

STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

PROJECT NUMBER: TR 0204.03

TWINNING NUMBER: TR02-JH-04

1. BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 Désirée Number:

1.2 Title: Establishment of a National Drugs Monitoring Centre (Reitox Focal Point) and development and implementation of a National Drugs Strategy

1.3 Sector: AD

1.4 Location: Turkey

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

To promote further alignment with the EU acquis in the fight against drugs, and to facilitate Turkey's participation in the relevant EU instruments and policies.

2.2 Project purpose:

Facilitate Turkey's full participation in the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) through developing and strengthening the national focal point.

2.3. Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

Short-term priority in the AP:

- Enhance the fight against organized crime, drugs trafficking and corruption and strengthen capacities to deal with money laundering.

Medium-term priority in the AP:

- Adopt and implement the acquis of the EU in the field of corruption, fight against drugs, organized crime, money laundering and judicial co-operation in criminal and civil matters; further intensify international co-operation in those fields.

The NPAA identifies the following priorities regarding the co-operation in the field of drugs:

- EC acquis on the illicit use, production of and trafficking in drugs, organised crime, fraud and corruption, money laundering and judicial cooperation in

civil and criminal matters will begin to be adopted in 2001, and international cooperation in these areas will be intensified.

- The capacity for cooperation between judicial, financial, police and gendarmerie units in the fight against organised crime, fraud and corruption, the illicit use, production of and trafficking in drugs, and money laundering will be strengthened.
- It is intended to develop joint projects with EU Member States and organisations affiliated with the EU to strengthen the legal, administrative and technical capacities of the Drug Addiction Prevention, Monitoring and Control Board, and its Subcommittee, and to increase the effectiveness of the protective and preventive measures undertaken in this area.
- Means of cooperation with the Lisbon-based European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction will be explored to undertake a more effective fight against drug trafficking.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1 Background and justification

Drug Trafficking

Turkey lies on the main transit route for drugs, namely morphine base, opium and heroin, which are being trafficked from Afghanistan to Europe. At the same time, large quantities of precursor chemicals (acetic anhydride) are trafficked from Western Europe to Turkey.

Drug Abuse

Drug abuse is still viewed as a relatively small problem in Turkey, but health officials acknowledge that heroin and cocaine addiction is increasing steadily and that there is a potential of further growth of the drug abuse problem. In the absence of epidemiological data and statistics, estimates by local control and health experts of the real number vary. Widespread drug abuse especially among young people is said to be found in large cities. According to the findings of a study in Istanbul on drug abuse patterns that was supported by UNDCP in 1994, cannabis is the main drug of abuse. Considering the size of the population of the city which amounts to 1/5 of the whole population of Turkey, the results do not seem to be promising for the country. According to this study, the level of awareness and knowledge of people with regard to drug abuse issues is almost non-existent. The collected data also reveal that drugs are commonly abused by men of the 20-29 years age group with no direct relation to any income group. The number of registered drug addicts has been increasing steadily over the past years. While the consumption of hashish is to be found all over the country, the abuse of heroin and cocaine is mainly confined to the city of Istanbul and other larger cities.

Licit Production

Opium poppy has been traditionally grown in Anatolia for centuries. Following Turkey's accession to the International Opium Convention in 1933, the Turkish Grain Board (TMO) was established in 1938 to control traditional production,

purchase, stock standardisation and export of opium poppy raw materials and products. From 1938 to 1971, Turkey's share of the licit world market for opium was between 50-55 %. In 1971, the Turkish Government issued a total ban on poppy cultivation to curb the increasing illicit production and trafficking of opiates. This ban was lifted in 1974 and the method of unlanded cultivation (harvest of not incised capsules, i.e. no production of opium gum) was introduced together with a licensing system for those farmers cultivating opium poppy. The Bolvadin Alkaloid Factory (ALKASAN) was monopolised to purchase all raw materials for processing into concentrated poppy straw for medical and scientific purposes. Strict control measures covering all phases of cultivation and harvesting were established to prevent the diversion of raw materials to illicit purposes. This new system was introduced with the assistance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

To date, opium poppy is being cultivated in 13 Turkish provinces. In 1997, a total of 29, 681 hectares were under opium poppy cultivation, and in 1998 the crop was grown on 49,000 hectares. In line with government policy and as a result of a current project between Turkey and the US on opium poppy seed improvement, the yield has increased from 0.368 tons of poppy capsules per hectare in 1997 to 0.570 tons per hectare in 1998, i.e. the yield per hectare has increased by 55%. A regulation in 1990 has enabled initiation of controlled licit cannabis cultivation in 18 provinces, which is also under strict control.

