh Hoa, Long An and An Giang.

Expected results at the end of the project:

1. Each of the unit has established basic, compatible, standardized intelligence systems and developed procedures to share information.
2. The seizure of drugs made by the 6 units shows a progressive increase against the total national seizure
3. Number of individuals arrested by the Units for trafficking in illicit drugs shows a progressive increase
4. Standardized systems established in the Units to ensure accurate reporting of drug seizure and arrests, thus contributing to improved national data collection and analysis
5. Drug testing laboratories in Hanoi, HoChiMinh City and Danang under the Institute of Forensic Science will improve their capacity in testing drugs
6. Determination of origin of heroin seized in Vietnam.

As foreseen in the project document, a mid-term evaluation of the project has been conducted. The objective of the evaluation is to, a.) analyze the project concept and design, b.) project implementation, and c.) the outputs, outcomes and impacts of the project.

Evaluation methodology

1. Interviews with key beneficiaries and stakeholders, as well as representatives of donors countries
2. Field visit
3. Stakeholders feed back.

Relevance of the project

The project is very relevant, both in objective and design, to the government thrusts as well as the needs of the counterpart agencies. This includes the stress on the necessity of the capacity building of the concerned authorities.

The careful formulation of the project in close consultation with relevant stakeholders offered a sound logical framework ensuring a cost effective approach to this very complicated issue.

The participating agencies and individuals have received the project concept enthusiastically. The high priority given to capacity building is regarded as very valuable. This capacity building is centered on the three most important forces in the struggle against drugs trafficking.

The objectives of the project and the expected results are not over-ambitious as they usually are in other cases. They are in general clear and concise enough to allow the implementators to follow closely the implementation process.

The straightforwardness of the project document appears to relate to the fact that the document was formulated on a firm conviction that there would not be any contention during the implementation process. This may be because the UNODC Country Office is fully aware of the capacity of the implementing agency, which in this case is the Counter-Narcotics Police Department, which in its turn is also fully confident that both parties can easily reach an agreement on whatever could happen.

Coherence of the Project design

The project design is coherent with adequate linkage between the objective, outputs and activities planned. It provides the tools for a timely and accurate evaluation of the project results when it deems necessary.

The implementation strategy and arrangement are carefully formulated to ensure a smooth cooperation between the executing and implementing agencies.

The project is very relevant and conceptually attractive given the current situation in the country, and responds to the attention of various stakeholders. With special attention to the training component, the project is designed to make full use of the available technical expertise of the international experts.

The provision of the needed equipment provides the necessary conditions for the trainees to apply what they learned at the training sessions.

The project is well designed in close collaboration with the government counterparts. It responds timely to the urgent needs of the government in terms of skilled law enforcement workers under the current situation of alarming increase in drugs trafficking in the country. Due to its long borderline with neighboring countries and relatively low level techniques in drug control, drug control agencies in Vietnam are facing serious difficulties. Limited government funds are unable to establish an appropriate network for drug control, as well as to train the officials leading to insufficient law enforcement.

The six project hotspots are well selected, representing provinces bordering with China, Laos, and Cambodia. All of them are facing serious problems in the control of drug trafficking.

The UNODC Programme Officer drafted the project document in 2002. Since then, he has been following the process of project approval and implementation, and has been playing a key role in the monitoring and backstopping. He also provided technical inputs in the project implementation. As a prosecutor by training, he provided technical inputs in the training component as well. He has been also instrumental in the fund raising activities vis-à-vis the donors.

In recognition of the above, the evaluator felt some concern regarding the imminent departure of the Programme Officer upon completion of his contract in October 2004. His departure would create a gap in the following up of the project implementation, and the fund raising issues. It is therefore highly recommended to find the way to keep him involved in the project in the future.

In fact, it is not necessary for the project to have a Chief Technical Advisor, as it is common practice in similar projects. Instead, the use of technical expertise provided by interested donors enables the project to make savings in the Consultancy budget line and to move them to the training budget line to serve the main purpose of the project.

