

Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA Decentralized National Programmes

1. Basic information

1.1 **CRIS Number:** TR080214

1.2 **Title:** Strengthening Forensic Capacity of Turkey

1.3 **Sector:** 24

1.4 **Location:** Turkey - Adana, Diyarbakir, Istanbul, Izmir

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

The CFCU will be Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities. The director of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer (PAO) of the project.

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1.6 Beneficiary

(Including details of SPO):

	Turkish National Police	Turkish Gendarmerie
	Department of Criminal	General Command
	Police Laboratories	Gendarmerie Forensic
	(KPL)	Department (JKDB)
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1.7 Overall cost: € 26.600.000

1.8 EU contribution: € 19.950.000

1.9 Final date for contracting: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 2 years following the end date for contracting

1.11 Final date for disbursements: 3 years following the end date for contracting

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective: To support/contribute to the functioning of the judicial system through strengthening the forensic capacity of the law enforcement agencies in Turkey.

2.2 Project purpose: To adjust the forensic capacity of Turkish Law Enforcement Authorities in line with EU standards by establishing model forensic laboratories in 4 regions to enable faster and superior services.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA/EP/SAA:

This project proposal addresses the areas defined in the revised Accession Partnership (AP) and the National Program for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) for Turkey's accession to the EU, as follows:

Link with AP:

In 3.1 Short-Term Priorities, Chapter 24 "Justice, freedom and security section" of the Accession Partnership Document (2008) it is stated that:

- Continue to strengthen all law enforcement institutions and align their status and functioning with European standards, including through developing inter-agency cooperation.

- Implement the national strategy on organized crime. Strengthen the fight against organized crime, drugs, trafficking in persons, fraud, corruption and money-laundering.

In the "Political Dialogue Section" of the Accession Partnership Document, under the "Democracy and the Rule of Law" heading, within the "Judicial System" of the short term priorities, strengthening the efficiency of the judiciary through, in particular, reinforcing its institutional capacity has been emphasized.

Link with NPAA:

Under chapter II "Political Criteria" Title 5 "Functioning and the Efficiency of Judiciary", it is stated that;

"The overriding goal of the Government is the entrenchment of the principle of the rule of law in Turkey, as it exists in modern nations that embrace such universal values, and which constitutes a leading pillar of the State. Furthermore, the provision of effective justice required by modern society is also a priority". Further develop and strengthen all relevant institutions, with a view in particular to ensuring the accountability of the police.

Implement measures to fight against torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officials, in line with Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture.

"International cooperation and joint initiatives will be sought on the exchange, training, and secondment of expert staff, the use of equipment, and forensic research.

The authority of law enforcement agencies will be reviewed so as to extend their competences with respect to the gathering of evidence.

The modernization of the Police Criminal Laboratories will continue, *the number of laboratories will gradually be increased* particularly in provinces outside of Ankara, and work on crime scene investigation units will be accelerated."

Also the NPAA identifies a number of key issues that need to be addressed or considered in the development of institutions and the assimilation of European Legislation in line with the accession process:

Political Criteria – “The Turkish Government will speed up the ongoing work on political, administrative and judicial reforms. The goal is to strengthen, on the basis of EU standards, the promotion of freedom, provide for a more participatory democracy with additional safeguards and enhance the rule of law. The Turkish Government will closely monitor progress in the area of Human Rights, democracy and the rule of law.

Modern investigation techniques and medical monitoring systems to prevent maltreatment and human rights violations will be implemented effectively.”

2.4 Link with MIPD

In the “Executive Summary” section of the Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD) 2007-2009, it is stated that;

“Within the Institution Building component the focus of assistance in the area of the political criteria will be on the institutions that are directly concerned by the reforms: the judiciary and the law enforcement services”

In Section 2 of “Pre-accession assistance strategy for the period 2007-2009” under “2.1 Strategic Choices” titled “*Progress towards fully meeting the Copenhagen political criteria*”:

“Priority will therefore be given to supporting the institutions -- within the judiciary, the law enforcement services and key parts of the public administration -- that are directly concerned by the reforms.”

