1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number:

1.2 Title: Strengthening of capacity for the interdiction of drugs in rural areas

1.3 Sector: Justice, Freedom and Security

1.4 Location: Turkey

1.5 Duration: 24 months

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective

To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement authorities in Turkey to interdict drugs and disrupt drug trafficking organisations in rural areas in compliance with the European Union acquis and practices in EU Member States.

2.2 Project Purpose

To strengthen the capacity of the law enforcement bodies in the fight against drug trafficking by developing an efficient institutional and technical framework.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

The Priorities of the National Program for Adopting Acquis (NPAA), and Revised Accession Partnership Document

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

- The fight against drugs will be reinforced.

- A national drug strategy will be developed and will start to be implemented in accordance with the EU Drugs Strategy and Action Plan.
Adoption and implementation of the EU acquis, administrative capacity building and co-operation in line with the EU standards between different law-enforcement bodies in this field are considered.

2.3.2

Short term priorities of “Justice, Freedom and Security” of the Accession partnership

- Continue to strengthen the fight against organized crime, drugs, trafficking in persons, fraud, corruption and money laundering, particularly through legislative alignment, improved administrative capacity and enhanced cooperation between different law-enforcement bodies in line with EU standards.

- Further develop and strengthen all relevant institutions, with a view in particular to ensuring the accountability of the police. Improve cooperation between all law enforcement institutions, including the judiciary.

Medium term priorities of “Justice, Freedom and Security” of the Accession partnership

- Strengthen efforts to develop sustainable training programmes on the acquis and its implementation in the fields of JHA also with a view to increasing administrative capacity and improving inter agency cooperation.

- Adopt and implement the acquis in the fields of criminal law protection of the euro and of the Community’s financial interests, corruption, fight against drugs, organized crime, money laundering and judicial cooperation in criminal and civil matters; further increase administrative capacity, cooperation between the different law enforcement bodies and intensify international cooperation in these fields.

- Develop and start to implement a national drug strategy in line with the EU drugs strategy and action plan.

2.4. Contribution to National Development Plan

N/A

2.5. Cross Border impact

N/A

3. Description

3.1 Background / Justification
3.1.1 Current Situation of Drug Trafficking in Turkey

Turkey lies on the main transit route for opiates, namely morphine base, opium and heroin, which are being trafficked from the opium cultivation point of Afghanistan to the lucrative markets of the European Union.

With a comparatively low prevalence of opiate use in Turkey and therefore insignificant local market, Turkey’s geographic location dictates its importance as a major transit country and secondary distribution point for Afghan opiates. Small numbers and scales of clandestine heroin laboratories revealed in Turkey would tend to indicate limited production. Heroin laboratories that have been discovered are generally directed towards purification rather than production. It is perceived that the opium and its derivatives are smuggled into Turkey from Eastern Borders in the form of heroin, and transported to the European markets from Western Borders.

With modernisation and an emerging youth culture in the large cities Turkey has become a major destination country for synthetic drugs. Largely currently imported from Western Europe it is widely considered (as has been proven in surrounding countries of the Balkans) that the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs will soon follow in Turkey. Such local production will be driven by the high profitability, access to appropriate chemicals and ease of which an illicit laboratory could be concealed particularly in rural areas.

Already several laboratories for the production of captagon have been dismantled by Turkish law enforcement agencies, notably the Gendarmerie, and whilst generally for smuggling on southern routes into the Arab states this proves the ease and speed at which illicit production has commenced.

The trafficking of precursors chemicals and particularly Acetic Anhydride pose a major threat in Turkey the effective interdiction of which would have a significant impact in the capacity of Afghan groups to refine and supply heroin. As a growing industrial nation Turkey has a licit need for a number chemical within legitimate manufacturing processes which could further be utilised by trafficking organisations as a cover for their illegal activities.

Whilst in recent years Turkey has maintained an effective struggle against drugs trafficking through its country the sheer scale of the problem and the physical geographic size of the country dictate that further measures are now urgently required in rural areas.

The institutions mandated in the fight against drug trafficking are located within two separate Ministries.