As also confirmed in various INCB reports, poppy straw production has been efficiently controlled in Turkey by the introduction of a licensing system and penal sanctions limiting the diversion and misuse of the straw. From the date the system was put into practice in 1974 until now, no seizures of opium derived from Turkish poppies have been reported either in the country or abroad.

Turkey's method of unlanded cultivation of poppy straw is the world's safest but certainly most expensive method of production of opiates. This method necessitates land and air surveys of the cultivation areas to prevent any leakage into illicit channels.

Government policies, strategies and capacities

Turkey is seriously affected by illicit drug trafficking occurring outside its borders and is making efforts to counter this problem. Turkey abides fully by the dispositions of the existing drug treaties and also carefully implements the decisions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). All the data available are sent regularly to the competent UN bodies, in accordance with the obligations under the relevant international treaties. Turkey has signed many bilateral and all the relevant international treaties.

Turkey has a number of legal instruments adopted to assist in the effective control of illicit drugs, including a national money-laundering legislation (1996) which allows freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking and other drug related crimes.

The legislative arrangements to conduct controlled deliveries as recommended in the 1988 Convention were put into practice through a new law on money

laundering and narcotic drugs, passed in 1996, and by now show their first operational law enforcement results.

Over the years, Turkey has accumulated considerable expertise in various fields of drug control. In fact, Turkey is now one of the leading countries in the region in terms of drug control. While a national drug control policy covering all sectors and involved agencies has started to take shape more recently, Turkey's strong role and expertise in the drug law enforcement and licit control sectors, and the training capacity therein, are clearly documented.

Turkish authorities have been co-operating successfully with the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) for many years.

Although the Family Research Institution was initially considered as the likely Focal Point for the EMCDDA, due to its organisational problems that continue to exist, Turkey has sought another solution. With the authorisation of the Prime Ministry, the Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organised Crime (TADOC) was designated as the National Focal Point for contacts with the EMCDDA. This decision is solely based on practical considerations.

In view of the above, the preparation for participation of Turkey to the EMCDDA and Reitox, is considered very important by the relevant authorities such as the Forensic Medicine Institute, Istanbul University, the Treatment Centers for Alcohol and Substance Addicts (AMATEM), the Family Research Board, the Financial Crimes Investigation Board, the Police Academy, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Justice, the higher education council, family research institute, the general directorate of youth and sports, the presidency of religious affairs, the general directorate of Turkish Radio and Television and TADOC in Turkey.

At the moment, as far as drug related data collection is concerned, although there is a drug information system and data collected by various agencies, it is limited, weak co-ordinated and non comparable with the five key indicators of EMCDDA. Consequently, the National Focal Point needs to have trained personnel. Furthermore, the development of an efficient national network and data collection system is considered necessary for effective participation to the activities of the EMCDDA.

3.2 Linked activities:

- The Pompidou Group:
Turkey has been part of the Pompidou Group (Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse, Council of Europe) for many years. The Permanent Correspondent to the Pompidou Group, who regularly participates in the meetings held for promoting its work programme and liaising with member governments, is the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Interior. Participation to the Group's work includes meetings and activities in all sectors involved in the efforts to reduce drug abuse such as health, social affairs, education, justice, law enforcement, sport and youth.

- Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organised Crime, the first international academy for struggle against related crimes of the country, was set up in Ankara on 26 June 2000 (the International Day Against Drug Abuse & Illicit Drug Trafficking), with the initiatives of the United Nations and within the framework of Turkey-UNDCP collaboration and in connection with the General Directorate of Security, Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organised Crime to provide training in the field of combating drugs and organized crime
- Member countries of the Black Sea Economical Co-operation, member countries of the economical cooperation and the Balkan countries which have a mutual security and co-operation agreement with Turkey have benefited from the training programmes at TADOC's training programmes on drug demand reduction as well as supply reduction with the UNDCP's co-ordination bilaterally.
- Also as part of the 2002 Financing Proposal, under the project "Community Programmes and Agencies", EC co-financing will be provided for Turkey's membership of the EMCDDA in 2003 and 2004.

3.3 Results

- National Focal Point adequately equipped, staffed and established within the TADOC and in a position to provide valid and comparable data as required by the EMCDDA. A clear mandate is given to the National Focal Point for establishing the cooperation with all information sources from both the supply and demand reduction side.
- System of data collection, analysis and dissemination compatible for the Reitox network established, and a work programme adopted for the development of the five key indicators and other relevant core data.
- Resource and Documentation Library on Drugs created within the National Focal Point
- National Drug Strategy reviewed, complemented by Sectoral Strategies and Action Plans, in line with the EU Drug Strategy and aligned with EU standards and best practices
- National Drug Demand Strategy developed and a National Programme for Demand Reduction prepared as well as improving the quality of the NFP through capacity development and training courses under the Drug Demand Reduction Research Centre in TADOC.
- Existing drug demand reduction programmes assessed, and effective DDR models tried on a pilot basis and when successful, introduced for nation-wide application
- Government institutions and NGOs' efforts and capabilities in drug demand reduction strategies co-ordinated and reinforced, training needs analysis prepared and staff training programmes implemented
- Assessment of needs in the area of Primary Prevention and a Primary Prevention Programme based on the National Drug Strategy developed.

3.4 Activities

In order to meet the specific objectives and to produce the results indicated in section 3.3, the project activities will address three main areas. These are:

3.4.1 Evaluation and Implementation of a comprehensive National Drug Strategy

Turkish agencies with responsibilities in the fight against drugs will co-operate, in order to develop a comprehensive National Drugs Strategy. A special committee formed and chaired within the Family Research Institute is already proceeding with the first draft of the Strategy on the Fight Against Drugs.

This component will provide:

- **Long-term** assistance to review further development of the strategy and to assure an effective, stable and consistent approach to the drafting, promotion and implementation of the Strategy;
- **Short-term** technical assistance to advise on the drafting of Strategy documents, identification of key issues and priorities to be included in the Strategy
- A programme for development of staff involved in the production of strategic documents (training, exchange of experience etc.).

3.4.2 Development and Strengthening of the National Focal Point and Support for the development of structures required for the effective functioning of the National Focal Point

TADOC has been very recently designated as the National Focal Point. It has a history of two years and is already active, but further work is required to define and to support its strategic set-up and activities in the light of its new tasks and responsibilities as National Focal Point.

Foremost, it is important that an information system for the collection, analysis and distribution of objective, comparable and reliable data on drugs, in line with the methodology of the EMCDDA, is developed within the National Focal Point.

With this point in mind, this component will include expert assistance for the setting up and development of the National Focal Point, and will include all necessary measures as follows:

- Development of a management and organisational plan for effective functioning of the Focal Point
- Development of systems to support the Focal Point to undertake its functions effectively, including an efficient communication network between ministries, departments and agencies involved

- Definition of a multi-annual work programme, including the objectives assigned to the National Focal Point, and the corresponding job descriptions for its staff
- Advice on recruitment of personnel and development of a suitable training programme in accordance with EMCDDA recommendations, and in close cooperation with the REITOX Academy Training programme
- Development of a data source network aiming at the collection of reliable, valid and comparable drug epidemiological data
- Training of staff of Government institutions and NGOs, responsible for data collection
- Definition of framework for the development of the five key indicators and other relevant core data as required by the EMCDDA
- Development of a competent service for epidemiological analysis and interpretation of data
- Development of Drug Information and Documentation Systems within a Resource and Documentation Library at TADOC
- Establishment of co-operation with other national focal points as well as participation in other drug- related instruments of the EU
- Purchase of relevant hardware equipment and software and other necessary electronic equipment.

