

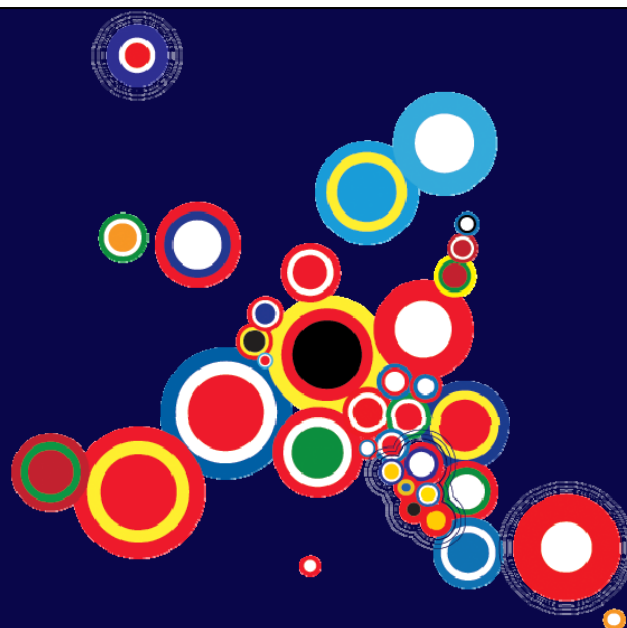


## INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA II) 2014-2020

### TURKEY

#### Home Affairs

#### Action Document 2015



#### **Action summary**

*Home Affairs is a key priority for Turkey and the EU, particularly in the context of the implementation of the Visa Liberalisation Roadmap and the Readmission Agreement signed in December 2013*

*Under the 2015 Action Programme the Home Affairs sub-sector has three priorities: (1) improving the administrative and technical capacity in the field of migration management in line with the Law on Foreigners and International Protection and the requirements of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement, including hosting refugees from the Syrian crisis (2) improving border security and surveillance through modernization of border surveillance system and enhanced inter-agency collaboration in line with EU's IBM policies and standards and (3) improving law enforcement and inter-agency cooperation in the fight against organised crime both national and international level.*

<b>Action Identification</b>	
<b>Action Programme Title</b>	Annual Action Programme for Turkey (2015)
<b>Action Title</b>	Home Affairs
<b>Action ID</b>	IPA 2015/038-404/5/Turkey/Home affairs
<b>Sector Information</b>	
<b>IPA II Sector</b>	Rule of law and fundamental Rights
<b>DAC Sector</b>	15110 - Public sector policy and administrative management
<b>Budget</b>	
<b>Total cost</b>	€144.783.961
<b>EU contribution</b>	€125.883.961
<b>Management and Implementation</b>	
<b>Method of implementation</b>	Direct and indirect management
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	<b>Location</b>
<b>Zone benefiting from the action</b>	Turkey

<b>Specific implementation area(s)</b>	Turkey
<b>Timeline</b>	
<b>Deadline for conclusion of the Financing Agreement</b>	At the latest by 31 December 2016
<b>Contracting deadline</b>	3 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing agreement
<b>End of operational implementation period</b>	6 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing agreement

## 1. RATIONALE

### PROBLEM AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

As one of the main policy areas identified in the Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey, the Home Affairs Sub-sector alignment activities are developed and implemented taking into account the obligations under *Chapter 24- Justice, Freedom and Security*. It also contributes to alignment under *Chapter 23-Judiciary and Fundamental Rights and Political Criteria*.

In recent years, Turkey has undergone substantial legal and structural reforms in the area of Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights (Justice, Freedom and Security). The process involves dynamics that are both internal and external. The main external driving force for recent alignment process has been Turkey's aspiration for the EU membership. In addition, the EU and Turkey signed the readmission agreement on 16 December 2013. Simultaneously, the visa liberalisation dialogue was launched with Turkey on the basis of a roadmap. The EU and Turkey completed the ratification of the agreement in May and August respectively and the agreement came into force on 1 October 2014. The first report of the European Commission on the implementation of the visa liberalisation roadmap was issued on October 20th, 2014. The 2015 Action for the Home Affairs sub-sector draws on all these elements.

The Home Affairs sub-sector has three priority areas: (1) Migration and Asylum (2) Integrated Border Management (IBM) and (3) Fight against Organised Crime.

In the field of **Migration and Asylum**, Turkey needs to improve its legal and administrative system in line with international standards and practices. Establishment of the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) as an affiliated body of Ministry of Interior (MoI) in April 2013 and the adoption of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection are paramount steps in this area.

Turkey continued to be an important transit and destination country for migration. In 2014, 379.804 applicants were granted a residence permit mainly for short stays, family reunification, and work and education purposes. 58.647 irregular migrants were apprehended by the Turkish authorities in 2014, which represents an increase of 47% as compared with 2013. In 2013, 22.597 irregular migrants were returned to their country origin. Besides it is expected that the number of migrants who will be hosted in the removal centres will increase after the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement come into force for the 3rd country nationalities and stateless persons on 1 October 2017. The statistics related to irregular migration and the future effects of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement indicates that Turkey needs to enhance its capacity by 7470 persons by constructing removal centres. DGMM has adopted the Directive on Temporary Protection and the Directive on Establishment, Management and Supervision of the Admission and Reception Centres and Removal Centres in order to ensure effective management of the removal centres.

In addition to the removal centres, Turkey should set up liaison offices as contact points for the readmitted third country nationals in order to provide them temporary accommodation before they transferred to the removal centres.

As an additional challenge, the civil war in neighbouring Syria and instability in neighbouring Iraq have put Turkey's administration and host communities under tremendous pressure, the Country hosting more than 1.9 million Syrians. Syrians are benefitting from "temporary protection" regime under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, entailing protection and non-refoulement. Registered Syrians receive an ID card, which gives them access to medical and other material assistance. Registration of the Syrians is almost completed which reach to 99 %.

Regarding the **integrated border management**, Turkey, with its peculiar geographical location as a transit route between two continents is home to 75 million population and visited by some 40 million foreigners each year. Hence, with the growing business networks, family connections bring about a general trend of rise frequent visits from Turkey to the EU member countries.