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

In the “**5.6. Increasing Quality and Effectiveness in Public Services**” section of the National Development Plan 2007-2013,

Under the title of “**5.6.6. Making Security Services Effective**” it is stated that;

“325. Issues such as lack of coordination among security forces, inability to establish sufficient coordination among relevant institutions in intelligence activities carried out to prevent crime and the failure to strengthen and spread the forensic infrastructure that provides important inputs in reaching the suspect from the evidence throughout the country, still remain important.”

Under the title of “**7.5.5. Improving the Justice System**” it is stated that;

725. The required forensic infrastructure within the scope of reaching the suspect from an evidence approach will be spread throughout the country.”

2.6 Link with national/sectoral investment plans

KPL headquarter in Ankara and Ankara Regional Laboratory construction is already underway. It will be completed within 3 to 4 years. KPL Istanbul Regional Laboratory construction plan is at an early stage. JKDB is also planning to improve working conditions of Van and Aydın regional laboratories. These laboratories will be funded with national resources and will be complementary to this project.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

The Turkish Government in the course of progress towards accession to the European Union and in response to the obligations of the *acquis* of the EU and its Member States is actively following a National Programme for the Adoption of the *Acquis*. However, the objective of the process of law approximation is to not only implement the relevant amendments to existing legislation but as importantly, to strengthen those institutions responsible for the enforcement or implementation of the new procedures and processes. This process of ‘Institution building’ to enhance administrative capacity is seen as crucial in ensuring the successful transition for Turkish Institutions to the standards, norms and achievements of similar EU Member State administrations.

The further integration and strengthening of the scientific evidence based investigation into law enforcing practices in Turkey will give remarkable contributions to criminal justice system comply with EU standards. This would result in more robust and transparent investigations that would increase the likelihood of convicting the guilty whilst protecting the liberty of the innocent. Failed convictions being retracted during prosecution would also be reduced.

Crime investigations in Turkey are being executed by two separate law enforcement agencies on behalf of prosecutors. The separation of the responsibility is defined by the region whether it is a rural or urban area. At the urban areas, crime investigations are being run by TNP; at the rural areas and districts which do not have the police organizations, crime investigations are being run by Gendarmerie General Command.

One of duties of these agencies is forensic examination of the evidences obtained from both suspects and crime scenes. Both law enforcement agencies have their own forensic laboratories. KPL is under command of TNP and JKDB is under command of the Turkish Gendarmerie General Command. According to Turkish laws, courts and prosecutors can prefer any of these laboratories for the examinations of the evidences. In principle, (except for biological samples, which can be analyzed only in Ankara and Istanbul) samples collected from crime scenes are sent to the closest laboratory. If the laboratory cannot carry out the analysis, the samples are then sent to the central laboratories in Ankara.

Policy

The Ministry of Interior’s policy is to establish few but large laboratories to serve the whole country and harmonization of forensic services is a high priority. Upon the completion of this project the Police and the Gendarmerie Laboratories will have quite similar infrastructure and the goal of harmonization will be met at a greater degree.

The Headquarter of KPL is situated in Ankara. Affiliated to the KPL headquarter in Ankara, there are 10 regional laboratories in the country (Ankara, Istanbul, Bursa, Izmir, Antalya, Adana, Diyarbakir, Erzurum, Samsun and Kayseri). The Headquarter of JKDB is situated in Ankara. Affiliated to the JKDB headquarter in Ankara, there are 3 regional laboratories in the country (Bursa, Aydin and Van). Crime Scene Investigation and Bomb Disposal-Investigation Specialization Units throughout the country are also trained and supplied by the KPL and JKDB.

Law enforcement organizations provide forensic science services in most countries and that’s a common implementation. There are also countries in which police and gendarmerie coexist and both organizations operate forensic laboratories. It’s an approach to provide

effective service rather than duplication. In case of an objection to expert reports during trial process, evidences can be re-examined by the other institution's forensic laboratory. This helps ensure impartiality of the expert reports.