These are (1) the Ministry of Interior, comprising -

The Gendarmerie General Command executes its services in accordance with the Law No.: 2803 on the Organization, Tasks and Powers of Gendarmerie. It enforces the laws on security, public order and trafficking in rural regions. The Gendarmerie is responsible for approximately 92 percent of Turkey containing approximately 50% of the national population. The Gendarmerie also provides direct border security and border control on 524 km. of the countries border of which 127 km is with Iran borderline and 397 km with Iraq. The Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime Department (AOCD) of the Gendarmerie General Command was established on 27 October 1997 and the Narcotics Branch is established under
The *Turkish National Police* enforces its services in accordance with the Law No.:3201 on Security Organization, and the Law No.:2559 on Powers and Responsibilities of Police Forces. It enforces the laws in the regions within the municipal areas basing on the laws on security, public order and trafficking.

The *Coast Guard Command* enforces its services in accordance with the Law on Coast Guard Command and the Regulation on the Administrative and Judicial Duties of Coast Guard Command (dated 7.8.1985). Coast Guard Command which is responsible for the security of national territorial waters performs its duties based on the laws on security, public order and trafficking.

And (2) the Undersecretariat of Customs, comprising -

The *Directorate General of Customs Protection* enforces its services in accordance with the Law No.:3944 on Custom Maintenance and Processing Class Officers Organization, the Law No.:4458 on Customs Law and the Law No.:4926 on Anti-Smuggling. Directorate General of Customs Protection is authorized to execute its duties on the Customs areas and within the official borders of Turkey in cooperation with other relevant authorities.

Since this project deals predominantly with the rural areas the primary beneficiary of the project is the Turkish Gendarmerie General Command. However recognising that the effective interdiction of drugs requires a multi-agency response all the above listed institutions will benefit from various activities under this Project.

### 3.1.2 Legal Framework

Turkey is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the 1961 UN Single Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol. Turkey also is a party to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols on migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons, and illegal manufacturing and trafficking in firearms.


### 3.2 Sectoral Rates

N/A

### 3.3 Results

1. A Rural Action Plan adopted by the Gendarmerie on Drug Trafficking in compliance with the National Drugs Strategy, the National Organised Crime Strategy which are under preparation to conform with the EU Drugs Strategy and...
Action Plan. The Action Plan will include recommendations on restructuring if required.

2. Equipment and training provided to five priority Gendarmerie regions.

3. A functioning system of drugs intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination established to support proactive operations in rural areas.

4. The increased understanding and use of special investigative means to drive and support operational activity in rural areas.

5. Training programmes and curriculum developed for law enforcement staff dealing with fight against drug trafficking in rural areas.

6. Cooperation between the national law enforcement bodies strengthened.

3.4. Activities (Means)

In order to meet the overall objective and to produce the outputs indicated in section 3.3, the project activities will address 6 main objectives which are as follows:

1. Development of A Rural Action Plan in line with the National Drug Strategy and EU Drugs Strategy

2. Strengthening the Capacity for Drugs Law Enforcement at Priority Rural Areas

3. Establishment of an Effective Drugs Intelligence Unit and Modus Operandi for the Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of Information

4. Strengthening the Capacity for the Effective use of Special Investigative Means in Rural Drug Law Enforcement Operations

5. Establishment of A Drugs Law Enforcement Training Curriculum including the use of Computer Based Training (CBT)

6. Enhanced National and International Cooperation in the Fight against Drug Trafficking

Further expanded below -

3.4.1 OBJECTIVE 1: DEVELOPMENT OF A RURAL ACTION PLAN IN LINE WITH THE NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY AND EU DRUGS STRATEGY

TR0204.03 Establishment of a National Drugs Monitoring Centre (Reitox Focal Point) and development and implementation of a National Drugs Strategy has provided assistance in drafting a National Drug Strategy in compliance with EU Drug Strategy. This Strategy which will be adopted soon requires to be implemented through sectoral action plans. The Rural
Action Plan is one of these sectoral action plans envisaged under the National Drug Strategy and it is proposed to engage an expert consultant to assistance in the preparation of this Action Plan and its implementation schedule.

1.1 Mentoring and drafting assistance in the preparation of the Rural Action Plan Evaluation and assessment of the current Turkish National strategy on drug trafficking.

1.2 Assessment of professional developmental needs analysis for senior Gendarmerie, Police and Ministry of the Interior Commanders and managers, responsible for the development of policy or the implementation of strategy in respect of drug trafficking.

1.3 Identification of training and professional development opportunities to the previously defined senior managers and commanders.