Backstopping and monitoring are mentioned briefly in the project document (page 10-11). This may be largely due to the fact that the project objectives are very clear. The project document clearly specifies the roles of a Project Steering Committee and its members, UNODC and the National Project Coordinator and Administrative Assistant.

The risks assessment is appropriate. Although the project funds were provided in steps, it seems that the formulators were confident that there would be neither delays nor difficulties in securing the funds.

The execution and implementation arrangement

The UNODC Country Office and the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam are executing agencies. The implementing agency is the Counter-Narcotics Department of Viet Nam Police associated with Anti-Smuggling Department of Customs and the Surveillance Department of Border Army.

The execution arrangement is logical in keeping with usual practice in Vietnam. The selection of the Counter-Narcotics Department of Viet Nam Police as the main implementing agency is a wise decision. The Department appears to be more experienced in project implementation in comparison with other agencies, and is well familiar with UN rules and regulations. The Department enjoys also the credibility of the donor community as transpired from the interviews with the donors. Its good relation with co-implementing agencies assures a well-concerted collaboration in project activities.

A National Technical Officer and a Project Assistant operate the Project Office. The National Technical Officer is a good selection as he is a very resourceful person and hard working. He is able to maintain excellent relationships with the co-implementing agencies. He is fully aware of the

UNODC rules and regulations and is capable to operate the project according to the existing rules.

The project assistant is very experienced with project administrative operation and is very helpful in the running of the office.

The Director of the Counter-Narcotics Department of Police, who is also Project Manager, has high credibility among other agencies. His authority and capacity are often mentioned during interviews with stakeholders.

Achievements to date vis-à-vis project objectives

The project document established achievements indicators for assessment of the project at the end of the project duration. As this evaluation takes place in the middle of the duration, it is also advisable to use these indicators to estimate the results recorded so far, and to look into what is to be done during the remaining part of the project.

Numbering or bullet points missing

. Six Interdiction Task Force Units (ITFU), adequately equipped and staffed by trained law enforcement personnel from different agencies, are operational and effective.

Six Interdiction Task Force Units are established in the selected provinces. The Units are equipped with necessary equipment, including transportation means (vehicles, motorbikes, radio, walkie-talkies...). Each Unit comprises of 10 persons, six of them from the Police, two from the Customs, and two from the Border Army.

. Each of the ITFU has established basic, compatible, standardized intelligence systems and developed procedures to share information.

The ITFUs has already established their intelligence systems and developed methods and plans to share information.

. Trained minimum 500 law enforcement officers, of which at least 100 officers have already passed the computer-based training provided for under C51 and D91 regional projects, in basic drug operational and interdiction skills.

Trained minimum 200 drug law enforcement officers out of the target of total of 500 expected at project end. A total of 7 training courses were organized. It is confident that the target of 500 officers trained at the project end will be attained as the project authorities are organizing additional training courses. Procedures for information exchanges are established.

. The seizure of heroin, ATS, opium and other illicit drugs made by the 6 ITFUs shows a progressive increase against the total national level of seizures of those drugs.

The seizure of heroin, ATS, opium and other illicit drugs has increased. In three of the project sites, the increase is estimated up to 30% against last year figures.

The reasons for this increase have been discussed during meetings with interested agencies, as it could be the results of reasons other than the efficiency of the newly established Task Force Units. The substantial increase should be evidence-based. All persons interviewed confirmed that this increase is the result of the effectiveness of the TFUs as clearly seen in the improvement in information sharing, the bettering of the mobility, and the usefulness of the newly provided technical equipment.

. A progressive increase in the number of individuals arrested by the ITFUs for trafficking in illicit drugs compared to the total number of arrests for drugs trafficking made nationally.

The number of individuals arrested for trafficking in illicit drugs has increased. This issue has been also explained and confirmed by the interested parties as said in the previous para.