Within this project four cities have been selected as sites for model laboratories. The cities chosen for the model laboratories and their neighbouring cities vitally need forensic laboratories due to exceptionally high demand. Laboratories in these cities can not meet the increasing forensic examination demands due to inadequate infrastructure, lack of personnel and modern equipment. Under current circumstances the laboratories face difficulties to meet the ever increasing demand and ISO17025 requirements.

In order to solve this problem both KPL and JKDB need additional personnel and equipment for the existing units and new units are needed to perform new types of analyses. There is an urgent need for new modern laboratory buildings to provide space for additional personnel, equipment, and new units.

The TNP and JKDB are not planning to increase the number of forensic laboratories; the proposed laboratories will replace the existing ones which are not large enough to meet the increasing demand, too small to house the number of current (and more importantly future) personnel, and lack the specifications of a modern forensic laboratory. Both organizations had established laboratories on a need basis with a special focus on geographical location and workload (See Figure 1, Annex V-1). Due to excessive demand in Istanbul, the JKDB plans to relocate its laboratory from Bursa to Istanbul. All laboratories are situated in major cities and serve the provinces they are located in as well as the surrounding provinces.

Only Ankara laboratory of both organisations have all the necessary units to perform forensic examinations. Regional laboratories were established to meet the demand that existed in past. Laboratories were accommodated in small office buildings with limited equipment and little number of expert personnel. The demand for forensic examination amplified over the years due to some factors such as increase in crime along with population, introduction of new laws during EU acquis process, better education for CSI units, new types of crimes, and new forensic analysis techniques. Yet the laboratories have continued to serve in the same buildings since their establishment with some equipment and personnel improvements.

Developments in technology led to new types of crimes and new means to commit crimes. Furthermore, new analysis techniques for new and old crime types alike have developed, such as DNA analysis. Regional laboratories lack High-Tech Crimes Examination, Audio and Video Analysis units, as well as biology unit and DNA analysis capability. Only Istanbul police laboratory has a biology unit. In other words, all biology, computer, audio and video examination demands are met by central laboratories in Ankara. New forensic examination units in the regional laboratories have vital importance to fight against crime.

After the completion of this project when the new laboratories are in service, the number of experts will increase. Some of these experts are already in training and they will be ready to meet the examination demand. With the help of new personnel and better work conditions examination times will reduce. Eventually the delivery time will get shorter.

The General JHA Member States' Expert Mission to Turkey, which took place on 18-29 September 2000, also highlights the importance of strengthening the forensic capacity of the police and states in its report: **“The Police Organization can be judged as a relatively efficient organization. However, the criminal investigation methods used have to be aligned with European standards as far as forensic science is concerned.”**

Similar recommendations took place in various national and EU documents. Some projects have already been implemented in order to meet the identified deficiencies in forensics.

These projects were:

- “TR03-JH-02 Strengthening the Police Forensic Capacity” (implemented between 2005-2007)
- “TR04-IB-JH-04 Enhancement of the Professionalism of the Turkish Gendarmerie In Its Law Enforcement Activities”

The above mentioned projects have helped to increase our service quality and especially the training provided by our European partners such as BKA and FSS have been quite beneficial. However, there are still further steps that needs to be taken in forensic science services in Turkey as it was repeatedly highlighted in Turkey’s progress reports (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007), EU expert reports (Byron Davies’s & Kimmo Himberg’s) and in Turkey’s National Development Plan (2007-2013).

Turkey’s Progress Reports:

- 2004 Regular Report on Turkey’s progress towards accession, page 145, paragraph 4
“In the areas of police co-operation and fight against organized crime, criminal investigation methods and forensic capacity in investigations still need to be improved”
- Turkey 2005 Progress Report, page 112, paragraph 5
“Criminal investigation methods and forensic capacity in investigations still need to be improved. Though steps have been taken to improve co-operation and co-ordination between the law enforcement authorities, further work is necessary.”
- Turkey 2006 Progress Report, page 61, paragraph 7
“Forensic capacity is good in terms of expertise but establishing modern Infrastructure and better equipment, in particular for the police, is at an early stage.”
- Turkey 2007 Progress Report, page 65, paragraph 3
“To fight crime more effectively, infrastructure and equipment for forensic analysis need to be improved. Inter-agency cooperation, data protection and forensic capacity in investigations remain issues to be improved.”