Furthermore, unprecedented challenges to the regional stability and political uncertainty faced by Turkey as a candidate country make it all the more important to ensure high security standards of travel documents.

Turkey's 2010 efforts have been a milestone in the production and personalisation methods relating to the Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTD). The then new e-passports featuring chips, in the face of technological advances thence, are currently falling short of meeting the highest criterion and hosting biometrical data. Under the current circumstances, it is compelling and timely that the industrial methods and biometric data storage be introduced.

With the current production methods based on manual personalisation of passports, erratically high ratios of wastage can occur, resulting in a significant potential damage to the environment.

Turkey decided to speed up the preparatory work on its commitments enshrined in the Visa Liberalization Road Map towards the early completion of the visa liberalization for Turkish citizens in the Schengen area within 2016. On this basis, the entry into force of the Turkey-EU Readmission Agreement for third country nationals is foreseen before 1 October 2017. In this regard, the preparatory work on document security is being performed in accordance with the Visa Liberalization Roadmap.

Under the current legislation, personalisation of ordinary passports rests with the Turkish National Police, whereas personalisation of diplomatic passports is within the mandate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also, the National Mint Authority is responsible for the production of e-Passport booklets. Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been tasked with the coordination among the said authorities as well as harmonized efforts aimed at achieving the concrete results.

Besides, with the pending regulations awaiting promulgation, the jurisdiction of ordinary passport issuance and national ID cards personalisation is envisaged to be performed by the General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality, Ministry of Interior.

Work on collecting and preserving securely in a joint database fingerprints to be included in ID cards and second generation e-passports as well as fingerprints already collected, has been launched and adequate equipment and blank supports to produce passports and ID cards, in line with EU standard need to be procured.

Given its geographical location, Turkey has a long and challenging border to control. A land border with eight neighbouring countries: among them 560 km with Iran. Turkey has a large number of entry points: overall 139 border gates, including 1 railway (Kapıköy) and 3 land border gates (Gürbulak, Kapıköy and Esendere) with Iran.

Turkey's eastern borders are of great importance as being one of the main entries for irregular migrants and illicit drug trafficking as stated in the 2014 FRONTEX Risk Analysis Report. According to the mentioned report, Afghans are ranked as second most detected nationality in the Eastern Aegean Sea after Syrians. One of the sources of irregular Afghans migration is Afghans living as refugees in Iran. Afghans use Turkish-Iranian borders for illegal crossings. According to the statistics, taken from relevant institutions(Turkish National Police, Turkish Land Forces Command) ) and also shared with FRONTEX, the number of irregular

migrants arrested at Turkish Iranian border was 334 in 2013. However this number increased sharply to 1106 in 2014.

In addition, Iran is one of the sources and route for the heroin consumed in the EU. The hard mountainous structure of Turkey-Iran border area provides opportunity for illegal cross-border activities. Besides, Iranian border area possesses many hidden passages, which should be controlled by wireless sensors. Modernization of Turkey's border surveillance system will contribute to preventing cross-border trafficking by providing a constant surveillance of Turkey's green borders in the region.

Irregular migration incidents occur increasingly for the most part in Aegean Sea Region, at Turkey's sea borders. In 2012, the number of apprehended/rescued irregular migrants was 2.531 from 92 incidents. In 2013, the number of apprehended/rescued irregular migrants was 8.047 from 277 incidents. And in 2014, the number of apprehended/rescued irregular migrants was 14.961 from 574 incidents (TUCG statistics). According to Turkish Coast Guard (TUCG) assessment, in the years to come these numbers are likely to increase dramatically due to regional conflicts.

Turkish Coast Guard Command (TUCG) is one of the law enforcement authorities which has an important role in border security and fight against illegal migration. Due to a large number of irregular migration attempts to entered the EU area via the Aegean Sea, Black Sea and Mediterranean, the Turkish Coast Guard (TUCG) ships/boats have been deployed at key points of Turkey's maritime borders to fight irregular migration. It's both difficult and costly to detect and apprehend/rescue migrants at sea who generally try to across Aegean Sea from deserted areas on land, small bays and reefs (shoreline) by using inflatable boats. For this reason, the Small Type of Fast Response Boats (SFRB) are needed as they are more operable than the large patrol crafts for irregular migration cases. Additionally, efforts at sea should be supported from shore via Mobile Radars (MORAD). Also with the Mobile Radars (MORAD) on land, the operational cooperation between TUCG and other law enforcement agencies (National Police and Gendarmerie) will be further enhanced.

Ministry of Customs & Trade (MCT) has a primary responsibility on border controls particularly in BCP's and all across Turkish Customs Territory, homeland security, export controls and apprehension of drugs, arms and ammunition, dual use goods and other contrabands. Being one of the four judicial law enforcement agencies in Turkey, pursuant to the Penal Procedures Code numbered 5271, DG Customs Enforcement of the Ministry of Customs and Trade is responsible for combating illicit trade exclusively at border crossing points as the only authority to perform its duties with regard to the anti-smuggling activities and homeland security, and also exclusively and in cooperation with other agencies, if required by the Public Prosecutor or deemed necessary by the administration itself, all across Turkish Customs Territory defined as the territory of the Republic of Turkey which encompasses all Turkish land sovereignty area, the territorial waters, the inland maritime waters and the airspace of Turkey, pursuant to the Turkish Customs Code numbered 4458 which is also compliant with the EU Customs Code.

In accordance with the ongoing efforts since 2009 IPA programming year and long term objectives of MCT, two main areas have been determined with a view to strengthening the administrative and operational capacity of law enforcement units of MCT. First and foremost, since the highest volume of foreign trade is carried out through seaports in Turkey (more than 55% of all Turkish foreign trade) and worldwide (more than 90% of world foreign trade), MCT has concentrated its capacity improvement activities at maritime operations, notably with support of IPA assistance.