3.4.2 OBJECTIVE 2: STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY FOR DRUGS LAW ENFORCEMENT AT PRIORITY RURAL AREAS

The financial and organisational constraints of this project dictate that of the 14 rural regions comprising 81 provinces the key 5 will be targeted for priority assistance. These have been identified with their central offices based at Aydin, Istanbul, Batman, Adana and Konja. Through a programme of training of trainers and utilising the training modules produced in the subsequent training objective it is envisaged that as a multiplier effect, officers in the remaining 9 regions will receive further training. In order to further assist to counter the changing routes often used by drug traffickers two equipped mobile search vehicles and trained search teams will be supplied. The mobile search concept is widely used with success in a number of EU Member States and other countries of the region.

2.1 Training in risk profiling and intelligence led selection (40 core officers + 3600 officers cascade trained)
2.2 Training in clandestine laboratory techniques (40 core officers + 3600 officers cascade trained)
2.3 Training in search techniques -vehicle / cargo / container- (40 core officers + 3600 officers cascade trained)
2.4 Training of trainers and trainer mentoring (20 core officers + 120 officers cascade)
2.5 Training in drug identification (3600 officers)
2.6 Training in mobile search techniques (10 officers)
2.7 Study visits to observe mobile search units in EU Member States (6 officers)
2.8 Mentoring program for mobile search units
2.9 Expert advisory missions on the effective use of drug scenting dogs
2.10 Training of drug scenting dog handlers (7 handlers + 50 cascade trained)

Within the framework of these activities equipment will be provided under the supply component which is as follows:

2.11 Provision of search equipment (5 kits)
2.12 Provision of 2 equipped search vehicles
2.13 Provision of drug scenting dogs (7 dogs)
2.14 Provision of drug scenting dog kennel vehicles (7 kennel vehicles)

This equipment will be utilised by the newly trained officers to detect concealed drugs and additionally provide a mobile capacity able to move easily to remote rural areas and carry out random searches of vehicles in high risk areas. The drugs scenting dogs provide a useful tool in the fight against drug trafficking and will accompany the mobile search teams to assist in searches of freight vehicles, buses and cargo.

3.4.3 OBJECTIVE 3: ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE DRUGS INTELLIGENCE UNIT AND MODUS OPERANDI FOR THE COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Intelligence-led law enforcement is widely recognised as the most effective tool in the fight against drugs and crime allowing operational managers to carefully target often scarce resources to the areas identified as of the most risk. It allows the proactive targeting of drug trafficking organisations identifying their weak points and modus operandi and allowing operational officers to dismantle complete networks rather than isolated seizures. It is a complex tool relying on input and understanding from every level of law enforcement officer from the front line to the senior manager each with important roles to play in the process commonly known as the ‘intelligence cycle’. This project will seek to strengthen the work already undertaken within the primary beneficiary organisation to formalise the intelligence process within their working methodology.

3.1 Training of senior / middle managers in intelligence process and strategy (20 officers)
3.2 Training of front line officers in intelligence awareness (200 officers)
3.3 Training of drugs intelligence analysts in basic concepts (10 officers)
3.4 Training of drug intelligence analysts in software and visualisation tools (10 officers)
3.5 Training in strategic analysis and crime mapping techniques (10 officers)
3.6 Formalisation of Drugs Intelligence Unit and working methodology

Within the framework of these activities;

3.7 Provision of database software tools will be provided under the supply component.

The equipment will be utilised to provide an electronic database tool and flow of information from the rural regions to the central drugs intelligence unit of the Gendarmerie. The database will store suspect information and be capable of interrogating other legacy databases utilised by drugs law enforcement officers. The software provided should be capable of linking with existing intelligence software products provided under previous projects.

3.4.4 OBJECTIVE 4: STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY FOR THE EFFECTIVE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE MEANS IN RURAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

-7-
Special Investigative Means, including informant handling, undercover operations, covert surveillance and controlled delivery are all specialist areas that might be used effectively during the course of a drug interdiction operation. They are areas already established within Turkish law enforcement agencies, quite correctly, in specialist units which require highly trained and committed officers. Due to their specialist nature the use of such means are often not fully understood by operational commanders and staff of other law enforcement agencies and this objective seeks to address that imbalance raising knowledge thereby encouraging use of such techniques to support operations.