EU Expert Reports:

The main issues related to the problems of the facilities of the forensic laboratories and several other problems have also been recognized and stressed in the reports which were prepared by experts from the EU. These analyses have recently been conducted by Mr. Himberg and Davies and these reports are titled “Evaluation of Forensic Services in Turkey” and “Peer-Based Assessment Mission Report on the Functioning of Police Forces and Fight against Organized Crime”.

a) Byron Davies’ (1) peer-based evaluation visit was performed in June 2006 and he clearly pointed out the deficiencies in KPL, especially concerning the accommodation of the

¹ Davies, B. (June 26th – 28th 2006). Report Peer-Based assessment mission Functioning of police forces and fight against organized crime. Chapter 24 Justice, Freedom and Security

regional laboratories and the problems in their facilities, defining the overall situation as “alarming”. Davies stated the situation as follows (p.6):

“While the staff was probably amongst the best qualified and dedicated of personnel to be found in any police organization, the accommodation and conditions under which they toiled was nothing less than appalling. But the gravity of the situation was made even greater by the *accommodation, which was totally inappropriate and incapable of preventing cross contamination. Nothing was purpose built; all of the laboratories being housed in old accommodation previously used as either offices or private residences*”.

Byron Davies conclusively recommended establishing purpose-built and properly accommodated forensic science facilities at the earliest opportunity, in order for ensuring evidential integrity and security.

b) Kimmo Himberg’s (2) report (3), based on the assessment of the forensic laboratories stated the problems about facilities as follows (p. 7):

“The laboratory facilities are not completely satisfactory because the building is not purpose built to become a laboratory, and because there is not enough space in all areas. This problem is considerably more serious in Diyarbakir and in Bursa. In the former the laboratory is in a regular police station building and in the latter it is located in a former apartment building. There are also some deficiencies in the instrumentation of the two regional laboratories.”

c) European Commission’s Final Report on Twinning Project TR0304.01 “Strengthening the Police Forensic Capacity” concludes, in agreement with 2006 Turkey Progress Report, that (p.9):

“It is necessary to take further steps in terms of establishing modern infrastructure and required better equipments”.

As mentioned in these reports, none of the laboratories is built with the purpose of being a forensic laboratory, but built either as office buildings or as private residences. Especially, the exhausting (air conditioning) systems in these laboratories are not professionally produced/installed, very old, and totally unacceptable when assessed in scope of the ISO17025 standards. These systems, just like many other infrastructure issues of these regional laboratories, are inapt and incompetent for preventing cross contamination of evidence as well as adversely affecting the health conditions of employees working thereof.

It is obvious that the forensic examination reports of these institutions have vital effect on the court verdicts. Because of the reasons mentioned above, it is crucial that all forensic laboratories must serve with the same quality and reliability of corresponding organizations in the member states of EU according to ISO17025 standards and must have required infrastructure and better equipment.

On the other hand, the urgently needed Quality Management System (QMS) is not in place yet. It was impossible to establish and implement QMS during the TR03-JH-02 project due to the complexity of such a system, and –once again– the housing problems of laboratories. The further implementation of the QMS according to the ISO17025 standard still needs a strong assistance of police forces of the member states of EU.

² . Himberg, K. (May 4th 2007). Evaluation of Forensic Services in Turkey: A Discussion On Main Issues with Recommendations. A.3 of the Judicial Modernization and Penal Reform Programme (JMPPR), A project being delivered by the Council of Europe in partnership with the Turkish Ministry of Justice.

³ Expert Kimmo Himberg visited 3 of 10 TNP forensic labs and 2 of 4 Turkish Gendarmerie General Command forensic laboratories of Turkish law enforcement institutions.

Conclusion

Conclusively, the outcome of such a project will certainly affect not only a single security issue of Turkey and the surrounding region, but many other issues that are problematic, such as organized crime, human trafficking, illegal firearms trafficking smuggling, illegal migration, money laundering and fraud. These issues fall directly under Justice Freedom and Security (chapter 24) of the negotiations. Dealing with these crimes will be more effective with the establishment of these purpose-built facilities by decreased turnaround time, increased accuracy, and sustainable quality of forensic examinations carried out by these laboratories.

