Drug policy evaluations; approach, methods and opportunities

Webinar DPNSEE - Trimbos-institute February 10 2021

> John-Peter Kools Senior drug policy advisor



Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction



#### Contents

- **1.** National drug policies
- 2. Evaluation of national drug policy
  - **1.** Approach
  - 2. Methodology
  - **3.** Opportunities
- **3.** Conclusions



#### **Trimbos-instute, international**

- Dutch expertise centre of mental health and addiction
- Department Drug Policy and Monitoring
- International activities
  - Support Dutch government in international policy
  - Expert meetings and policy support
  - Facilitate international study visits
  - Implementation of EU drugs programmes (e.g. SO-PREP)
  - Individual requests from other governments or agencies.



### **Trimbos policy evaluations**

- Hungary(2006)
- Slovenia (2010)
- Luxemburg (2009, 2014, 2019)
- Croatia (2012, 2017/18)
- Cyprus (2020)
- Netherlands (2009), with other agency
- Central Asian countries (Kazachstan, Kirgizië, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan; 2017)
- Belgium, consortium member (2019-21)
- EMCDDA, consortium member (2019)
- EU drugs strategy 2013-2020, consortium member (2020)
- Programmering: UNODC Baltisch region (2009), UNODC Romenia (2009), UNODC Russia (2010), UNODC Centraal Azie (2012), Global Fund EECA regional HIV programme (2016)



## **1. National drug policy**

- Within international agreements
  - UN drug conventions
  - European Drug Strategy; outline with priority areas
- Individual Member States
  - National drug policies are national responsibility
  - Ideally laid out in national plans or strategies:

National strategy is a compass, road map and management instrument



#### National Drug Strategies; recommended outline

#### **Pilar model of drug strategies** (EMCDDA 2017)

- 2 pillars
  - Demand side: prevention, treatment and harm reduction
  - Supply: drug control and law enforcement justitiele aanpak
- 3 horizontal actions





# 2. Evaluation of national drug policy

- Critical assessment of:
  - Activities
  - results

- Recommendations for follow-up steps:
  - Additional effort needed?
  - Cornerstones for a new drug strategy



#### Methods

- Mixed methods: Quantitative and qualitative methods
- Triangulation crucial:
  - desk research, questionnaires, interviews, focus groups
  - other sources(e.g. civil society, people in services)

- Combination of:
  - Proces evaluation (progress on track?)
  - Elements of an impact evaluation (*did it bring what was expected*?)
  - Leading to strategic recommendations



## **Outline of evaluation**

#### **Evaluation criteria:**

- relevance
- effectivity
- efficiency
- coherence
- added valua
- sustainability
- partnerships
- `impact'

#### **Key documents**

• National Drug Strategy + Action Plan



Important sequence:



Findings -> Conclusions -> Recommendations

## Evaluation is a window of Opportunity

- Evaluation is excellent opportunity:
  - Check the progress against planning
  - Provides transparancy and accountability
  - Discussion moment for strategic directions
  - Allign with new drug developments and trends (e.g. online markets, synthetic opioids)
  - Allign with new policy developments (e.g.UNGASS 2016, Alternatives to Incarceration)
  - Involvement of various stakeholders (civil society!)
  - Review by independant experts who aren't part of the national political context
  - Can be conducted in limited time and at low costs
  - Facilitate international collaboration



#### **3. Conclusions**

- National strategy is essential instrument in drug policy: compass, roadmap and management instrument,
- Evaluation is essential instrument to support the process of steering, guiding and management,
- Evaluation is critical moment for the policy cycle: check progress and results, learn from international developments, listen to other voices, involve civil society.



## Thank you for your attention

jkools@Trimbos.nl