. Standardized systems established in the 6 ITFUs to ensure accurate reporting of drugs seizures and arrests, thus contributing to improved data collection and analysis.

Standardized systems established in the ITFUs to ensure accurate reporting. Report forms have been prepared and provided to the units for timely reporting.

. Drug testing laboratories in Hanoi, HoChiMinh City and Danang (under the Forensic Science within the Ministry of Public Security) will improve their capacity in testing heroin, methamphetamine, ecstasy and other substances.

Drug testing laboratories in Hanoi and HoChiMinh City under the Forensic Institute has improved their capacity of drug testing. The ITFUs confirmed that they are sending samples to be tested to the laboratories and received their feedbacks in time.

. Determination of the origin of heroin seized in Vietnam (signature profiling) by providing tests samples for examination by a partner laboratory abroad.

The project is already working to carry out this activity.

Work to be done for the remainder of the project

According to the project work plan, the best part of the project has been completed at this juncture. The remaining activities for the next 18 months are:

- Training courses.
- Training for the Forensic Institute, including a study tour to Australia.

- A workshop on precursor law enforcement.
- A final evaluation
- A yearly Tripartite Review Meeting.
- A final Tripartite Review Meeting.

The training component .

. As the main component of this project, the training component is widely discussed during this evaluation.

. The three participating agencies underlined the specific training in their field of operation. The Border Army and the Customs wish to have special training for their staff given the specific requirements in their field of action. This cannot be addressed within the framework of this project. Nevertheless, when it is applicable in the future, this issue should be addressed.

. The will to learn of the participants are noted by the trainers. The participants are eager to learn, as they are fully conscious of the limits of their current knowledge in this field, which is in some cases new to them.

. The training component is highly appreciated by all interested parties

. The trainers are locally available expertise with solid Vietnamese background. Some of them have been in the country for many years. They are therefore familiar with the local culture and practice and therefore able to conduct the courses in an adequate way. The training materials are adapted to suit with the local conditions, and thus easily accessible to the trainees. One of the trainers is a Vietnamese expatriate who can speak the language, which alleviated considerably the problems of language barrier.

. A good interpretation is to be ensured. This presents always a serious obstacle in reaching the aim of ensuring good results. A good interpreter with solid knowledge of the drugs problems is not easy to find. Therefore, a Vietnamese-speaking trainer is highly recommended. Sequential translation is preferred to simultaneous translation, as the topics are highly technical. As the training activities within the field of drugs and the international relations is developing rapidly, it is recommended that professional trainers are trained to ensure expected results.

. The study tour to France was successful both from technical and political points of view. It has been partly a relation-building activity to enhance the relations with France in the collaboration in drug traffic fighting.

It is felt, however, that if possible, an additional study tour to neighboring countries with similar socio-economic conditions would be useful.

. The training materials are regarded as good to the trainees. However, it is still seen by some of them that the application of hi-tech equipment is too far away from the current technical level in the country. It therefore needs some modifications for adjustment to the local conditions.

. The Border Army leadership is very conscious of the needs for training. As they do not have the possibilities for arrangement of training abroad, they suggested that the project help in the arrangements, and the costs to be borne by them.

. The Government itself conducted several training activities. The Customs and the Border Army reported that they organized their own training activities. It shows the serious need for this purpose.

At the same time, the donors are supporting training courses. It is encouraging to learn that the donors coordinated always with UNODC in these matters to avoid duplication.

. The Forensic Institute emphasized the importance of the training for the determination of the drugs source of origin and expressed its desire to have staff trained in this field. The Australian side recently agreed to support part of the costs for the study tour to Australia.

The lack of technical documents has been also mentioned. The Institute would need very much technical documents in this field, such as the magazine Forensic Science International, or other documents produced by the United Nations or Interpol.