As a summary, the current situation in Turkey requires a number of initiatives to be implemented to address some issues that are critical for both science-based investigation of crimes, and the efficiency of judicial services. Specifically these issues are:

- Insufficient infrastructure to meet the needs of the Turkish Law Enforcement Agencies in forensics field.
- Insufficient equipment to meet the needs of the Turkish Law Enforcement Agencies in forensic field.

Evidentiary examinations would take shorter period of time, which would allow expansion of the existing forensic capacity as well as the efficiency in forensic services to meet ever-increasing number of examination requests. The duration of judicial processes will be shortened by timely responding to the requests for forensic examinations, which would positively affect the quality of judicial services, and contribute, to the rule of law. This project will set an example for the remaining laboratories.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact

Project Impact:

Establishing modern forensic laboratories will increase quality of the forensic services of Turkish Law Enforcement institutions. The project is a first step to address infrastructural deficiencies and to receive accreditation which will be the benchmark for the remaining laboratories.

Catalytic Effect:

Strengthening the forensic services of the law enforcement institutions will make a catalytic effect on the process of evidence based crime investigations, national and international cooperation among law enforcement agencies and process of the judicial services. As a result, in the long run, judicial system will function better and faster in Turkey and Europe in broad sense. This would also contribute to the detection and management of crime across the European Union.

Collaboration among KPL, JKDB, and Justice Academy is an ongoing process. Chiefs of KPL and JKDB regularly attend meetings and trainings at Justice Academy. Trainees, prosecutors, and law school students also conduct study visits to our laboratories to learn capabilities of different forensic analysis units. This project strengthened collaboration between JKDB and KPL and it will continue to do so.

Sustainability:

Running cost of the infrastructure will be maintained and specialized staff will be employed after the completion of the project in order to ensure the sustainability and success of the project. The internal budget for salary of the specialized staff and running cost of the infrastructure will be readily available by the law enforcement funds.

In the “5.6. Increasing Quality and Effectiveness in Public Services” section of the National Development Plan 2007-2013,

Under the title of “**5.6.6. Making Security Services Effective**” it is stated that;

“325. Issues such as lack of coordination among security forces, inability to establish sufficient coordination among relevant institutions in intelligence activities carried out to prevent crime and the failure to strengthen and spread the forensic infrastructure that provides important inputs in reaching the suspect from the evidence throughout the country, still remain important.”

Under the title of “**7.5.5. Improving the Justice System**” it is stated that;

“725. The required forensic infrastructure within the scope of reaching the suspect from an evidence based approach will be spread throughout the country.”

Cross-border Impact:

Organized crime organizations operate across international borders. Fight against organized crime in Turkey will also contribute fight against organized crime in the EU and the region. The project will not only contribute to the security issues but also provide a significant enhancement on rule of law. Strengthening Forensic Services in Turkey will contribute to the fight against organized crimes, drugs, human trafficking, fraud, corruption and money-laundering by means of forensic evidence based investigations. This would also contribute to the detection and management of crime across the European Union. Such benefits would mirror benefits gained from a scientific approach to the investigation of crime being reaped in Member States of the EU and in other candidate countries, where similar projects have been carried out. Furthermore, it will set an example for countries in the region.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
1) Construction of three forensic laboratories in Adana, Izmir and Diyarbakir for TNP and one forensic laboratory in Istanbul for Turkish Gendarmerie completed.	- Three forensics laboratories in Adana, Izmir and Diyarbakir for TNP and one forensic laboratory in Istanbul for Turkish Gendarmerie constructed in line with the EU standards and supporting ISO 17025 quality requirements.
2) Procurement of required additional better equipment.	- Required better analysis equipment supplied.