4.1 Expert assessment mission on special investigative means
4.2 Multi-agency workshop addressing special investigative means
4.3 Training in priority special investigative means
4.4 Follow-up expert mission on special investigative means
4.5 Study / Mentoring visits in key operational areas

3.4.5 OBJECTIVE 5: ESTABLISHMENT OF A DRUGS LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CURRICULUM INCLUDING THE USE OF COMPUTER BASED TRAINING (CBT)

It has been identified that whilst various training materials are available at law enforcement training schools throughout Turkey there is a genuine lack of curricula development specific to rural areas. Subsequently new recruits are often left to learn important information from colleagues on the ground in an adhoc manner rather than in a structured way at first entry into service. Already existing in Turkey is the innovative learning environment of Computer Based Training introduced by UNODC into TADOC. CBT is proving to be a most efficient and effective way of training large amounts of officers in basic skills in a very short period of time. It is proposed to design rural area specific modules and to introduce these through the medium of CBT. Currently there are 15 CBT sites across Turkey managed by TADOC however these are reliant on officers travelling to the CBT Centre which can often be difficult considering the huge coverage of rural officers at often remote stations. This Objective aims to further develop the innovation of CBT by physically bringing this to the workplace in specialised training vehicles that can be quickly setup as a mobile learning environment.

5.1 Expert training consultant
5.2 Multi-agency workshops to define training curricula
5.3 Training of trainers / CBT training managers (15 officers)
5.4 Production of Turkish language training materials
5.5 Production of latest CBT modules in Turkish language

Within the framework of these activities,

5.6 Provision of mobile CBT Units and related equipment (2 CBT mobile vehicles) will be provided under the supply component.
This equipment will allow officers in remote rural locations to receive training direct at their workplace and by its mobile nature will provide a valuable resource able to reach out to thousands of officers across the country.

3.4.6 OBJECTIVE 6: ENHANCED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING

The need to maintain close national and international contacts and co-operation is one of the fundamentally important factors in securing success against organised crime, particularly in the area of drug trafficking.

This objective is designed to maintain the progress that has been made towards Europol integration, to broaden and deepen the processes of EU accession and to strengthen national and international co-operation generally.

6.1 National-level workshop moderated by an EU Member State on internal coordination and cooperation in effective drugs law enforcement (25 officers)
6.2 National-level workshop presenting existing modalities for international cooperation (15 officers)
6.3 Study visits to key EU Member States and organisations (e.g. Europol / Eurocustoms)
6.4 Establishment of multi-agency joint operational projects and targeting
6.5 Mid term review and Terminal evaluation

3.5 Linked Activities

UNODC Project - Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organised Crime. This was 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-UNODC 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.

This linked activity will provide technical support to the training and Computer Based Training elements of this project.

TR0204.05 - Strengthening the Fight against Organised Crime. This twinning project that has been concluded in November 2005 aimed at strengthening the law enforcement institutions of the Ministry of the Interior, Turkish National Police and Gendarmerie General Command, dealing with the fight against organised crime. The project has drafted a national strategy on organised crime which is currently being evaluated by Turkish authorities and is expected to be approved before the end of year 2006.

This linked activity will assist to shape the Rural Action Plan foreseen under this project.

TR0204.03 - Establishment of a National Drugs Monitoring Centre (Reitox Focal Point) and development and implementation of a National Drugs Strategy. This twinning project which will end in September 2006 aims at strengthening the capacity of Turkish National Focal Point (TUBIM) under the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organised

-9-
Strengthening the Capacity of TK on the struggle against Drug Trafficking (ver 27.09.06)

This linked activity will provide the guiding and overarching strategy that all projects in the field of drug control should support.

UNODC / EC Project – Programme of capacity building in the Western Balkans and the Mediterranean Region through targeted drug law enforcement exchange (LExPro). This project aims to build capacity in the Western Balkans and Mediterranean Region by exchanging carefully targeted drug law enforcement officers from selected agencies of the target countries with selected European Union (EU) Member State counterpart officers. This drug law enforcement exchange programme (LExPro) will place operational officers from five priority thematic areas – seaports, airports, land borders, investigative techniques (including controlled delivery) and human resource management (including training delivery). Target country officers will be detached for a period of one month in a parallel environment in the EU Member State. Additionally within the programme the EU Member States will detach their own officers for a return period of two weeks to work alongside the target country officers in their own unique working environments. The exchange of ‘know-how’ and best practices during this process will be further enhanced through detailed management reporting and a series of thematic workshops moderated by experts from EU Member States both pre and post the exchange process. This linked activity will include officers working in rural areas and will further cascade know-how and best practices in this project.