The last activity in this module will be the object of a separate investment package. The key inputs to be provided through the investment package directly linked to the specific activities are as follows:

- Provision of fifteen work stations –personal computer plus related software – suitable for collecting and analysing data
- Provision of specific digital scanning and reading equipment to facilitate data collection

The equipment will enable the Focal Point to be equipped with the necessary software and hardware to be fully operational for data collection and processing.

3.4.3 Development of National Drug Demand Reduction Strategy, inter-agency co-ordination and Development of Primary Prevention Programme

Although there is a national strategy for demand reduction at present time, most initiatives directed towards drug demand reduction are operated without inter-agency planning and co-ordination, and none of them has been properly evaluated in order to assess its efficacy.

3.4.3.1 Support for the development of a National Strategy for Demand Reduction:

In support of the National Drug Strategy, it is necessary to develop and implement a balanced and integrated Drug Demand Reduction Strategy and programmes, based upon the key element of the global strategy.

This component will assist the agencies involved to define their respective responsibilities, priorities etc. and to develop the Sectoral Strategies and Action Plans accordingly.

This component will provide:

- Short-term technical assistance to evaluate existing efforts at drug demand reduction.
- Short-term technical assistance to advise on the development of the Drug Demand Reduction Strategy and the National Programme for Demand Reduction;
- Planning and testing of drug demand reduction models and their introduction to geographically high-risk areas
- Development of appropriate evaluation methods for demand reduction models
- Training programme of 150 staff employed at drug demand reduction services and agencies, in order to increase effectiveness.
- Programme for development of necessary staff involved in the development of programme documentation (training, study visits etc.).

3.4.3.2 Support for the development of closer working relationship between agencies involved in demand reduction:

This component addresses the effective inter-agency co-operation as a pre-requisite for the implementation of a balanced and integrated Drug Demand Reduction Strategy. The co-operation between agencies occurs both at the national and local level, but these procedures need to be formalised and integrated into a consistent national approach for inter-agency work.

This component will provide technical assistance to advise on appropriate legal and practical ways to enhance inter-agency co-operation and to assist in the drafting of required documentation (National Law, Protocols, Memoranda of Understanding etc.).

3.4.3.3 Support for the development of Primary Prevention Programme:

This component will assist the involved agencies to develop a Primary Prevention Programme, based upon the key elements of the Demand Reduction Strategy, and addressing among other subjects, those which are currently high-priority, i.e. a training programme for the staff involved in educational and other activities related to drug problems, assessment of youth attitude vis-à-vis drugs, assessment of needs to inform the general public about the drug problem, epidemiological and other studies, development and publishing of manuals on drug consumption and dependence, information-education-communication campaigns and drug hot-line services.

This component will provide:

- Short-term technical assistance to evaluate existing efforts and advise on the development of the Primary Prevention Programme;
- A programme for development of staff involved in the development of programme documentation (training, study visits etc.).

3.5 Lessons learned

Representatives of EMCDDA visited Turkey 16-18 October 2001 in order to provide information about their activities and the conditions of participation in the the EMCDDA, including technical support for a possible project and to make the first technical assessment of the contribution capacity of Turkey to the activities of the Centre. During this visit a meeting was held with the participation of the representatives from the related departments of relevant Ministries. The representatives of EMCDDA also met separately with all the relevant Turkish authorities. An assessment report was prepared by the representatives of EMCDDA after the visit. Both this project and the proposed co-financing for Turkish membership of the EMCDDA have been based on this work, which set out an objective and comparable base for the definition of a concrete work programme to be covered by a project, as well as for the co-operation with the Centre.