3) Law enforcement forensic capabilities expanded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Required additional personnel recruited. At model laboratories 20-35% increase in personnel is realized at the end of the project. - Forensic chemistry and drugs, biology, DNA, firearms and questioned documents, marks, fingerprints, and high tech crimes examination capacity increased. - Number of forensic examinations increased by 10% at the end of the project compared to 2007.
4) Effectiveness, efficiency and quality of forensic services improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing forensic examination demand met with the support of modern infrastructure and better equipment. - 35-50% reduction in the backlog of the cases when compared previous years to the finishing year of the project.
5) Investigation and trial process shortened and strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting the examination demands from prosecutors and investigation units in 30-40% shorter time period when compared to previous years. - 25-35% reduction in the number of official complaint letters regarding delivery time from prosecutors and courts when compared to previous years.

3.4 Activities:

Note: The Beneficiaries requested to use SEI funds for the preparation of the detailed tender documents for all components of the project... The consultancy services to be used through SEI funds may be provided by an architect, a civil engineer, a procurement specialist, a forensic specialist.

Draft design documents of the laboratory buildings are attached in Annex V-3. The KPL and JKDB have architectural drawings for two different building types. The Beneficiaries will perform geological ground investigation of the reserved land areas. The consultancy team will review the draft drawings for proposed laboratories and finalize the draft drawings according to officially reserved land areas (Annex V-2). In addition, they will prepare the full tender dossier for works. *All documents are expected to be finalized before the approval of the project.*

As for supply, the beneficiaries prepared the draft technical specifications and the market survey. The consultancy team will review and finalize the draft technical specifications and prepare the full tender dossier for supplies.

The resource for co-financing the project will come from Beneficiary institutions' budget. Both Beneficiary institutions have already taken steps to allocate enough funding for the duration of the project.

The works contract will be in line with FIDIC conditions. The supervision contract will be in line with PRAG conditions.

3.4.1 Works: Construction of Forensics Laboratories

Four forensics laboratories will be constructed in Diyarbakir, Adana, Izmir and Istanbul through a single works tender.

3.4.2 Service: Supervision Contract

A works supervision contract will be separately concluded.

3.4.3 Supply: Provision of Equipment for Forensics Laboratories

The required equipments are for the model laboratories which will be constructed through this project. The supplies will be provided after the completion of works. There will be one supply component.

Tendering of the supplies will be completed three months before the completion of works. Delivery of the supplies should be carried out within one month after the completion of works.

Draft technical specifications of the supplies are attached in Annex V-5.

The indicative list of equipment is in the Annex VI

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing

The land areas for the laboratories in all four cities are officially reserved and the documentary proofs relating to land ownership are in Annex V-2. The land areas are in the property of the Beneficiary institutions and there is no conflict around property rights.

This project consists of two parts; construction of model laboratories (works) and equipment supply for these model laboratories. There is a sequential relationship between the two parts because the equipments are for the model laboratories to be constructed through this project. The supply should be provided after the completion of works and the tendering process for the supply part should start later in the project.

3.6 Linked activities

This project can be seen as a follow-up programme to the “TR03-JH-02 Strengthening the Police Forensic Capacity”, which aims to improve the process of judicial investigations in the context of a shift towards evidence-based prosecutions and to strengthen cooperation and coordination regarding judicial investigations between law enforcement institutions. In the context of a shift to evidence-based investigations of crime and increasing the accountability of the police, this project thus should be regarded as complementary to the 2003 project on strengthening the police forensic capacity.

It was already envisaged within 2002 programming of EU financial assistance to Turkey that a programme on improving criminal investigations and collection of evidence including crime scene analysis and criminal laboratories would be designed within the 2003 programming exercise with the Turkish National Police.

Another activity of relevance is the 2002 Project on Strengthening the Fight against Organized Crime: This project aims to strengthen the law enforcement institutions of the Ministry of the Interior, National Police and Gendarmerie, dealing with the fight against organized crime. It is important to strengthen the forensic capacity of the law enforcement agencies on the fight against organized crimes. Our project will support the previous project by means of forensic examination of seized drugs.

A related project in the 2003 Financing Proposal is the similarly structured twinning project on Increasing the Accountability and Efficiency of the Turkish National Police: This

project aims to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Turkish National Police in the discharge of its responsibilities in respect of the enforcement of law in accordance with democratic principles and respect for Human Rights, to strengthen the ability of the Turkish National Police to adopt current and future EU recommendations in respect of the working conditions for police officers and to ensure that the Turkish National Police have efficient and effective training and personnel systems.