3.6 Lessons learned

The main lessons that have been learned are that there is, in essence, a need to complement the National Strategies on Drugs and Organised Crime through sectoral strategies and development of action plans. There is a need to develop a specific action plan for rural areas where often different investigation methods are used. There is an identified lesson to more closely coordinate and reinforce the cooperation between drug law enforcement bodies, namely, the Gendarmerie, Turkish National Police, the Coast Guard Command and General Directorate of Customs and to improve their consolidated and joint cooperation at the international level.

This Project is designed in the light of lessons learned through linked activities.

4. Institutional Framework

The primary beneficiary of this project will be the Gendarmerie General Command and specifically the Department of Anti-smuggling and Organised Crime Narcotics Section. The nature of the geography in Turkey and this project focussed in the rural areas mean that it will be essential to arrange a number of training courses outside of Ankara. The Gendarmerie will, under these circumstances, take all due care to ensure the security of Project Staff or International Experts engaged in these activities.

The Gendarmerie will be responsible for provision of the necessary resources to enable the Project Staff and International Experts to function properly.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established and it will include representation from the main institutions namely the Turkish Gendarmerie General Command, Turkish National Police, the Coast Guard Command, the General Directorate of Customs Protection, the European Commission Delegation, the CFCU and the UNODC. The
PSC will convene quarterly, screen and assess the activities and studies and advise on the problems which may occur during implementation.

5. Detailed Budget (Euro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Issues</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total EU Finance (I+IB)</th>
<th>National Co-Financing</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>Direct grant contract</td>
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<td>2,580,000</td>
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<td>2,580,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supply Contracts for Equipment</td>
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<td>652,500</td>
<td>217,500</td>
<td>870,000</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>652,500</td>
<td>2,580,000</td>
<td>3,232,500</td>
<td>217,500</td>
<td>3,450,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6. Implementation Arrangements

Beneficiary

**Gendarmerie General Command**

Major İsmail ÇETİNBAŞ

Head of Narcotics Branch

Phone: +90 312 456 78 40

+90 312 278 62 27

Fax :+90 312 278 62 24

E-mail :icetinbas@jandarma.gov.tr

**Turkish National Police**

Anti-Smuggling and Organised Crime Department

Ümit Eyvazoğlu

Phone: + 90 312 412 71 88

Fax: + 90 312 412 71 80
6.1. Implementation Agency

The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) will be the Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the contracting matters and financial management (including payments) of the project activities.

The Central Finance and Contracts Unit

Mr. Muhsin ALTUN

Programme Authorising Officer
The Gendarmerie will be responsible for coordination and cooperation between the relevant authorities involved into the project.

6.2. Twining

N/A

6.3. Non-standard aspects

A direct grant agreement will be signed with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for the implementation of the project. UNODC, an international organisation having approximately 500 staff worldwide and an established National Project Office in Turkey since 1999, ensures cooperation and coordination amongst countries in fight against international crime and illegal drugs. UNODC has implemented a successful EU financed project in the area of drug trafficking in South Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Romania and FYR of Macedonia) and is currently engaged in financing UNODC implemented actions in the Balkans, Mediterranean, Central Asia and Africa. Because of the cross-border dimension of drug trafficking, the organisation’s international experience in addressing this topic, and the confidence it enjoys among Turkish law enforcement bodies, UNODC appears as the sole institution able to ensure the effective implementation of this project. Furthermore UNODC would ensure complementarities with other ongoing initiatives within bordering countries of the Balkans and Iran where further UNODC Offices and projects are active. The EU and UNODC have concluded a Memorandum of Understanding formalising their working relationship in such projects.

The proposed action will be managed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Project Office for South Eastern Europe (having geographic responsibility for Turkey).

For the purpose of this action the UNODC National Project Office, already established in Ankara, Turkey will be utilised as the day-to-day base for the activities of the Project. This modality has the benefit of drawing on significant UNODC experience and an existing implementation mechanism allowing the immediate commencement of activities with an assured financial services capability.