Accordingly, the report states that “once the new National Drugs Policy will be adopted, it will be necessary to include the development of the NFP (*National Focal Point*) and the cooperation with the EMCDDA in the National Programme”.¹In fact, in September 2002 Turkey has completed the review of its National Drugs Strategy in terms of compliance with the EU acquis in the field of drugs. However, this national strategic document is not yet available and will be subject to further review during the project in question. The report also called for necessary steps to be taken for the strengthening of the National Focal Point, organisation of routine data collection and enforced cooperation among agencies dealing with drugs.²

Another source of information used in the project is the Mission Report on the Situation in the Field of Justice and Home Affairs in Turkey by the General JHA Expert Mission to Turkey in September 2000. This report refers to the “creation of the position of National head of fight against drugs” and “definition of a global strategy for combating drug abuse”. It also calls for “effective co-ordination on the field between relevant institutions.”³

Representatives of TADOC have participated to the 24th meeting of the Heads of REITOX NFP's in Lisbon between 19th and 21st June 2002.

4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

¹ Assessment Report – Turkey, EMCDDA in cooperation with Mr. Paul Cook, law enforcement expert, November 2001, p.8.

² *ibid.*, pp. 26-27, 31.

³ Mission Report on the Situation in the Field of Justice and Home Affairs in Turkey, the General JHA Expert Mission to Turkey, 18-29 September 2000, p. 44.

The Twinning Project will be implemented by TADOC in close co-operation with institutions involved in drugs policy in Turkey, the responsibilities of each having been set out in §3.1.

The nature of the geography of Turkey as well as the well documented problems in other cities away from Ankara, especially in eastern provinces, mean that it is essential to arrange a number of the training courses outside of the capital.

TADOC will be responsible for the provision of the necessary resources to enable the PAA to function properly. The Ministry will also arrange for the nomination of module coordinators.

Ownership of equipment purchased as part of the project will rest with TADOC after the project's completion.

5. DETAILED BUDGET

(Euro)

Component	Investment	Institution Building	Total EU financing	National co-financing	IFI	TOTAL
Twining		1.200.000 €	1.200.000 €			1.200.000 €
Supply contract for equipment	150.000 €		150.000 €	50.000 €		200.000 €
TOTAL	150.000 €	1.200.000 €	1.350.000 €	50.000 €		1.400.000 €

Turkey's contribution to the institution building component not indicated here will cover provision of office equipment and space for the PAA, organisational costs of training (rental fees, accommodation, catering as well as local and international travel of trainees) and other costs non-eligible for pre-accession funding, as specified in the "Reference Manual on Twinning Projects".

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Implementing Agency:

The implementing agency responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting will be Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU). The PAO will be Erkan Tortup of the CFCU.

The National Focal Point will establish a special organisational structure for the technical management and monitoring of the project which comprises a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and a Programme Implementation Unit (PIU). The PSC will comprise representatives of all involved agencies and will monitor, supervise and coordinate the overall progress and implementation of the project. The PSC will provide guidance for the different components of the project, approve the results, define priorities, approve and will monitor budgets. The PIU will also comprise representatives of all the agencies benefiting from the project

implementation and it will carry out the day-to-day management of the project. Its role will be to administer and resolve all issues concerning the management of the project, including planning and identification of tasks, reporting, preparation of Terms of Reference, participation in tendering, monitoring and evaluation of activities. The PIU will report to the PSC.

6.2. Beneficiary

The beneficiary is Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organised Crime (TADOC) affiliated to the department of Anti-Smuggling and Organised Crime of the Turkish National Police, Ministry of Interior

6.3. Twinning

Twinning is foreseen with an agency or a consortium of agencies in one or several EU Member States, for the 'Institutional Building' part of the project.

All the above components will be implemented through twinning arrangements. The twinning assistance will be received from an appropriate agency or a consortium of agencies in one or several EU Member States.

Tasks of the Pre-accession Advisor (PAA):

- to provide technical advice on the development and content of drug strategies and policies;
- to facilitate/organise meetings between the drug prevention agencies involved/beneficiaries of the project;
- to promote inter-agency co-operation and joint working;
- to co-ordinate all issues related to the improving of the National Focal Point with the EMCDDA, and in line with the recommendations of the Joint Turkey-EMCDDA Assessment Report.
- to liaise with the appropriate EU institutions for the purpose of staff training, and with the REITOX Academy Training Programme for the REITOX-related training activities.

