



MID-TERM IN-DEPTH EVALUATION:

GLOBAL PROGRAMME FOR THE PARIS PACT INITIATIVE PHASE IV – A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan (GLOY09) February 2018

Countries: Global

Duration: Phase IV: 2013-2018; Phase III: 2010-2013; Phase II: 2007-2010; Phase I: 2004-2007.

Budget: US\$ 6,528,381

Donors: Austria, France, India, Norway, Russian Federation, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States of America

Implementing agencies: The Global Programme for the Paris Pact Initiative – A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan, UNODC

Evaluation team: Mr. Peter Allan (lead evaluator), Ms. Asmita Naik and Mr. David Macdonald

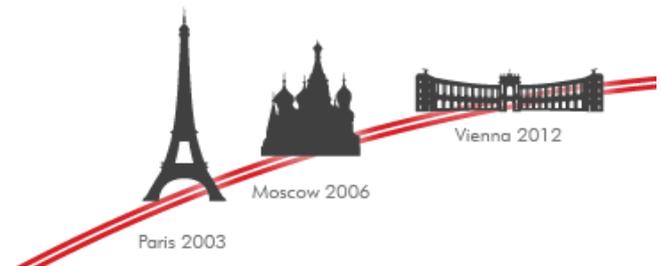
FULL REPORT:

<https://tinyurl.com/GLOY09eval>



MAIN FINDINGS

The GP as Secretariat to the PPI works at **fostering effective partnerships and encouraging cooperation** to share global experience and knowledge, highlighted in this evaluation as being of great value. It provides a platform through the Expert Working Groups (EWGs) and the Policy Consultative Group Meeting (PCGM) to help the PPI to achieve its goal. These meetings are **well administered**, however with room for improvement for further effectiveness through a more formalised structure. The PPCU staff is regarded as hard-working, administering and promoting mechanisms and activities to support the PPI in its objective. The **DMP has been effective** as an information and research platform but with some concerns over the timely receipt and accuracy of drug seizure reporting data. The potential of the DMP to be leveraged to create further internal and external partnerships is however recognized. Due to outdated data and technology, **ADAM** has not provided the dividend anticipated in providing an overview of anti-trafficking activity with respect to Afghan opiates. Due to a lack of funding, the **RLO Network** has reduced in size and scale, thereby **reducing its impact** for the PPI in ‘addressing knowledge gaps along major trafficking routes’.



BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Paris Pact Initiative (PPI) was established in Paris in 2003 as a broad based international coalition of countries and organizations with the goal of combating the traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan and strengthening linkages between counter-narcotics actors. UNODC’s Global Programme (GP) Phase IV (GLOY09) was set up in 2013 and builds upon the previous three phases. The GP is managed by the Paris Pact Coordination Unit (PPCU), Division for Operations, UNODC, acting as coordinator (Secretariat) in support of the partnership and the realization of its goal.

The overall **objective** of GLOY09 is to ensure that “The Paris Pact Initiative combats the illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan including opium cultivation, production and global consumption of heroin and other opiates, in line with the Vienna Declaration and with the assistance of UNODC”. The GP attempts to meet this objective through its three component parts. These are 1) Consultative Mechanism 2) Research and Liaison Officer (RLO) Network and 3) Information Management – Drugs Monitoring Platform (DMP) and Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism (ADAM).

There is confusion on the support the GP is expected to provide to the PPI, affecting the GP’s ability to achieve its objective. Some PPI partners believe the GP should **focus only on its Secretariat function**. Others state it should adopt a more extensive role as UNODC’s vehicle in providing **additional support to the PPI** in implementing its activities, highlighting the potential value of the GP in monitoring the implementation of EWG recommendations.

A provision of **reliable and predictable funding is needed**, something which **has not occurred**. This has been a **major constraint to the sustainability of the GP** and has had an impact on GP efficiency.

The GP has done much to foster links in-house and it has **adopted the 'One UNODC'** ethos into its planning, yet, there are areas where **internal communication and cooperation need improvement**.

There is **no easily identifiable evidence of impact and the GP further does not systematically monitor impact**. There is some indication of impact on internal UNODC processes, including **facilitating cross-divisional work**. Referring to the PPI, such includes contributing to improving political co-operation and **providing an environment for the 'intangible' impact of informal contacts and networks**. There is a **lack of clarity** on how the GP could promote **Human Rights and Gender Equality into its work**.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Determine the role of the GP**, i.e. whether to continue as a purely Secretariat function or expand its current responsibilities and – in tandem with an advocacy strategy – clarify the role of the GP with respect to UNODC.
- **Improve internal cooperation**, effective communication, partnerships and working relationships with all in-house partners, as well as continue pursuing the 'One UNODC' concept.
- Reliable, predictable and long-term funding is essential for PPCU to fully carry out its work. The GP should **seek solutions in ensuring long-term funding** through i) regular updates on GP activity to donors ii) regular and joint donor meetings iii) assessing funding modalities with other UNODC projects and programmes.
- **Improve the effectiveness of the EWG meetings** through more structured small-group work to enable participants to discuss issues, work practices and possible recommendations.
- Consider the **future modality of the RLO network** and whether to be retained, expanded or closed.
- Determine who follows-up on the **EWG recommendations to monitor implementation**.
- **Devise a strategy for DMP development and re-assess the value of ADAM**.
- Decide whether to **develop partnerships** with more diverse stakeholders to improve research on Afghan opiates. With a changing global scene, there is a need to encourage the incorporation of further partnerships, in particular in the Gulf States and Africa.

- **Develop** an appropriate **monitoring regime**, including improved logical framework with indicators to capture the impact of GP activity.
- Consider steps to be taken to ensure the **inclusion of HRGE issues** in activities under the GP, including through gentle advocacy and encouragement.



LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICE

- There is a need for regular, predictable funding over a minimum of one calendar year to allow for the proper planning of programme activities. This ensures that inefficiencies caused by short-term, irregular funding can be minimized.
- The GP has not managed in-house communication adequately to ensure the roles of the GP, the PPCU and UNODC as a member organization of the PPI are understood across UNODC.
- The mainstreaming of HRGE into the GP has proved challenging with little concrete initiative to promote these issues. There is however common agreement that HRGE is relevant to all UNODC projects and programmes.
- Holding regular meetings provides excellent opportunity for both formal and informal interaction, which in turn, acts as a catalyst for new or continuing activity in the area of combating illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan.
- The pro-active approach toward instigating and pursuing the 'One UNODC' ethos brings increased awareness across UNODC and promotes efficiency and a cooperative partnership.
- The identification and development of products with an application across different projects and programmes, as demonstrated by the DMP, is an effective method of creating interest and potential funding sustainability.

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