An International Project Coordinator with drug law enforcement experience will be recruited and situated within the UNODC National Project Office. The Project will be supported for continuity by the existing UNODC National Project Officer on a shared time (50%) basis with other projects and a locally engaged Project Assistant who will maintain financial and administrative records and undertake other routine tasks to ensure the smooth running of the Office.
6.4. Contracts
This project will be implemented by means of the following contracts:

a) Direct grant contract,
b) Supply Contracts

Direct grant contract is the focal point of the project. (Estimated Euro amount: 2,580,000)

Supply contracts is envisaged which covers the equipment inputs. (Estimated Euro amount: 870,000)

7. Implementation Schedule

Start of the preparation of the grant contract: Quarter 3/2006
Signature of the Grant Agreement: Quarter 1/2007
Project activities start: Quarter 2/2007
Project Completion: Quarter 1/2009

8. Equal Opportunity

Equal opportunity principles and practices in ensuring equitable gender participation in the project will be guaranteed. Male and female participation in the project will be based on EU standards and assured by official announcements published to recruit the necessary staff for the project. The main criteria for recruitment will be qualifications and experience in similar projects, not sex or age. Both men and women will have equal opportunities and salaries.

9. Environment

N/A

10. Rates of return

N/A

11. Investment criteria

11.1 Catalytic effect

The project is a necessary step towards Turkey’s alignment with the EU acquis in the field of Drugs. Purchasing equipment is necessary to provide the basic tools required to undertake the effective search of lorries, cars and cargo in regions where currently no equipment is available and risks of drug trafficking are high. Seizing drugs in Turkey and disrupting organisations through international cooperation will reduce the threat to the European Union and the incidental costs to society of this illegal trafficking. Furthermore equipment purchased under
this Project in relation to training activities will play a major role in sustaining the inputs of this Project and cascading the new skills across thousands of officers from Turkish drug law enforcement agencies.

11.2 Co financing
25 % of the amount of equipment will be met as the national contribution share.

11.3 Additionally
N/A

11.4 Project readiness and size
Feasibility studies are included into Annex 4.

11.5 Sustainability
The long term sustainability of the project will be achieved through the bulk training of trainers and institutionalisation of Computer Based Training elements of this Project. Additionally a number of mentoring activities have been introduced which more will effectively build the capacities within the agencies over time that should be fully sustainable on project completion.

11.6 Compliance with state aid provisions
The project respects the state aids provisions.

12. Conditionality and Sequence
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 technical assistance activities.

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.

The beneficiary will commit itself to ensure interagency co-operation. The project to be implemented requires the full commitment and participation of the senior management of the beneficiary institution. In addition to providing the implementing agency with adequate cooperation and other resources to operate effectively, the senior management must be wholeheartedly involved in the development and implementation of policies and institutional change required to deliver the project results.

All of the equipment must be available at the end of 2007 in order to deliver the respective trainings.
ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logframe Matrix
2. Detailed Implementation Chart
3. Contracting and Disbursement Schedule by Quarter Valid for the Period of Full Implementation of the Program
4. Lists of Feasibility/ Pre-Feasibility Studies and Executive
5. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
6. Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies
7. Indicative list of equipment
## Annex I: Logframe Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project number:</th>
<th>Date of up-dating: 01/06/2006</th>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthening of capacity for the interdiction of drugs in rural areas</td>
<td>Contracting period expires</td>
<td>Implementation expires:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total Budget: 3,450,000 EURO</td>
<td>EC Contribution: 3,232,500 EURO</td>
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### Overall objective

To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement authorities in Turkey to interdict drugs and disrupt drug trafficking organisations in rural areas in compliance with the European Union acquis and practices in EU Member States.

- Increase in the number of rural operations leading to drug seizures
- Alignment with the drugs Acquis at the time of Turkey’s accession

### Project Purpose

To strengthen the capacity of the law enforcement bodies in the fight against drug trafficking by developing an efficient institutional and technical framework.

- Increase in the level of personnel education and specialization by 30%
- Increase the number of the trainer trainers by 50%
- Increase in the number of rural operations leading to drug seizures

### Mandatory Results

- Annual Statistics
- Project Reports
- Evaluation and expert mission reports
- Reports from working committees and groups

- Full commitment of the Law Enforcement Agencies and Government institutions with responsibilities in carrying out their roles set out in the strategy and project fiche.
- Turkish willingness to strive towards alignment with EU Acquis.
- Lacking of coordination and cooperation among struggling units.
- Logistic and geographical difficulties.
### Assumptions