Short-term expertise will be required for the performance of tasks as described in section 3.4.

Profile of the PAA:

- solid background in the development of national drug policies and strategies;
- sound knowledge of regulations and policies of the European Union, in relation to drug prevention and accession requirements for the Candidate Countries in the drug sector;
- sound communication skills and previous experience of working in a multi-disciplinary and multi-national team;
- previous experience as project co-ordinator/ project manager;
- sound knowledge of English.

- The project leadership on the Turkish side is jointly assumed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Head of TADOC :

Celal BODUR
Head of TADOC
Tel: 90 312 412 75 00
Fax: 90 312 412 75 05
E-mail: cbodur@tadoc.gov.tr

Osman ULUKAN
Head of Dept. of International Political Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tel: 284 44 35
Fax: 284 29 64
E-mail: oulukan@mfa.gov.tr

- The counterpart of the PAA is:

Önder AYTAÇ	Tel: 90 312 412 75 00
Head Of the Research	Fax: 90 312 412 75 05
Centre for the Demand	E-mail: oaytac@tadoc.gov.tr
Reduction of Drugs	onderaytac@hotmail.com

6.4 Contracts

The twinning covenant is in the focus of the project (estimated value is 1.200.000 Euro).

One supply contract is envisaged which covers the equipment inputs (estimated value is 200.000 Euro).

7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The Twinning project is scheduled for two years duration.

Start of twinning selection 4 Quarter / 02

Start of twinning activity 2 Quarter / 03

Tendering of equipment 3 Quarter/03

Contracting of equipment 2 Quarter/04

Project completion 2 Quarter / 05

8. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Equal opportunity principles and practices in ensuring equitable gender participation in the project will be guaranteed.

9. ENVIRONMENT

N/A

10. RATES OF RETURN

N/A

11. INVESTMENT CRITERIA

N/A

12. CONDITIONALITY AND SEQUENCING

This project adopts a logical approach in design and implementation, starting from the drafting of an overall strategy as the first result, and the subsequent development and implementation of more detailed programmes and action plans.

However, although conditionality and sequencing are built in within each sectoral area and in terms of the development of the overall strategy, it is important that the individual sectors are allowed to progress at their own speed and sectors where progress is rapid should not be restricted by less rapid ones.

TADOC will commit itself to ensure interagency co-operation.

The NGOs will be selected to participate in drug demand reduction activities.

The delivery of the investment component will be decided according to the PAA's recommendations and the specifications will be prepared by the PAA.

Projects to be implemented through twinning require the full commitment and participation of the senior management of the beneficiary institution. In addition to providing the twinning partner with adequate staff and other resources to operate effectively, the senior management must be whole-heartedly involved in the development and implementation of policies and institutional change required to deliver the project results.

ANNEXES

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Detailed implementation time chart in standard format
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme

ANNEX 1

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR		
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL DRUGS MONITORING CENTRE AND DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A NATIONAL DRUGS STRATEGY	Contracting period expires: 31.11.2004	Disbursement period expires: 31.11.2005
	Total Budget: 1.400.000 EURO	EU Budget: 1.350.000 EURO

Overall Objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	
To promote further alignment with the EU acquis in the fight against drugs, and to facilitate Turkey's participation in EU instruments and policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment with the drugs Acquis at the time of Turkey's accession • Extent of participation of Turkish instruments in EU drug related instruments and policies 	European Commission's Opinion on the Status of Preparation of Turkey for Accession	
Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Facilitate Turkey's full participation in the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) through developing and strengthening the national focal point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full participation to the activities of the EMCDDA by the end of 2005 • National Drugs Strategy developed and implemented by 2005 	Regular Reports to the Commission EMCDDA Annual Report on the State of the Drugs Problem in the EU National Drugs Strategy adopted by the Turkish Government EMCDDA Assessment	National legislation fully harmonised and implemented Employment of new staff National Focal Point infrastructure secured from the National Budget