Besides concentrated efforts in maritime customs enforcement area, another area determined to be a priority for 2015 programming year have been the enhancement of Customs Enforcement Coordination Center which is located at HQ in Ankara. This center was established in 2003 as an essential component of GUMSIS (Custom Security Systems) Project, subordinated to the DG Customs Enforcement. After Customs HQ building had been moved to its new building in 2013, Centre was deployed on the 8th floor, along with Customs Hotline Office, both having a restricted access with high security level. New venue has a 19 meter video wall and could accommodate maximum 16 officers at a time. As the scope of the customs operations (including Vehicle Tracking System, Vessel Tracking System, BCP CCTV systems and radiation monitoring and alert system) has spread widely throughout Turkish Customs Territory, MCT decided to expand the facility and a new tender was granted for 5 million TL in 2015 in order to enlarge the physical capacity of the

center by extending the venue on the same floor by twice. Besides the operational requirements of MCT, it is regarded as a principal priority to enhance the collaboration with other law enforcement agencies. Therefore, elevated technical and human resources capacity in the Center and the need to be involved in a robust network of coordinated border management necessitate MCT to approve and implement an approach which combines all aspects of an effectively running operational center. Therefore, MCT has identified an urgent need to improve the capacity of Customs Enforcement Control Centre by supporting and reinforcing its personnel with new skills and software programs in order to identify, track and evaluate all kinds of illicit trafficking attempted via different modes of transport.

Overall this action will contribute to achieve the EU overall strategic goal of open and secure borders by increasing the institutional capacity for alignment with EU IBM policy.

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The third area involves *enhancement of institutional capacity of Turkish law enforcement agencies in fight against organized crime*.

Drug and drug addiction is one of the areas which organised crime is most active. In Turkey, TUBİM (Turkish National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction) has been dealing with drugs and drug addiction since 2006. The capacity of the centre was strengthened as a result of EU supported projects and it operates as the Turkish National Contact Point of the European Monitoring Centres of Drugs and Drugs Addictions (EMCDDA), pursuant to the agreement signed in 2007 between Turkey and European Union. The agreement entered into force in 2014. Accordingly, Turkey takes part in the works of the EMCDDA with a full member status.

TUBİM prepares the Turkish Drug Report annually based on data collected from many ministries, governmental and private institutions and organizations, metropolitan municipalities and non-governmental institutions which have authority and responsibility for various dimension of drug issues. The report is officially transmitted to the EMCDDA and submitted to the related institutions. However, data collection and communication of the report need to be improved. In this perspective, the activity entitled “Strengthening the Data Collection Capacity of Turkish National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drugs Addiction (TUBİM)” will address these two shortcomings.

## **RELEVANCE WITH THE IPA II STRATEGY PAPER AND OTHER KEY REFERENCES**

The Home Affairs sub-sector includes alignment activities of many institutions. Main priorities for EU assistance are included in the **IPA II Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey**. Accordingly, the main objective of IPA II assistance under the Home Affairs sub-sector is to advance implementation of the visa liberalisation roadmap by improving Turkey's legal and administrative framework in Home Affairs in line with the EU *acquis* and EU standards.

In line with the main objective, the Action will especially support: (1) improving the legal and administrative infrastructures in the field of migration and asylum in line with EU standards to effectively manage migration flows and (2) achieving substantial progress in implementing institutional reform on integrated border management (IBM) via enhancement of technical and personnel capacity of borders and interagency coordination. (3) Improving police and inter-agency cooperation in the fight against organised crime, both at national and international level

The European Commission also underlines in **the Enlargement Strategy 2014-2015** that the signature of the EU-Turkey readmission agreement on 16 December 2013 in parallel with the start of the visa liberalisation dialogue created a new momentum for EU-Turkey relations. The readmission agreement has entered into force on 1 October 2014, while the first report on Turkey's progress in the framework of the visa liberalisation roadmap published on 20 October 2014. It is important that these two processes move forward. Full and effective implementation vis-à-vis all Member States is crucial.

The **Visa Liberalization Roadmap** identifies the areas where Turkey has to undertake legislative and administrative reforms to establish a secure environment for visa-free travel in line with the Readmission Agreement. The Roadmap addresses Turkey's requirements under the blocks of “document security, migration and border management, public order and security and fundamental rights”.

In accordance with the Visa Liberalisation Road Map-Block 1: Document Security for Passports/travel documents, Identity Cards and breeder documents Turkey should fulfill the following requirements:

- *Continue issuing machine readable biometric travel documents in compliance with ICAO standards and follow ICAO recommended practice, phasing out of any non-ICAO compliant passport, and gradually introducing international passports with biometric data, including photo and fingerprints, in line with the EU standards, especially Council Regulation 2252/2004*
- *Implement appropriate administrative measures ensuring the integrity and security of the personalisation and distribution and validation process, for international passports and other breeder documents*
- *Ensure a high level of security of breeder documents and ID cards and define strict procedures surrounding their application and issuance*

It is stated in the **Turkey Progress Report 2014** that the Positive Agenda, launched in 2012, continues to support and complement accession negotiations with Turkey through enhanced cooperation in a number of areas of joint interest. More high-level contacts between Turkey, the EU and its Member States would further strengthen cooperation. Challenges in the area of justice and home affairs, notably in the field of migration, need to be addressed by enhanced joint efforts. The EU expects the full and effective implementation of Turkey's obligations under the readmission agreement vis-à-vis all Member States.

The Report also stated that in the area of administrative and operational capacity, Turkey continued to increase its customs enforcement capacity, in particular regarding anti-smuggling operations. However, the Report follows that shortcomings remain in the area of duty relief, free zones, surveillance measures, tariff quotas and the requirement to present proof of origin for some goods in free circulation. Due to the increasing number of irregular migrants passing from Turkey to the Aegean islands and for the purpose of improving the capacity of the agencies in charge of border management, it is indicated in the Report that Turkey needs to take concrete steps.

According to the report data collection and analysis in the area of law enforcement needs to be improved. As regards cooperation in the field of drugs, Turkey reports annually to the EMCDDA and continues to participate as an observer in the European information network on drugs and drug addiction (Reitox) meetings for heads of focal points. Although the number of treatment centres has increased to 28, their capacity is still insufficient. Data collection and analysis capacity need to be improved.