. The training of the staff in informatics is also needed. It seems that in remote areas, the use of computers needs to be made familiar to all the interested, in particular when inter-provincial and inter-country information sharing on drugs activities will be established.

Equipment

. The equipment has been purchased in time in accordance with UN and Government rules and regulations. It has been distributed to project sites with clear instructions for use.

. The issue of equipment is always a hot topic of discussion everywhere. Though painstaking explanations that equipments are only a means to help achieve the overall objectives of projects, which is widely accepted, but this issue always come back when the participants are lost in the heat of the discussions. It shows the dire need for appropriate equipment to carry out the job, as well as the serious dearth of equipment in the field.

The Customs even pointed out that how high-speed motorboats are needed for their activities in waterways in the southern part of the country, where their small boats with outboard engines cannot match with high-speed motorboats of the smugglers. Other hi-tech equipment such as detection of drugs through metals is also mentioned.

This would be the concern of the Government and potential donors when applicable.

. The equipment provided by the project is highly appreciated by all 6 project sites. In particular, the transportation means are considered as one of the main components contributing in the success achieved by the sites after the introduction of the project. The cars and motorbikes improved considerably the mobility of the interdiction groups.

. The walkie-talkies and two-way radios are highly appreciated, but under some particular conditions they have weak points, such as the batteries can not last long enough for long-term operations, and there is no way for recharging in remote and mountainous areas.

. There was a worry that the sharing of the equipment among the participating agencies will be difficult. But it did not show during the meetings. It seems that the agencies are conscious of the budgetary limits of this pilot project, and are trying to solve this issue their own way. The Border Army even suggested that as they are in need of transportation means, if possible, the project pays for half the price of a car, and they pay for the other half.

. The equipment provided to the Forensic Institute play an important role in the determination of the criminals, as it can speed up the analysis. However, in the view of the leadership, it is not sufficient for their jobs. They are aware of the limits of the project budget, and may seek further support from either the Central Government or other donors. The concern is that after the chemicals supplied by the project are exhausted, how they will be further filled up.

The software provided by the project for the record of conducted cases of intervention by the Institute is very useful. The Institute wishes to have it upgraded to be used in the filing of all criminal cases to serve as a database for information sharing among different stakeholders.

Financial management

The project has been audited by KPMG, an international company, and no major problems were found.

Recommendations

1. To establish a core group of professional trainers in this field. At this time, it seems that the selection of the trainers are at random. Some trainers to be teaching in project training courses are selected among the teachers of educational institutions in the field, who could be selected when available due to their own heavy workload. The members of the core group will be further trained in teaching skills, and kept updated on latest development of the state of the arts enabling to make their teaching more instructive and attractive. As the training activities in this complicated and highly sophisticated field will be

developing tremendously in the future, a cadre of highly professional and best teachers is highly recommended.

2. To arrange for after-project evaluation. The reason for this is because the project will have its training courses completed only just before the project completion, this after-project assessment will assist in the evaluation of the project training activities in a more comprehensive manner. This is already planned.
3. To hold a final workshop at the end of the project with all interested parties including potential donors to present the results of the project. This activity will enhance the visibility of this project and may further the participation of more interested partners and conducive to others projects in this field.
4. The project will act as a focal point in contacts with relevant Government agencies and potentials donors to seek further financial and technical supports in the field.
5. To organize a study tour in neighboring countries with similar socio-economic and technical conditions.
6. Need for training of the Maritime Police is to be assessed.
7. As the project certainly will achieve the set objectives, it is recommended not to lose the generated momentum, and to seek further assistance from potential donors.
8. To formulate a project on intelligence sharing to be presented to potential donors if and when needed.