		Report and updated Country Profile	
Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Focal Point established and in position to provide valid and comparable data as required by the EMCDDA • System of data collection, analysis and dissemination compatible with the EMCDDA established, and the five key indicators introduced • Resource and Documentation Library on Drugs created within the National Focal Point • National Drug Strategy reviewed, complemented by Sectoral Strategies and Action Plans • Organisational set up of the Focal Point reinforced, in order to effectively assume its functions and roles in introducing and implementing drug policy • National Drug Demand Strategy and a National Programme for Demand Reduction developed • Existing drug demand reduction programmes evaluated, and effective DDR models tried on a pilot basis and when successful, introduced for nation-wide application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided to the EMCDDA National Focal Point connected with Reitox and participates in EMCDDA activities • EMCDDA indicators adopted • At least 20 data providers trained by mid 2004 • Data System is operational and NFP is providing data to the REITOX network by 2005 • Drugs Resource and Documentation Centre put into use by relevant agencies • National Drug Strategy with Sectoral Strategies and Action Plans included • National Action Plan on Drugs Information System as an integrated part of the National Drug Strategy • National Drug Demand Strategy and National DDR Programme prepared • DDR programmes introduced nation-wide • At least 100 DDR personnel trained by 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular reviews by representatives of the European Commission • Regular reports by the Pre-Accession Advisor • Regular reports by the EMCDDA • Primary Prevention Programme • DDR programme assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twinning assistance from an appropriate agency/ies in EU Member State/s and in line with EU acquis on drugs and drugs information systems • Full commitment of the Government institutions with responsibilities in the fight against drugs and relevant NGOs • Effective co-ordination between the various components of the project • Adequate provisions from the National Budget • Close cooperation with the EMCDDA for NFP development

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government institutions and NGOs efforts and capabilities in drug demand reduction strategies co-ordinated and reinforced • DDR staff training programmes implemented • Primary Prevention Programme based on the National Drug Strategy. 			
Activities	Means		Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation and implementation of a comprehensive National Drug Strategy • Support for the creation and development of structures required for the effective functioning of the National Focal Point • Development and Strengthening of the National Focal Point: • Training of National Focal Point personnel • Development of a data source network for the collection of drug epidemiological data • Training of personnel responsible for data collection • Development of the EMCDDA five key indicators • Development of an epidemiological analysis and data interpretation service • Setting up of Drug Information and Documentation Systems within a Resource and Documentation Library 	<p>Twinning assistance from agency/ies in EU Member State/s</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full commitment of the involved authorities • Twinning assistance from an appropriate agency/ies in EU Member State/s • Effective monitoring of project implementation • Timely availability of adequate resources

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of co-operation with all other drug related instruments in the EU • Development of National Drug Demand Strategy • Development of closer working relationships between agencies involved in demand reduction • Development of a Primary Prevention Programme 			
			<p>Preconditions</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full commitment of all involved authorities • European Union Budget and National Budget available

ANNEX –III Commitment and Disbursement Schedule (in Euros)

Contracted	I/2003	II/2003	III/2003	IV/2003	I/2004	II/2004	III/2004	IV/2004	I/2005	II/2005	check
Twinning	1.200.000										1.200.000
Supply						200.000					200.000
Annual	1.200.000	0	0	0	0	200.000	0	0	0	0	1.400.000
Cumulated	1.200.000	1.200.000	1.200.000	1.200.000	1.200.000	1.400.000	1.400.000	1.400.000	1.400.000	1.400.000	
Disbursed	I/2003	II/2003	III/2003	IV/2003	I/2004	II/2004	III/2004	IV/2004	I/2005	II/2005	check
Twinning		450.000	72.857	72.857	72.857	72.857	72.857	72.857	72.857	240.000	1.200.000
Supply						50.000	150.000				200.000
Annual		450.000	72.857	72.857	72.857	172.857	172.857	72.857	72.857	240.000	1.400.000
Cumulated		450.000	522.857	595.714	668.571	841.428	1.014.285	1.087.142	1.160.000	1.400.000	