**National Action Plan for EU Accession Phase-1 and Phase-2** prepared by Turkish Ministry for EU, have replaced the former -National Program of Turkey for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) (2008). Both Action Plans have been adopted in 2014 and include the following articles as targets;

- *Increasing the capacity of removal centres where irregular migrants may be placed in line with humanitarian standards under administrative detention pending removal*
- *Increasing the capacities of relevant institutions with respect to border security*
- *Increasing the capacity of Turkish Coast Guard Command regarding the fight against irregular seaborne migration and organised crime; increasing the efficiency of cooperation and coordination activities on border security*
- *Strengthening the administrative and technical capacities of units functioning at land and sea borders and border gates*
- *Establishing a modern border security system for the surveillance of land and sea borders*
- *Increasing the crime scene investigation capacity in relevant fields, notably in crime scene photography, mobile criminal laboratories and identification of victims of natural disasters and catastrophes such as fire, earthquake and flood*



- *In line with the objectives of National Policy and Strategy Paper on Drugs (2013-2018), preventing the use of drugs in society and drugs related offenses; diminishing the harms of drugs on society and public health; improving the treatment facilities*

**The 10th National Development Plan** foresees the establishment of an effective monitoring and surveillance system for immigrants, refugees, illegal workers, and transit passengers. Furthermore a cooperation mechanism will be set among institutions providing public security services in order to ensure an integrated and effective system. Internal security is also issued in 10th Development Plan prepared by Ministry of Development. According to the section 2.1.4, it is aimed to strengthen security services and establish a secure business and living environment in Turkey.

With the agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the European Union on the “Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorisation” signed on 16 December 2013 and ratified in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, it is determined to strengthen the co-operation in combat against irregular migration more effectively. Since the agreement is retroactive going back five years from the date the agreement enters into force, in accordance with the subparagraph (3) of Article 2 of the Readmission Agreement signed between Turkey and the EU, irregular migration in this five-year period from and via Turkey to the EU will bring Turkey an additional burden. It means Turkey will be in need to enhance her removal capacity.

Turkey, specifically the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) has given a start for the preparation activities related to the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement implementation. DGMM which is responsible for developing policies and strategies in the field of migration and asylum, has been preparing two national strategy papers and action plans in order to replace Turkey’s National Strategy Papers (2003) and Action Plan (2005) for Asylum and Migration. In the meantime “*the National Action Plan related to the effective implementation of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement*” and “*the Strategy Document and Action Plan on Irregular Migration*” has been adopted on 5 March 2015. Enhancing the removal capacity of Turkey, establishment of the liaison offices and trainings of the personnel on the purpose of detection of the forged documents of entry and exit such as travel documents, passports, visas, National ID Cards and etc., are priorities within the Action Plans.

**National Action Plan towards the Implementation of Turkey’s Integrated Border Management Strategy** (2006) foresees the establishment of an integrated border management system in line with EU standards and to perform duties related to security of the borders.. It sets priorities in the short and medium term but long term priorities as well. Short and medium term targets focus on improving technical and administrative capacity of border institutions till the establishment of the single border Agency, preparation of a draft law on border security, establishment of a civilian single border agency responsible from border control activities and other duties. Long term targets are related with institutionalization of border agency, i.e deliverance of personnel and equipment, taking over border areas and border crossing points from other related authorities, transfer of duties. At the moment, Turkey has been trying to achieve short and medium termed targets. With complete and ongoing projects capacity enhancement of border related institutions have been enhanced. This fact has served to achieve short and medium term targets. Regarding establishment of civilian Border Security Agency, draft law has been prepared and reviews of related institutions have been taken. However, due to the current situation in Syria and threats on Syrian border, the process is proceeding delicately.

In the **Turkish Coast Guard Command Strategic Plan (2015-19)** increasing the search and rescue operational capacity in the sea and improving the logistical, technical and technological infrastructure layed out as strategic targets:

Strategic Target 3

- 2. Realisation of Search and Rescue Boats Project (20-24 item)
- 6. Reformation of system and equipment regarding the search and rescue activities in the sea.
- 12. Improving the cooperation with the other national or international institutions in the field of search and rescue in the sea.

#### Strategic Target 8.

- Realisation of the Coastal Surveillance Radar System

In the **Strategic Plan of The Ministry of Customs and Trade (2013-2017)**, anti-smuggling has been given a specific importance in the sense that “To check and control the goods in an efficient, easy and fast way”, “To carry out customs controls based on risk analysis” and “To take necessary administrative and structural measures for an efficient fight against smuggling” are listed among the main goals of the Ministry. Besides, the Strategic Plan indicated border management has been an essential field in the cooperation and coordination with other Ministries, administrations and institutions. Specifically, the priority has been elaborated as “Establishment of National Coordination Centre, Joint Intelligence Information System and Risk Analysis Sub-Unit within the framework of Integrated Border Management”.

**National Strategy (2010-2015) and its Action Plan (2010-2013) on Fight against Organised Crime** are adopted in 2013. The strategy and its action plan aims to enhance inter-agency cooperation and to strengthen the capacity of the relevant institutions at national and international levels to reduce organized crime. The Action Plan has 21 strategic targets including various sub-activities with foreseen timelines and related coordinator institutions. Activity 7.2 regulates the improvement the capacity of forensic laboratories and establishment of additional laboratories to the system. The activities under the field of fight against organised crime focus on capacity building activities for expert personnel on advanced level examination methods.

In fight against **Drug and Drug Addiction**, the second National Policy and Strategy Document on Drugs (2013 – 2018) and the third National Action Plan on Drugs (2013 – 2015) were approved by the Prime Ministry Ratification dated 02.09.2013. Under the fourth title “Data Collection, Research, Evaluation”, it is aimed to “improve the national data collection on drugs in Turkey and developing effective strategies to fight against drugs with a better understanding of the drug problem on the basis of scientific, measurable and comparable data”.

#### SECTOR APPROACH ASSESSMENT

The Home Affairs sub-sector is a wide ranging sector and cross-cutting crucial issues such as migration, border management and organised crimes. **The Ministry of Interior** is the lead institution of the sub-sector with its affiliated bodies and central institutions. The MoI has been responsible from the overall coordination of the sub-sector for the priority areas determined in *Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey*.

The Department of EU Affairs and Foreign Relations under the MoI has been responsible for the overall coordination and programming of the sub-sector.<sup>1</sup> The department is a central and a civilian body staffed with EU experts and administrative personnel under MoI. Programming activities have been coordinated by the lead institution since 2014. *Technical Level Working Groups* have been established for the revision of this document. In parallel with the programming studies for 2015-2017 periods, accreditation preparations and need assessments for the new lead institutions are ongoing. The duties of the new accredited bodies regarding programming, monitoring and coordination will be determined following the approval of the draft Circular of the Prime Ministry for the regulation of IPA-II funds from EU.

