



Final External Evaluation of the CICAD project titled "Counterdrug Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Program - Phase IV SMS1901"

Evaluation process

Project duration: 05/2021 to 04/2024. Project budget: US\$ 6,510,038.50, funded by the U.S. Department of State and Global Canada. Implementation: Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), OAS.

300 stakeholders consulted in 33 Member States

36,5% female, 59,5% male
20,7% response rate
Survey results statistically representative



Evaluation period: 03/2024 - 05/2024



Virtual inception calls, document review, virtual interviews

Evaluation users

OAS, CICAD, Participating Member States, donor U.S. and Canada



Evaluation purpose



Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, including cost-benefit, and sustainability of the project

Evaluation results

Relevance



100%

Achieved Not achieved

- The project is highly relevant for the OAS' mandate (especially AG/RES. 2925(XLVIII-O/18), for the project donors Canada and the U.S. and selected Member States
- The reconstructed Theory of Change is valid.



80%

Achieved Not achieved

Effectiveness

- At the purpose level, the project exceeded two out of four indicators in 2021.
- Ten out of 12 output indicators were achieved by 80% to 100% or even exceeding targets in 2024
- Behaviour change: 83.3% of beneficiaries already begun to apply new knowledge, a shift in practice.
- Cost-benefit: for each USD invested in the project, a theoretical contribution to illicit drug seizures of USD 334.529 emerges.

Efficiency



94%

Achieved Not achieved

- The quality and appropriateness of the project's logframe indicators are satisfactory.
- The use of results-based management principles was very high.
- Project monitoring is highly satisfactory.
- Post-course questionnaires were used at the end of CICAD training, while the use of pre-course questionnaires was less systematic.



75%

Achieved Not achieved

Sustainability

- Project ownership is very high
- Demand for CICAD-facilitated and certified "train the trainers" courses in Barbados, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago
- CICAD contributed to progress in gender mainstreaming and non-discriminatory policies in OAS member states' counterdrug law enforcement agencies

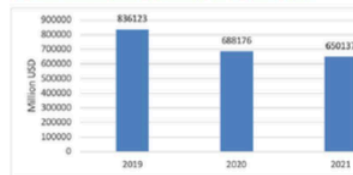
Key results: theoretical contribution

Illicit drug seizures 2019-21 Latin America and the Caribbean:

Worth: USD 2.174.440 million

- Cannabis (Marihuana)
- Cannabis resin (hashish)
- "Ecstasy"-type substances
- Amphetamine-type stimulants
- Cocaine, salts
- Opioids, Fentanyl
- Opioids, Heroin

Total value of selected illicit drugs seized by the year 2019 to 2021.



Cost-benefit

1 USD invested in project = Contribution to USD 334.529 in value of seized illicit drugs

Factors influencing results

Positive



- CICAD logistical planning and support
- Counterparts' strong institutional support and coordination, pooling of resources
- Presence of a gender equity department in counterpart agencies and specialised teams

Negative



- Legal frameworks and normative settings "outdated" in several countries
- Difficulties in convening focal points, limited forensic capacities

"Based on the training received on the topic of clandestine labs, I was able to lead my colleagues in our country's first identified clan lab investigation."

Female trainee from Trinidad and Tobago

Selected recommendations for CICAD

1

Accessibility: Maintain the the scope and frequency of events. Use several capacity-building channels, such as expert meetings, online courses, hybrid courses, and in-person courses.

2

Refine and enhance the output-level indicators to make them more results-focused, including for changes in beneficiaries' behavior.

3

Foster even deeper collaboration with institutional partners across the sub-regions in the Americas with regional research and capacity building capacities in the sector.

4

Continue proactive engagement with stakeholders and keep creating platforms for regular dialogue and feedback to ensure their needs and perspectives are integrated into the project, for example, through informal social media channels.

5

Keep developing and implementing additional training programs specifically designed for women in law enforcement. These programs should focus on leadership, advanced technical skills, and specialized areas of drug enforcement.

6

Develop local expertise to reduce reliance on external consultants. Prioritize "train the trainer" programs to build capacity within the region and ensure the sustainability of capacity building.

