



IN-DEPTH EVALUATION OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME ON STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL REGIME AGAINST TERRORISM (GLOR35)

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Summary of the project purpose

Under the management of UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) this Global Programme started its operations in 2003 with the main objective to strengthen the universal legal regime against terrorism. By 2013 the General Assembly reaffirmed and strengthened UNODC TPB's mandate in its resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism by setting the objectives below.

The objectives

- 1 Promoting the ratification of the 19 international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism
- 2 Building the capacity of national officials to implement counter-terrorism legislation and assisting Member States with the incorporation of their provisions into national legislation
- 3 Promoting regional and international cooperation in criminal matters

Purpose of the evaluation

The evaluation's main goal is to support strategic decision making in the process of reviewing current priorities, goals and strategic directions of UNODC/TPB, tackle current challenges and minimize risks in implementing the Global Programme, identify lessons learned and best practices. It is also expected to inform decisions about future programme planning and design.

Methodology of evaluation

This evaluation used purposeful sampling to obtain an accurate representation of the universe of which the Programme consists. It included face-to-face and telephone interviews, an emailed questionnaire and field visits to 6 countries. All these information was analysed and triangulated to built objectivity and reduce biases. A senior independent expert on counter terrorism has reviewed the content of the report for quality assurance purposes.

RESULTS

The main findings

TPB has established excellent working relationships with many critical external partners. They have used these to assist in the delivery of its products. Such is the case of OSCE which with whom they have signed a joint action plan.

Of importance and relevance to beneficiaries is to ensure there is proper capacity to guarantee the ratified legal instruments can be properly implemented.

The approach to ensuring sustainability of TPB activity is non-systemic. Where sustainability issues are addressed it appears to be on a project by project basis.



Police Officer Receiving Diplomas, Colombia

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION UNIT

BRIEFS

May 2015

QUICK FACTS

REGIONS:

Global

EVALUATION TEAM:

Mr. Peter Allan (lead).
Mr. Emanuel Kwesi Aning.
Mr. Adan Ruiz Villalba (IEU)

PROGRAMME DURATION:

January 2003- December 2015

PROGRAMME CODE:

GLOR35

PROGRAMME COORDINATOR:

Trevor Michael Rajah

DONORS:

Multiple donors

PROGRAMME BUDGET:

US\$ 88,684,326

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

EVALUATION REPORT:



http://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2015/GLOR35_Mid-term_In-Depth_Evaluation_Report_May_2015.pdf

Main conclusions

This in-depth mid-term evaluation concludes the programme is highly relevant to all its stakeholder groups.

GLOR35 has effectively and efficiently delivered its main objective of assisting Member States in the ratification of the legal instruments.

The move toward increasing technical assistance for states to implement the legal instruments once ratified is a sensible development and should continue.

The technical assistance tools developed by TPB are generally well regarded and seen to be of a high quality. There is, however, a general lack of awareness of many of these tools among many of those who might benefit from them.

One aspect of the evaluation that was impossible to accurately assess was the impact of GLOR35 and its technical assistance tools.

The issue of human rights is well addressed within the TPB GP. The one area that will require additional examination is due diligence.



Mock up Investigation on Financing Terrorism. Preliminary Hearings, Colombia

Key UNODC accomplishments

- 169 countries ratifying the now 19 universal legal instruments against terrorism.
- 610 regional and sub-regional workshops on the legal regime against terrorism were undertaken reaching out to 16,566 national criminal justice officials from some 120 countries.
- 29 technical assistance specialized tools and substantive publications had been developed, aimed at assisting countries in strengthening their legal regimes against terrorism and building related expertise and capacity.

Main Recommendations

TPB to produce a document, identifying consistent external barriers to its activity delivery. Then develop strategies to overcome these barriers using good practice experience from the programme's decade of operations.

TPB to assess current global Counter Terrorism (CT) needs against its own GP mandate and determine where and which technical assistance is most needed and how that technical assistance can best be delivered.

Design an advocacy strategy to raise awareness of TPB technical assistance tools and promote their use. In particular the Online CT Learning Platform should be better utilised to promote TPB tools and activities.

TPB to establish a rapid response team of UNODC and non-UNODC members with a remit to produce position papers on current, evolving terrorism trends with options on how the GP could respond.

TPB to design appropriate impact indicators for their technical assistance tools. Concurrently instigate an explicit and systemic monitoring and evaluating regime to gather data, then analyze it and act upon the results of that analysis.

TPB to liaise with appropriate substantive experts in gender to design a strategy to mainstream gender issues into TPB technical assistance activities.

TPB in conjunction with the appropriate substantive UNODC human rights experts to strengthen the implementation of UNODC due diligence guidelines.

LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES

Main Lessons Learned

To strengthen and deepen Member States buy-in to the programmes and interventions offered by the TPB, it is critical to partner with national counterparts and thereby empower them to deliver technical assistance. To this end, a regional or country CT project aligned to TPBs objectives can have an appreciable influence on the delivery of appropriate activities.

Close collaboration between HQs and the regional and field offices enhances the effective delivery of the activities. The importance of understanding the local context when delivering technical assistance cannot be understated as is the need to ensure a sustainability strategy has been explicitly developed. In this aspect the engagement with all stakeholders including civil society and the private sector are key elements to achieve it.

Main Best Practices

In Colombia the establishment of an informal body comprised by 10 different institutions signifying the totality of actors working in the field of terrorism and connected crimes (Law enforcement, judiciary, Ministry of Defense, prosecutors, Ministry of Treasury, etc.) has promoted cooperation at national level by paving the path to legislative reforms and application of legal instruments to fight acts of terrorism.

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