Key institutions which mainly implement projects in this sub-sector are: DG of Migration Management (MoI), Border Management Department of MoI, Turkish National Police (TNP), TNP-TUBIM Turkish General Staff, Gendarmerie General Command (GGC), Turkish Coast Guard (TUCG), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality (MoI), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Ministry of Customs and Trade (MCT).

The institutions take in part in three different priority areas. Each priority area has a main National Strategy and Action Plan that is coordinated and monitored by a mandate institution. On the other hand several strategies and related action plans mentioned before will shape these priority areas under the sub-sector.

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<sup>1</sup> Following the Entrustment of Budget Implementation Task for Home Affairs Sub-sector to MoI, an IPA Unit will be officially established and responsible for programming and monitoring & evaluation of the activities. The process is ongoing.

**In the area of Migration and Asylum**, DGMM is the main authorized institution to implement migration policies of Turkey and coordinate migration related issues in Turkey according to the Law on Foreigners and International Protection.

According to the law, the DGMM is responsible for the implementation of the migration policies and strategies, ensuring coordination among relevant agencies and organizations and carrying out functions and actions related to the foreigners' entry into, stay in and exit from Turkey as well as their removal, international protection, temporary protection and fight against human trafficking as well as the protection of victims. In 2014, a protocol was signed between the DGMM and the Turkish National Police (TNP), to ensure a smooth transfer of tasks and responsibilities. DGMM took over all roles and responsibilities in the provinces from TNP on 18 May 2015. DGMM have appointed its own personnel to the provinces and these personnel should be trained in order to do their tasks effectively. While at central level the DGMM's structures started to operate immediately, handover across the country will be more gradual.

**In the area of Integrated Border Management**, Directorate General for Provincial Administration (Border Management Department) will be the main authorized institution under MoI. The draft Border Security law has been prepared; however due to the problems arising from absence of an authority and confusions in the neighbouring countries, it is not reasonable to replace Land Forces Command, responsible from border surveillance activities, with the civilian border security agency. Turkey has not refrained from establishing a civilian border security agency. As mentioned above, adoption of this law has been set as a target in the "National Action Plan for EU Accession Phase – II" prepared by the Ministry of EU Affairs in 2014. Despite this pending law on Border Security, current strategies and plans contribute EU alignment activities in this field within the contribution of related institutions and Ministries

Border Management Bureau in MoI had undertaken the main role in ensuring close cooperation and coordination among relevant bodies to enable effective border management. The Bureau has been affiliated under DG Provincial Administration with the Ministerial consent dated 20.03.2015 and become a Department with Ministerial Consent dated 27.04.2015. The final aim of this reorganization is still establishment of specialized, civilian and professional Border Security Organization.

As a complementary issue of IBM and a key actor in safeguarding exterior borders of EU, Ministry of Customs & Trade (MCT) has a primary responsibility on border controls particularly in BCP's and all across Turkish Customs Territory, homeland security, export controls and apprehension of drugs, arms and ammunition, dual use goods and other contrabands. Being one of the four judicial law enforcement agencies in Turkey, DG Customs Enforcement of the Ministry of Customs and Trade is responsible for combating illicit trade exclusively at border crossing points as the only authority to perform its duties with regard to the anti-smuggling activities and homeland security, and also exclusively and in cooperation with other agencies, if required by the Public Prosecutor or deemed necessary by the administration itself, all across Turkish Customs Territory defined as the territory of the Republic of Turkey

**In the area of Fight against Organized Crime**, the Department of Smuggling, Intelligence, Operations and Information Gathering of MoI is responsible from overall coordination of "the Strategy on Fight against Crime and its Action Plan (2013-2015)". The strategy and its action plan will be expired in the end of 2015. *The Monitoring and Evaluation Board* for the strategy and its action plan (EPIDEK in Turkish) regularly meets with relevant institutions and stakeholders to evaluate the progress. The last meeting was held on 29 April and the revision decision of the plan for the following years was taken. Preparation activities will be started and continued till the end of 2015.

The stakeholders in this sub-sector are; Ministry for EU Affairs, Ministry of Justice, High Council for Judges and Public Prosecutors, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Health, Human Rights Institutions of Turkey, Ombudsman Institution of Turkey, Undersecretariat of Public Order and Security and Justice Academy of Turkey.

Other relevant institutions and stakeholders to be involved are; UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, ICMPD, FRONTEX, EAPSO, EUROPOL, EMCDDA as well as relevant national and international NGO's for instance in the field of migration.

Sector coordination:

The conceptual change in the management of IPA funds shows the importance of establishing effective coordination mechanisms per sectors. The current stage of the preparations regarding programming studies are continuing in tandem with the preparations for the establishment of coordination and monitoring mechanisms.

In the current stage the coordination mechanisms can be divided as *policy level coordination* and *technical level coordination* for the Home Affairs sub-sector. The main mechanism for the determination and monitoring of the policies at the high political level is the Reform Action Group (RAG). The RAG will be supporting comprehensive reform initiatives as a strong platform. The RAG, established on this platform, will no longer just monitor the political reforms, but it will also take on an active role in the whole cycle of the reform agenda contributing to the preparation, adoption and implementation phases. The last meeting of the RAG, consisting of the Minister for European Union and Chief Negotiator, Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior, was held in Ankara on 20 February 2015. The activities are implemented under the Home Affairs sub-sector will mainly be related with the outputs of this high level mechanism.

The second coordination mechanism is ongoing at the technical level. As per the determined priority areas of the sub-sector *Technical Level Working Groups* are established. At the preparation phase of the IPA-II term for the Home Affairs sub-sector, Turkish authorities were in full cooperation with EU Commission and EU Delegation. Several preparatory meetings were organised under the presidency of MoI and Ministry for EU Affairs. The priorities of the sub-sector were determined and planned activities were discussed within the participation of key institutions and stakeholders in 2014. As an output of these programming meetings the Home Affairs Action Document for 2014 was completed including 9 activities to be started in the next two years. Following the commencement of preparations for 2015 Action Document the *Technical Level Working Groups* were reshaped in line with three different priority areas. Each working group has different institutions and focus on specific issues. Working Groups were organised under the presidency of MoI but key institutions such as DGMM have an important coordination roles from national level strategic documents and action plans.