Counsel of Forensic Medicine's (CFM) project "Improving the skills of the forensics experts of the CFM" is a parallel project with our project. Under this project (CFM's experts, KPL's experts, JKDB's experts) will get trainings on their expertise fields. So CFM's "Improving the skills of the forensics experts" project will consolidate our project.

Finally, a limited number of small-type of actions focusing on human rights applications of police, police training, statement-taking and interrogation have already been implemented under the Administrative Cooperation Programme.

This project links to an ongoing Council of Forensic Medicine project and is complementary. KPL and JKDB personnel will also participate in the workshops, study visits and trainings within Council of Forensic Medicine project.

3.7 Lessons learned

Under the "TR03-JH-02 Strengthening the Police Forensic Capacity" project 380 Personnel has been trained in their relevant examination fields and some of the necessary equipment has been supplied especially for Ankara and Istanbul criminal police laboratories in 2003 twinning project. But, it has been learned that just having some equipment for particular laboratories and getting the trainings are not enough to improve the forensic capacity of the police organization as it is stated in the documents mentioned above (progress reports and EU expert reports). Inadequate infrastructure limited the recruitment of the prospective experts and optimized performance of the existing ones and the provision of required equipment at the desired level. So, the forensic services could not have been provided as it should be.

Additionally, the project of Gendarmerie General Command "TR-04-IB-JH-04 Enhancement of the professionalism of the Turkish Gendarmerie in its law enforcement activities" was under an umbrella project. Forensic laboratories of Gendarmerie participated in this umbrella project in modules of "cyber crime and crime scene training".

Thus it revealed the need for preparing this follow-up project named as "Strengthening Forensic Services in Turkey"

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in M EUR)
Project Fiche – decentralised

			SOURCES OF FUNDING										
			TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
Works		X	17	17	12.75	75	4.25	25	4.25				
Contract 3.4.1.	–	–	17	17	12.75		4.25		4.25				–
Service		X	0.8	0.8	0.6	75	0.2	25	0.2				
Contract 3.4.2.	–	–	0.8	0.8	0.6		0.2		0.2				–
Supply		X	8.8	8.8	6,6	75	2.2	25	2.2				
Contract 3.4.3.	–	–	8.8	8.8	6,6		2.2		2.2				–
TOTAL IB			-	-	-		-		-				
TOTAL INV			26.6	26.6	19.95	75	6.65	25	6.65				
TOTAL PROJECT			26.6	26.6	19.95	75	6.65	25	6.65				

NOTE: DO NOT MIX IB AND INV IN THE SAME ACTIVITY ROW. USE SEPARATE ROW

Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Public** Expenditure (column (b))

(3) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

The indicative budget for the work part is calculated according to Official Gazette publication no 26828 “Construction Budget Calculation Guide” for 2008 of the Turkish government. The guide involves square meter estimated cost for different building categories and the above estimate for works is calculated by using laboratory building cost estimates for 2008. The supply cost estimate is calculated after the market analysis.

The Beneficiaries will meet the amount mentioned in co-financing section according to EU projects payment rules and procedures from the national budget and necessary steps have been taken by Beneficiary institutions and CFCU.

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of Contract	Contract Completion
<u>Contract 3.4.1 (Works)</u>	1 st Quarter 2009	3 rd Quarter 2009	1 st Quarter 2012
<u>Contract 3.4.2 (Service)</u>	1 st Quarter 2009	3 rd Quarter 2009	1 st Quarter 2013
<u>Contract 3.4.3 (Supply)</u>	1 st Quarter 2011	3 rd Quarter 2011	3 rd Quarter 2012

Duration of the project for works activity: 30 months

Duration of the project for works supervision activity: 42 months

Duration of the project for supply: 12 months

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1st Quarter following the signature of the FA.

6. Cross cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunity

Equal participation of women and men will be secured through appropriate information and publicity material, in the design of projects and access to the opportunities they offer. An appropriate male/female balance will be sought in all the managing bodies and activities of the project and its activities.