- Full commitment of the Law Enforcement Agencies and Government institutions with responsibilities in carrying out their roles set out in the strategy and project fiche.
- Gendarmerie General Command guarantees to provide equal training opportunity to each staff during and after the Project.
- Prepare financial sources in time and not to change the position of key staff throughout Project.
- Providing insufficient training opportunities for the personnel.
- Allocating insufficient financial and human resources by the Turkish Government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>indicators</strong></th>
<th><strong>verification</strong></th>
<th><strong>Assumptions</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Rural Action Plan adopted by the Gendarmerie on Drug Trafficking in compliance with the National Drugs Strategy, the National Organised Crime Strategy and the EU Drugs Strategy and Action Plan including recommendations on restructuring if required.</td>
<td>Planned adopted and implementation commenced</td>
<td>- Project Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and training provided to five priority Gendarmerie regions.</td>
<td>Equip in place and officers trained</td>
<td>-Site Visits -Project Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A functioning system of drugs intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination established to support proactive operations in rural areas.</td>
<td>Systems in place and generating proactive intelligence packages</td>
<td>-Project Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The increased understanding and use of special investigative means to drive and support operational activity in rural areas.</td>
<td>Increase in number of covert/ intelligence led operations</td>
<td>-Police Reports -Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training programmes and curriculum developed for law enforcement staff dealing with fight against drug trafficking in rural areas.</td>
<td>Curricula produced, printed and disseminated</td>
<td>-Site Visits -Project Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Means</td>
<td>Assumptions and Risks</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<td>----------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1 Mentoring and drafting assistance in the preparation of the Rural Action Plan Evaluation and assessment of the current Turkish National strategy on drug trafficking.</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td>-Insufficient, inadequate or poor co-ordination of law enforcement agencies -Inability of EU Member states to provide expert and trainers. -Equipment for procurement under his project is available on time to be used in training activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Assessment of professional developmental needs analysis for senior Gendarmerie, Police and Ministry of the Interior Commanders and managers, including assessment of existing institutional framework</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Identification of training and professional development opportunities to the previously defined senior managers and commanders.</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Training in risk profiling and intelligence led selection</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Training in clandestine laboratory techniques</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Training in search techniques (vehicle, cargo, container)</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Training of trainers and trainer mentoring</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Availability of suitable students as trainer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Training in drug identification</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Training in mobile search techniques</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Study visits to observe mobile search units in EU Member States</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pre arrival of mobile search equipment under supply contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Mentoring program for mobile search units</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Expert advisory mission on the effective use of drug scenting dogs</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Training of drug scenting dog handlers</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Provision of search equipment</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>Provision of 2 equipped search vehicles</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13 Provision of drug scenting dogs</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td>Appropriate dogs available in EU member States on surrounding region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.14 Provision of drug scenting dog kennel vehicles</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Training of senior / middle managers in intelligence process and strategy</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td>Management commitment to new practises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Training of front line officers in intelligence awareness</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Training of drugs intelligence analysts in basic concepts</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td>Suitable pre selection of officers with appropriate aptitude to be trained as intelligence analysts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Training of drug intelligence analysts in software and visualisation tools</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td>Suitable pre selection of officers with appropriate aptitude to be trained as intelligence analysts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Training in strategic analysis and crime mapping techniques</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 Formalisation of Drugs Intelligence Unit and working methodology</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td>Support from Gendarmerie management to establish new working methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7 Provision of database software tools</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Expert assessment mission on special investigative means</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Multi-agency workshop addressing special investigative means</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Training in priority special investigative means</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Follow-up expert mission on special investigative means</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Study / Mentoring visits in key operational areas</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Availability of suitably qualified mentors from EU Member States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Expert training consultant</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Multi-agency workshops to define training curricula</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Training of trainers / CBT training managers</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 Production of Turkish language training materials</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 Production of latest CBT modules in Turkish language</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6 Provision of mobile CBT Units and related equipment</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 National-level workshop moderated by an EU Member State on internal coordination and cooperation in effective drugs law enforcement</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>6.2 National-level workshop presenting existing modalities for international cooperation</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 Study visits to key EU Member States and organisations</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td>Capacity of EU Member States organisations to host study visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4 Establishment of multi-agency joint operational projects and targeting</td>
<td>UNODC and agency/ies in EU Member State/s</td>
<td>Commitment of all agencies to share operational information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TR 06 01 06 Strengthening the Capacity of TK on the struggle against Drug Trafficking (ver 27.09.06)
ANNEX 2: Detailed Implementation Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-Direct Grant Contract</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-Supply Contract</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Design                  | D    |
| Tendering and Contracting | C    |
| Implementation and payments | I    |
ANNEX 3: Contracting and Disbursement Schedule (in quarters/Euro)

EU Contribution only:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURES REGARDING EC CONTRIBUTION ONLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 4: Lists of Feasibility/ Pre-Feasibility Studies and executive

INTEGRATED VISUAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM

With installation of this system, it is aimed that I2 programme, currently used in 28 Provincial Gendarmerie Commands, will be efficiently used by all Gendarmerie Commands in Provinces and by Headquarters and that the analysis of the database will be efficiently conducted.