LIST OF PERSONS MET

1. Pol. Col. Vu Hung Vuong, Director of Counter Narcotic Police Department, Deputy Director of Project Steering Committee of the project AD/VIE/03/G55.
2. Ms Narumi Yamada, UNODC Representative
3. Mr. Troels Vester, UNODC Programme Officer
4. Lt. Col. Do Dinh Khiem, National Technical Officer of the project AD/VIE/03/G55.
5. Mr. Pham Huu Vuong, Admin Assistant of the project AD/VIE/03/G55.
6. Col. Dr. Hoang Manh Hung, Deputy Director, Forensic Science Institute.
7. Col. Du Dinh Dong, Deputy Director, Drug Testing Center
8. Mr. Nguyen Van Quy, Deputy Director of Anti-smuggling Department, General Department of Customs.

9. Mr. Nguyen Viet Thanh, Head of Counter Narcotic Division, Anti-smuggling Department.
10. Mr. Le Duc Binh, Deputy head of Counter Narcotic Division, Anti-smuggling Department.
11. Mr. Nguyen Duc Long, Head of Counter Narcotic Section, Anti-smuggling Department
12. Mr. Ngo Ngoc Khue, Deputy head of Counter Narcotic Section, Anti-smuggling Department.
13. Mr Benjamin Moeling, First Secretary, US Embassy.
14. Mr. Neil Rubin, DEA
15. Mr. Patrick Ballardur, French Embassy
16. Mr. Darryl Rees, Australian Federal Police
17. Mr. Terry Nunn, Counsellor, Australian Federal Police
18. Mr. Nguyen Cong Son, SODC Head of Chancery
19. Mr. Bui Xuan Hieu, SODC Head of Foreign Relations Service.
20. Ms. Le Thi Loi, staff of SODC
21. Col. Le Minh Tien, Deputy Chief of Son La Police
22. Mr. Le Minh Loan, Head of Counter Narcotic Division, Son La Police, Head of ITFU
23. Vu Xuan Luc, Head of Counter Narcotic Division, Son La Border Army, Deputy head of ITFU.
24. Vu Duy Dinh, Son La Customs, Deputy head of ITFU
25. Mr. Duong Dinh Son, Deputy head of Counter Narcotic Division, Son La Police, member of ITFU.
26. Mr. Pham Van Truc, Deputy head of Counter Narcotic Division, Son La Police.
27. Mr. Hoang Binh, Deputy head of Administrative Division of Son La Police
28. Col. Nguyen Dinh Huy, Deputy Director of Counter Narcotic Department, Border Army
29. Col Nguyen Dinh Son, Chief of Staff Division , Border Army
30. Lt. Col. Ha Quang Thai, Chief of Counter Narcotic Division, Border Army.

MID-TERM EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE

Project Title: **Interdiction and Seizure Capacity Building with Special Emphasis and ATS and Precursors**
Project No: **AD/VIE/03/G55**

1. Mid-term Evaluation Purpose

The purpose of the mid-term evaluation is to analyse: a) project concept and design; b) project implementation; and c) the outputs, outcomes and impact of the project.

a) The evaluation will help to analyse the project concept and design with the focus on project elements directly related to drug trafficking.

The evaluation should encompass an assessment of the appropriateness and obtainability of objectives and of planned outputs, activities and inputs. An evaluation of the executing modality and managerial arrangements will also be included. The evaluation will also aim at assessing the appropriateness, quality and cost effectiveness of baseline studies and achievement indicators and review the work plan, planned duration of and budget for the project. Finally, an analysis of the clarity, logic and coherence of the project should also be provided for.

b) The evaluation will aim at assessing the implementation of the project in terms of organizational goals, quality and timeliness of inputs and efficiency and effectiveness of activities carried out. Also, the effectiveness of management, as well as the quality and timeliness of monitoring and backstopping by all parties to the project, will be evaluated.

c) The evaluation will assess the outputs, outcomes and impact achieved or expected to be achieved by the project as well as the likely sustainability of project results. This should encompass an assessment of the achievement of the immediate objectives and the contribution to attaining the overall objective. The evaluation will also assess if the project has had significant unexpected effects, whether of beneficial or detrimental character.

