



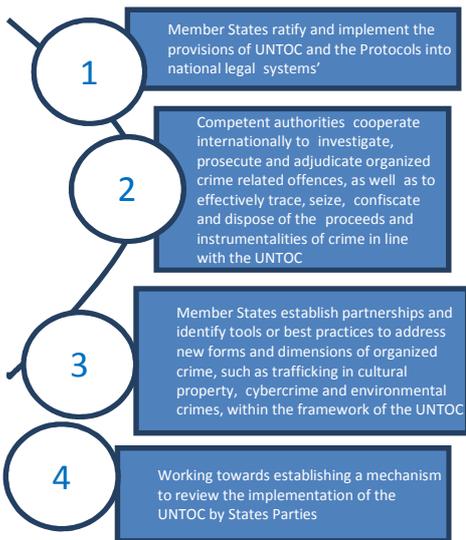
MID-TERM IN-DEPTH EVALUATION OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME 'SUPPORT TO THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (GLOT60)'

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Summary of programme purpose

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. The Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNTOC Convention has been established to improve capacity of States Parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and review the implementation of the UNTOC. The global programme GLOT60 on Support to the Work of the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC, was created to support States Parties in implementing the UNTOC. The main purpose of GLOT60 is to enhance political commitment to combat transnational organized crime and build related legal and institutional frameworks.

The objectives



Purpose of the evaluation

The purpose of the mid-term in-depth evaluation of GLOT60 was to assess its overall performance in relation to relevance, design, efficiency, effectiveness,

impact, partnerships and cooperation, sustainability and human rights and gender. Recommendations and lessons learned were to be derived to inform the future phase of the programme.

Methodology of evaluation

The evaluators used a mixed methods approach, providing for a triangulation of findings, consisting of a desk review and a survey, followed by 46 semi-structured face-to-face and phone interviews and direct observation at a mission (5-15 October, 2014) to UNODC headquarters in Vienna (Austria), during and after the seventh session of the COP. Stakeholders interviewed included UNODC staff, donors and States Parties.

RESULTS

The main findings

Although the design of the global programme has some benefits, its broad scope and indefinite nature have compromised accountability and results-based management.

All programme components are relevant, although a degree of overlap in design exists with GLOT32.

The programme has been efficient and effective to some degree, partly due to the fact that the review mechanism has not yet materialized.

Outputs, outcomes and the objectives have been partially achieved, although with limited transparency and accountability on implementation and reporting.

Sustainability of outcomes depends on the continued commitment of States Parties to implement the UNTOC and the Protocols thereto, the provision of adequate funding, the necessary political will to undertake legislative and/or institutional changes, as well as UNODC's proactive engagement in this process.

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION UNIT

BRIEFS

February 2015

QUICK FACTS

COUNTRIES:

Global

EVALUATION TEAM:

Ms. Elca Stigter
Mr. Matjaz Saloven
Ms. Charlotte Gunnarson (IEU)

PROGRAMME DURATION:

01 January 2008 – 31 December 2017 (10 years) (rolling programme)

PROGRAMME CODE:

GLOT60

PROGRAMME COORDINATOR:

Mr. Steven Malby
(June 2013 - January 2015)
Ms. Riikka Puttonen
(January 2015)

DONORS:

United States of America, Canada, France, Italy, the UK, Norway, the Russian Federation, Japan, Egypt, NHN Company

PROGRAMME BUDGET:

Total pledged amount:
US \$4,337,562 (December 2014)

Fund balance: US \$761,563
(December 2014)

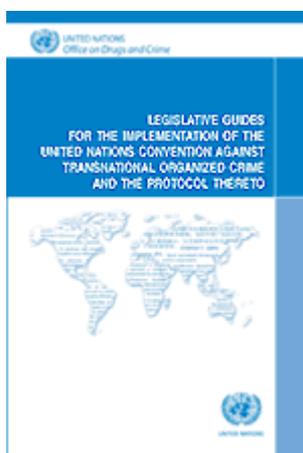
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:

UNODC

Main conclusions

The staff funded under the programme has supported the overall work of the Conference Support Section (CSS) in the field of financial management, servicing the COP, keeping the tools updated and overall providing support to the programme's activities and reporting. Anecdotal information on impact shows the potential of the programme's aim to align national legislation with UNTOC norms. A comprehensive monitoring system could however have provided further evidence to support this claim.

The question remains whether the current programme framework of GLOT60 is the most efficient and effective way to move forward, especially, but not only, in light of the culture of earmarked funding. It is therefore necessary to reflect on its characteristics and the nature of activities funded under this programme. To enhance transparency and accountability, UNODC would need to discuss the pros and cons in light of current programme and project processes, procedures and standards.



Key UNODC accomplishments

Key accomplishments include: legislative and technical assistance provided with legislative changes in Romania and Mexico and draft changes in Vietnam; pilot project to review the implementation of UNTOC with eleven States Parties completed; inter-agency cooperation and international cooperation strengthened; partnerships established; several tools developed and maintained, including the Competent National Authorities Directory, the Mutual Legal Assistance Writer Tool, the SHERLOC portal, model legislation on transnational organized crime and several manuals; as well as political commitment to combat transnational organized crime enhanced and legal frameworks in accordance with the provisions given in the UNTOC strengthened.

Main recommendations

- work actively to support the political process to establish a review mechanism, including proposing a concrete action plan;

- actively gather and share information and data, update databases and tools and provide guidance and training to help States Parties implement the UNTOC;
- secure sustainable funding through active communication and development of resource mobilization strategy for improved fundraising;
- improve the design of the programme to become more focused, including clear management responsibilities and roles of the Secretariat versus CSS;
- increase accountability by disseminating on a regular basis programme results to States Parties and internal stakeholders, as well as revise the logframe to include SMART indicators and targets at all levels to measure results;
- review the overlap between GLOT32 and GLOT60 to avoid duplication of work and reflect upon a possible renewed design of both programmes;
- mainstream human rights and gender into programme design and implementation.

LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES

Main lessons learned

The broad orientation has caused lack of clarity on the focus of the programme and management at various levels.

Due to the absence of a comprehensive monitoring system, outcome and impact level indicators have not been tracked. A lesson learned is that a weak log-frame makes monitoring and evaluation difficult and it is necessary to invest more resources into the design of the programme, including developing a monitoring system to support data collection and analysis, with a realistic budget aligned with expected results.

Main best practices

GLOT60 has provided the opportunity for UNODC to support the COP and States Parties with technical assistance in a variety of ways. The tools and databases developed to support and provide such assistance have been widely used and valued by different stakeholders. Tools and databases would however need to be continuously maintained and updated in order to support States Parties in implementing the UNTOC.

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