With the initiation of the system,

a. Data at various databases will be scanned at a single search, thus enabling maximum analyze of its entire links.

b. Thanks to the free format used, during the transportation of data to the base, verbal faults, lacking and redundant words and faults in the sequencing of words will be able to be removed and record searched will be reached.

c. Data that is entered wrong or lack will be able to be matched thereby enable dependable evaluation.

Search and matching at all kinds of databases will be possible without any additional arrangement.

Data at different databases will be able to be unified, cumulated and used in desired standard format (Those belonging to the same company, those using the invoices of the same serial number and those making repeated invoices to the same address etc.)

With at least 100 users, One can conduct search through current and to be installed databases, provide users with repeated records in singularized coherence (SSA-IDS), available AS-400 structure will be maintained, users will be able to extract information from databases in accordance with the rules to be defined. Security of available structure will be at highest level. Processing logs of entry-exit of users at each level will be recorded; all users and appointed staff will be trained. Data received from commonly used offline servers should be able to be kept in a single base under link structure. (entity-link), and should support widely used processing systems. Problem of Turkish letter character should be avoided. It should be able to singularize and relate information of different resources. During cut, paste and update processes concerning previously determined items, data will be conveyed in codes (secrecy). Logs concerning what kind of analysis were conducted, which
information were asked, which information were accessed and which records were transferred should be able to be recorded. Mobile users should be able to do research through GPRS with the assistance of VIA. Pictures of different format should be able to be recorded and system should support it. End users, through Analyst’s Notebook should be able to conduct search and analysis via all databases, system should support all developed search engines.

ANNEX 5: Reference list of relevant laws and regulations

1. Turkish Penal Code No.5237
2. Criminal Investigation Law No.5271
3. The Law on the Seizure of Narcotic Substances No.2313
4. The Law on drugs No.3298
5. The Law on the Struggle Against Trafficking No. 4926
6. The Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering No.4208
7. The Law on the Organization, Powers and Tasks of Gendarmerie No.2803
8. The Law on the Organization of the Directorate General of Security and the Powers and Duties of Police officers No. 3201
9. The Law on the Coastal Guard Command
10. The Law on the Organization of Customs Protection and Transactions Officers No. 3944

11. Customs Law No.4458
ANNEX 6: Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies (may include institution sector strategies, development plans, business development plans, etc)

Document of Internal Security of Turkey – 2005 / Fourth Section (Organization and Activation of Internal Security Administration)

- Turkey, due to its location, is directly affected by terrorism, illegal migration, human smuggling, drug trafficking and other international organized crimes. Therefore, struggle against threats to the security requires activating internal security enforcement and setting up of new combat strategies,

- In this context, it is primary objective to provide security forces with the capability to control everywhere for the prevention of crime, and to seize all material and persons in question for submitting to judicial authorities soon.

- Re-organization of security forces should be conducted in the framework a reformist and adaptable structural perspective which depends upon a systematic assessment and research taking into account the objectives, targets and duties of administration and which, under the requirements of management of the age, gives priority to individuals.
ANNEX 7: Indicative list of equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity ref. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OBJECTIVE 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Backscatter contraband detector</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Heavy-duty vehicle rummage tools</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Basic light rummage tools</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Air compressor and air tools</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Mobile fuel driven electrical generator</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Flexible endoscope with 4-way articulation and bright light source</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Halogen floor standing floodlighting</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Drug test kits</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Polybags and seals</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>4x4 Vehicle adapted with search equipment</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>Drug scenting dogs</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>Drug scenting dog kennel vehicles</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OBJECTIVE 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Criminal Intelligence System – relational database, full text search functionality, ability to link seamlessly with visualisation software, full audit features, user defined fields and report output (Licences for 20 users)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OBJECTIVE 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Fitted mobile CBT vehicle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>