In migration and asylum related issues, a ***Migration Policies Board*** operates under the chairmanship of the Minister of Interior and comprises the undersecretaries of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Ministry for European Union, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Transport, Maritime and Communications as well as the President of the Presidency of the Turks Abroad and Related Communities and the Director General for Migration Management. The Board shall convene at least once a year upon the call of the Chairman. The Board shall determine Turkey's migration policies and strategies and follow up on their implementation; develop strategy documents as well as programme and implementation documents on migration; identify methods and measures to be employed in case of a mass influx; determine principles and procedures concerning foreigners to be admitted en mass to Turkey on humanitarian grounds, as well as the entry into and stay of such foreigners in Turkey; determine principles concerning the foreign labour force needed in Turkey, in line with the suggestions of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, as well as the foreign seasonal workers to be employed in agriculture, pursuant to views of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock; determine conditions of the long-term residence permits to be issued to foreigners; determine framework for effective cooperation in the field of migration with foreign countries and international organisations and the relevant studies in this field; make decisions to ensure coordination among public institutions and agencies working in the field of migration. The first meeting of the Board is planned to be held in the first half of 2015.

DGMM is the responsible authority for providing coordination among the relevant institutions. Necessary meetings were also held with the participation of the essential institutions in the coordination of the DGMM.

Besides the **Coordination Board for Fight against Irregular Migration** has been established in accordance to the article of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection. The **Coordination Board for Fight against Irregular Migration** is chaired by the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior or the Deputy Undersecretary to be assigned by the Undersecretary, shall consist of representatives from General Staff, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Under-secretariat of the National Intelligence Agency, the DGMM and the relevant law enforcement units that are represented at least at the

level of head of department. Its monitoring role is planning and monitoring the implementation of legislation preparation and enforcement works in the fight against irregular migration.

Regarding the Syrian Crisis DGMM has started to prepare a National Action Programme for Syrians under Temporary Protection with the participation of the Turkish Prime Ministry's Disaster Management Agency (AFAD), Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Family and Social Policies. The Action Programme will consist of the current, mid-term and long-term needs of the Ministries.

*Department of Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking* under DGMM is responsible for carrying out actions related to combat against human trafficking and protection of victims. The Department has the authority to implement projects related to the protection of victims and combat against human trafficking. Besides, the department shall establish, operate and outsource the operation of hotlines for victims of human trafficking. "The Directive on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protection its Victims" is under preparation. Moreover, a ministry ordinance on regulating the implementation of the operations related to the combat against human trafficking has been published on 8<sup>th</sup> April 2014 as an annex to the 2006/74 Turkish National Police Circular.

In the area of integrated border management, ***Integrated Border Management Coordination Board*** was established in 2010 under the Chairmanship of the Undersecretariat of the Ministry of Interior. In the meeting of the Coordination Board which was held on 10 August 2011, "Working Procedures and Principles of Coordination Board" and "The Protocol on Procedures and Principles of Inter-agency Cooperation on Integrated Border Management" have been adopted. In the meeting on 2012 a working group on "Integrated Border Management National Coordination Center and Common Risk Analysis Center" has been formed. However, the mentioned working group has not come together. Directorate General for Provincial Administration has been planning to reactivate the Board after the Border Management Bureau's reorganisation.

The Board is responsible for developing strategies and policies for the attainment of the objectives listed in relevant national and international documents such as the *National Programme for the Adoption of the EU Acquis*. Decisions of the Reform Action Group, Accession Partnership Documents and Progress Reports; monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the measures to be taken by public institutions and organizations and ensuring high-level coordination and cooperation.

Furthermore, ***Monitoring and Evaluation Board of Fight against Organized Crime Action Plan*** (EPIDEK in Turkish) regularly meets with relevant institutions and stakeholders to evaluate the progress in accordance with the Action Plan. Department Of Smuggling, Intelligence, Operations and Information Gathering (KIHBI in Turkish) under the Ministry of Interior coordinates activities among Turkish National Police, General Command of Gendarmerie, Coast Guard Command and Directorate General of Customs Enforcement in the fight against smuggling and other related organized crimes. The Board shall convene at least once a year within the participation of relevant institutions. The last meeting was held on April 2014 and the next meeting is foreseen to be held in April 2015. The strategy and its action plan will be revised till the end of 2015.

As for the whole sub-sector different level of coordination mechanisms will be reorganised after the finalisation of current legislation preparations. SWOT analysis and need assessments are planning to be implemented following the approval of 2015 Action Document.

#### Donor coordination

Over the last ten years various projects were implemented with the support of **donor institutions**. United Kingdom, Netherland (MATRA Funds) and Sweden (SIDA) are the prominent EU Member States that have donor role in the Home Affairs sub-sector. Other countries and organisations that are actively cooperating with DGMM are Norway, Switzerland, IOM and UNHCR. As lead institution, Ministry of Interior will be increasingly take on the coordination of identification and programming procedures of proposals that have common objectives. To prevent duplications of similar activities donor coordination meetings will be arranged. During these meetings projects that are in the stage of identification could be reviewed and compared with other cross cutting thematic fields.

In the field of border management, there have been previously completed projects supported by different donors such as United Kingdom, Netherland (MATRA) and IOM. These activities aimed at providing technical support and capacity building to Border Management agencies; enhancing the risk analysis capability of National IBM task force; enhancing the capacity of border security units in the field of combating forged travel documents. Moreover, within the years 2014-2015 some other projects are also planned to be implemented with the support of United Kingdom which aim at strengthening the capacity on forgery detection and enhancing flow of information on irregular migration.” In the future similar activities are expected to be maintained with the support of above-mentioned/other donors and Border Management Department will continue to take over the duty of coordination in this field.

Lastly in the field of the fight against organised crimes various bilateral cooperation projects were implemented and ongoing. Turkish National Police and Gendarmerie General Command implemented / are implementing projects within the support of MATRA and UN funds. The projects mainly focus on to improve cooperation among law enforcement institutions on the fight against drugs, prevention of radicalism, prevention of cyber-crimes.