On a general level, the evaluation will seek to draw lessons and best practices that can be used to improve project design, management and setting up of new priorities that fully meet the needs of beneficiary countries. The stakeholders of this evaluation are UNODC, the government of Viet Nam, donors and the international community. The evaluation will also seek the view of donors.

2. Mid-term Evaluation Scope

The mid-term evaluation will address, among others, the following:

- The project concept (including the ways in which problems and priorities are determined), strategy, project design, implementation results, and outputs;
- Measure performance outcomes, impact and sustainability of the benefits of the projects;
- Efficiency of project planning and implementation (this will include organizational structures, managerial arrangements, co-ordination mechanisms, work plan, etc.);

- Whether the results have been fully achieved, if not why. Determine if progress has been made towards their achievement;
- The project's contribution to human and institutional capacity development and whether this capacity is creating conditions for sustainability;
- Determine the sustainability of results and benefits beyond UNODC funding/support; and
- The evaluation will also seek the views and feedback from the donors and the states giving assistance.

3. Mid-term Evaluation Methods

The national evaluator will have access to all relevant documents and staff who have worked on the project.

The evaluation methods will include the following:

- Documents review and analysis;
- Interview with key beneficiaries and players, including government officials, (through person-to-person interviews or by telephone) as well as representative of donor countries;
- One field visit
- Participatory observation and rapid appraisal;
- Comparative analysis with similar projects implemented in other areas; and
- Stakeholder feedback to the draft of the mid-term evaluation report.

The following documentation related to the project will be provided as reference:

1. project document;
2. summary records of review meetings;
3. activities reports; and
4. mission reports;

4. Qualifications Required

A national independent evaluator that has had no prior involvement with the project during its design and implementation phases will carry out the evaluation.

Specifically, the national evaluator will have:

- Knowledge and familiarity with various aspects of drug control, including drug law enforcement
- Technical expertise in various evaluation methodologies and techniques;
- Fluency in both English and Vietnamese;
- Ability to conduct field work;
- Experience and knowledge of the UN system.

5. Planning and Implementation Arrangements

The mid-term evaluation of the G55 project will be carried out in 14 days in August 2005.

The evaluation will produce the following:

- (a) Presentations of findings as appropriate;
- (b) A draft project evaluation report with findings, lessons learned, and recommendations for comments by UNODC Viet Nam; and
- (c) A final project evaluation report on the G55 project covering the project concept and design, implementation, outputs, outcome and impact of the project, recommendations, and lessons learned.

**Working agenda of mid-term evaluation of project
AD/VIE/03/G55**

Time	Working content	Location
Monday, 1/8/2005 09:00 15:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with project staff of G55 project - Work with Forensic Science Institute. 	UNODC office, 72 Ly Thuong Kiet FSI office, 99 Nguyễn Tuân, Hà Nội
Tuesday, 2/8/2005 10:00 13:30 16:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with Anti-smuggling Dept - Work with Counter Narcotic Police Department - Work with the US Embassy 	162 Nguyễn Văn Cu, HN CND office, 499 Nguyễn Trãi, HN UNODC office, 72, Ly Thuong Kiet
Wednesday, 3/8/2005 09:00 11:00 14:30 15:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with DEA - Work with AFP - Work with French Embassy - Work with SODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNODC Vietnam office 72 Ly Thuong Kiet, HN - SODC office, 44 Tran Phu, HN
Thursday, 4/8/2005 08:00 15:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leave Hà Nội for Sơn La - Work with ITFU in Sơn La 	
Friday, 5/8/2005 08:00 15:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leave Sơn La for Hà Nội - Work with Counter Narcotic Department, Border Army 	Son La Police office 4 Đinh Công Tráng, HN
6-14/8/2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare final report. First draft to be submitted on Tuesday 9 August at 15.00 for comments. Final draft to be submitted at meeting with UNODC Representative Friday 12 August at 15.00 	