6.2 Environment

The environmental matters will be considered according the requirements of the EU during the implementation of the works component. The project will not have discernible effects on the environment. Laboratories’ chemical and biological waste materials which are affecting the environment will be managed in line with European Union standards.

6.3 Minority and vulnerable groups

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minorities encompass only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. This project has no negative impact on minority and vulnerable groups.

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- 3- Institutional Framework
- 4 - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents
- 5- Details per EU funded contract
- 6- Equipment List

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX for project fiche		Programme Name and Number:	Strengthening Forensic Services in Turkey (Ref No:TR080214)
		Contracting Period Expires: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement Period Expires: 3 years following the end date for contracting
		Total Budget: 26.6 M(€)	IPA Budget 19.95 M(€)
Overall Objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	
To support/contribute to the functioning of the judicial system through strengthening the forensic capacity of the law enforcement agencies in Turkey.	Strengthening the Turkish Law Enforcement institutions against organised crimes Establishment of purpose built forensic laboratories in line with Member States' similar institutions' quality standards (ISO 17025)	Turkey's progress reports Ministry of Justice (MoJ) judicial statistics Statistics of Turkish National Police Statistics of Turkish Gendarmerie General Command	
Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To adjust the forensic capacity of Turkish Law Enforcement Authorities in line with EU standards by establishing model forensic laboratories in 4 regions to enable faster and superior services.	Four model regional forensic laboratories are fully operational Infrastructure meets the requirement of ISO 17025 15% decrease on the average examination period Reduced risk of cross-contamination of evidence	EC Delegation of Turkey monitoring reports. Statistics of Turkish National Police about forensics examination requests and Statistics of Turkish Gendarmerie General Command about forensics examination	

	Sufficient workspace for personnel	requests	
Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
1) Construction of three forensic laboratories in Adana, Izmir and Diyarbakir for TNP and one forensic laboratory in Istanbul for Turkish Gendarmerie completed.	- Three forensics laboratories in Adana, Izmir and Diyarbakir for TNP and one forensic laboratory in Istanbul for Turkish Gendarmerie constructed in line with the EU standards and supporting ISO 17025 quality requirements.	Auditor's reports Construction supervision reports Registration document of the buildings	
2) Procurement of required additional better equipment.	- Required better analysis equipment supplied.	Invoices of the equipment and final acceptance documents.	
3) Law enforcement forensic capabilities expanded.	- Forensic chemistry and drugs, biology, DNA, firearms and questioned documents, marks, fingerprints, and high tech crimes examination capacity increased. - Number of forensic examinations increased by 10% at the end of the project compared to 2007.	- KPL and JKDB statistics.	Additional personnel are hired and trained for proposed laboratories during construction period by both agencies.
4) Effectiveness, efficiency and quality of forensic services improved.	- Increasing forensic examination demand met with the support of modern infrastructure and better equipment. - 35-50% reduction in the backlog of the cases when compared previous years to the finishing year of the project.	International proficiency test results - KPL and JKDB statistics.	

5) Investigation and trial process shortened and strengthened.	<p>- Meeting the examination demands from prosecutors and investigation units in 30-40% shorter time period when compared to previous years.</p> <p>- 25-35% reduction in the number of official complaint letters regarding delivery time from prosecutors and courts when compared to previous years.</p>	- KPL and JKDB statistics.	
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
<p>Construction of four forensic laboratories in Diyarbakir, Adana, Izmir and Istanbul through a single works tender.</p> <p>Supervision of construction.</p>	<p>Works contract</p> <p>Works supervision contract</p>	<p>Works M(€) 17</p> <p>Works Supervision M (€) 0.8</p>	<p>Full commitment of the involved authorities</p>
<p>Procurement of required equipments for the model laboratories.</p> <p>Installation of all new equipment at constructed laboratories.</p>	Supply contracts	Supply M(€) 8.8	<p>Not taking any compliant offer for the tender opened for the construction of three courts of appeal houses.</p>
		<p><u>Preconditions</u></p> <p>Land areas ownership certificate of areas and pre-feasibility studies will be provided for construction. (all of them are already provided)</p>	