#### Mid-term budgetary perspectives

Turkey has a multi-annual budgeting system which is defined in the Public Financial Management and Control (PFMC) Law no.5018. The law requires the annually preparation of the Medium Term Programme (MTP) Moreover, Medium Term Fiscal Plans (MTFP) is developed by Ministry of Finance in line with Medium Term Program. By this law, it is aimed to ensure that the public institutions develop their own strategic plans and budget on the basis of their performance programs prepared in line with the national plans.

Public institutions prepare their institutional budget proposals based on figures, principles, targets and appropriation ceilings determined in the MTP and MTFP. Institutional discretion and flexibility have been enhanced by allowing agencies to transfer appropriations among their relevant budget items. To improve allocative and operational efficiency in budgeting, strategic planning and performance based budgeting were introduced.

### **LESSONS LEARNED AND LINK TO PREVIOUS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

#### **In the field of migration and asylum:**

Staff from TNP who have experience in EU projects has been assigned to DGMM in order to implement the projects more effectively.

Other important improvements in the field of migration management are establishment of “Reception Centres for Asylum Seekers and Refugees” (IPA 2007) and “Establishment of Removal Centres for Illegal Migrants” (IPA 2010) investment projects were combined in order to implement activities properly. 6 Reception and 1 Removal centre will be established within the investment part of the project. The constructions have started on 2012 and will be finished by end 2015. A lot of expertise and know-how gained in this project which will mitigate the possible problems in the future projects. The experts assigned to the Construction of Removal Centres for the Effective Implementation of the EU – Turkey Readmission Agreement have a broad experience on the subject and are capable to react in every circumstance.

In addition other projects on/going and to be implemented in the short term are as follows:

- “Protection of the Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings”,
- “Strengthening the National Asylum Decision-Making Procedures”
- “Development of Protection Strategies for Persons in Need of International Protection in the Urban Context”
- “Assisted “Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Irregular Migrants in Turkey through Strengthening and Developing a National AVRR Mechanism”

#### **In the field of integrated border management:**

For the first Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTD) project, a joint executive committee had been established by the Turkish National Police (TNP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the National Mint Authority. The project have reached a mature state with high-level ownership by the then Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmet Davutoğlu and the then Minister of Interior Beşir Atalay facilitated the process. The current system became operational in June 2010.

Since then, despite a number of endeavours aimed at upgrading the security features of the passports, the undertaking has been modestly generative. Vis-à-vis the ever progressing technology, it has not been possible to carry out the plan through and through with pace of the latest know-how.

Taking stock of the abovementioned experience and keeping the required security features in consideration, it has been deemed presumably viable to execute the procurement and finalize the process of purchasing the necessary items/services in a circumstantial course of action.

Turkish authorities has been accumulated substantial experience within the ambit of e-Passport production and personalisation during the last 5 years. It has been established that manual and labour-intensive personalisation and paper-based ID pages have brought together a high ratio of wastage.

Thanks to some of the previously conducted projects awareness regarding integrated border management concept has been raised. Technical equipment was provided to institutions related with border management (Land Forces Command, Gendarmerie General Command, Turkish National Police and Coast Guard Command), moreover training programs were realized for border staff from relevant institutions. Thus, institutional capacity has been increased. Ongoing projects, which include procurement of technical equipment and training programs, have already been serving the same goal.

In the long-run “Increasing Border Surveillance Capacity at Turkey's Eastern Borders Phase” project will be complementary to the previously accepted “Increasing Border Surveillance Capacity at borders between Turkey-Greece Borders Phase 1”, “Increasing Border Surveillance Capacity at borders between Turkey-EU Phase 2”.

As previously mentioned with all these projects and national funded "Coastal Radar Surveillance System" of Turkish Coast Guard Command it is targeted that all green and blue borders will be covered with modern border surveillance systems and all data will be collected in a single centre.

Having a dedicated project team, specialised in project management and responsible for the preparation, implementation and ensuring the sustainability of the IPA projects since 2003 programming year, DG Customs Enforcement’s Projects and Technical Systems Department cannot be said to have had significant problems that would risk the successful implementation of the projects. The problems faced during the implementation phase have been eliminated through lessons-learned and experience.

Starting with the twinning project in close collaboration with UK Border Agency and German Customs Administration and procurement of 10 patrol boats within the framework of 2009 IPA project. These two projects brought about new strategy, structure and opportunities for MCT, which resulted in the establishment of maritime units for vessel and container search, and a dedicated unit for maritime affairs at HQ and a special directorate named Istanbul Anti-Smuggling and Intelligence Customs Enforcement Directorate located at Haydarpasa Seaport of Istanbul. Furthermore, a twinning project titled “Improving the maritime customs surveillance capacity and operational procedures of Ministry of Customs and Trade-DG Customs Enforcement” and numbered “TR 13 IB JH 06” has been issued by the European Commission as a twinning call for proposals. As a decisive continuation of these two primary projects combined with the endeavors of MCT, it has been determined as a priority to support and enhance the container control capacity of DG Customs Enforcement.

With the procurement of boats and thermal cameras under the IBM Project Phase I and II, TUCG has increased its fighting capacity against the irregular migration activities that has risen especially after the Syrian Crisis in the Aegean Sea. Up to today, 1.205 migrants have been apprehended in 51 incidents with the boats procured through the EU funds. Even though the procurement components (boats and cameras) were

enough for the analysis of the year 2008 (IPA-1 projects), TUCG needs to increase its capacity of combating irregular migration according to new situation.

**In the field of fight against organised crime:**

During the last ten years many projects were implemented in the field of fight against organised crime. Turkish National Police, Gendarmerie General Command were the main beneficiaries of those projects between 2002-2013. Institutional capacity building activities were focused on activities regarding the fight against drugs and drug abuse, money laundering, human trafficking and forensics that are related with Chapter 24.

The activity "Strengthening the Data Collection Capacity of Turkish National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction" will contribute the previous projects that were carried out by TUBİM. As it is mentioned in previous sections of the document TUBİM annually prepares "Turkish Drug Report". The data which is required for the report is not qualified and data collection methods are not sufficient. The Activity will contribute to increase existing data collection capacities of the related institutions under the coordination of TUBİM.



## 2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

### LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	
To advance implementation of visa liberalisation road map by improving Turkey's legal and administrative framework in Home Affairs in line with the EU acquis and EU standards.	Progress made towards meeting accession criteria	DG NEAR – Progress report	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>To improve asylum and migration management in line with the EU standards and best practices</p> <p>To improve integrated border management</p> <p>To enhance fight against organised crime</p>	<p>Hosting capacity of irregular migrants in removal centres in Turkey</p> <p>Number of Syrians receiving assistance</p> <p>Percentage of length of borders covered by modern border surveillance system</p> <p>Time response of Turkish Coast Guards in relation to irregular migration events at sea</p> <p>Quality of reporting on drugs and drugs addiction</p>	<p>DG NEAR – Progress report</p> <p>Reform Action Group's Meeting Reports / Minutes</p> <p>Administrative Reports of Public Institutions in Turkey</p> <p>IOM Quick Statistics</p> <p>FRONTEX Reports</p> <p>EUROSTAT Reports</p> <p>EUROPOL Reports</p> <p>ECMDDA reports</p>	Continued Government and EU commitment towards Turkey's accession
RESULTS	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS

<p><b>Result 1:</b> 6 removal centres established and well-functioning.</p> <p><b>Result 2:</b> Liaison offices to be used as the contact point for the implementation of the EU –Turkey Readmission Agreement are refurbished.</p> <p><b>Result 3:</b> Turkish e-Passports are able to feature improved security specifications and the production phases involved latest technology causing lower potential damage to the environment.</p>	<p>Number of removal centres co-financed by the EU and functioning in line with international standards.</p> <p>Corresponding hosting capacity for irregular migrants in removal centres in Turkey.</p> <p>Number of the offices refurbished.</p> <p>Number of the personalised e-Passports</p> <p>E-Passports wastage rate</p> <p>Drop rate of e-Passports fraud attempts(Get caught at Turkish borders)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DG NEAR – Progress report</li> <li>- Statistical Records of TUIK</li> <li>- Statistical records of DGMM</li> <li>- Statistical records of TNP</li> <li>- Statistical records of the General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality(MoI)</li> <li>- Statistical Reports of public institutions</li> <li>- Project Reports</li> <li>- Regular reports to be produced by UNHCR, IOM</li> <li>- FRONTEX Reports</li> <li>- Interim and final evaluation reports</li> <li>-USER reports</li> <li>- EMCDDA reports</li> <li>- TUBIM reports</li> <li>- EU Trust Fund for Syria reports</li> </ul>	<p>Stakeholder dedication to participate and corporate throughout process.</p>
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<p><b>Result 4:</b> Institutional capacity and operational know-how in terms of border surveillance and fight against irregular migration at Turkish –Iran Borders has been improved.</p> <p><b>Result 5:</b> Customs operational capacity strengthened and surveillance capacity expanded within maritime jurisdiction areas and along coastline.</p> <p><b>Result 6:</b> Administrative, operational and technical capacity and structure of Customs Enforcement Coordination Centre strengthened.</p> <p><b>Result 7:</b> Ensure deterrence by strengthening operational capacity and expand surveillance capacity within maritime jurisdiction areas and along coastline Operational capacity strengthened and surveillance capacity expanded within maritime jurisdiction areas and along coastline.</p> <p><b>Result 8:</b> Data Collection Capacity of TUBIM and related institutions increased and early warning system strengthened.</p>	<p>Km of border area coverage by modernised surveillance at Eastern borders. Number of border surveillance staff trained.</p> <p>Number of Container Control Teams established Number of Backscatter Vans deployed at container ports Number of seizure cases of illicit drug trafficking using rip-off method at seaports</p> <p>Cases detected by using intelligence and targeting software programme, smuggling database and data mining software programme Number of officers working at Customs Enforcement Control Centre</p> <p>TUCG Command MORAD units in service TUCG Command SFRB units in service</p>	<p>- DG NEAR – Progress report - Statistical Reports of public institutions - FRONTEX Reports - Project Reports - Interim and final evaluation reports - Statistical records of TNP - Statistical records of General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality(MoI) -MCT Reports - Project Reports - Interim and final evaluation reports -TUCG Reports</p>	
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<p><b>Result 9:</b> Mitigating the Impact of Syrians Crisis in Turkey</p>	<p>Percentage of the data provided for the EMCDDA standard table Period of legislative control of NPS seen for the 1<sup>st</sup> time by the early warning system</p> <p>Number of projects supported</p>	<p>Turkish Drug Report -Annual Report of EMCDDA -EMCDDA, UNODC, SELEC and INCB standard tables and questionnaires - Project Reports</p>	
ACTIVITIES	MEANS	OVERALL COST	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>Activity 1:</b> Construction of Removal Centres for the Effective Implementation of the EU – Turkey Readmission Agreement 6 removal centres will be established in Adana, Kütahya, Mardin, Niğde, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak with 400 people accommodation capacity for each centre</p> <p><b>Activity 2:</b> Refurbishment of Liaison Offices and Guest Houses for the Readmission of the 3rd Country Nationals for the Effective Implementation of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement Refurbishing 4 liaison offices to be used as the contact point for the implementation of the EU RA</p>	<p>Works-Service (TA for supervision of the removal centres)</p> <p>Supply-Works</p> <p>Supply</p>	<p><b>Total Budget : €144.783.961</b></p> <p><b>EU Contribution:€125.883.961</b></p>	<p>Stakeholder dedication to participate and corporate throughout process.</p> <p>Continued commitment to the EU accession process.</p>

<p><b>Activity 3:</b> Second Generation Turkish e-Passport Procurement of e-Passport booklets, e-Passport personalisation equipment</p> <p><b>Activity 4:</b> Increasing Border Surveillance Capacity at Turkey's Eastern Borders Phase I Modernisation of surveillance at eastern land borders through supply of relevant equipment; Implementation of training activities, on border management and migration topics, for (indicatively) 800 Land Forces staff.</p> <p><b>Activity 5:</b> Improving the Container Control Capacity of Customs Enforcement Procurement of 5 Backscatter Van</p> <p><b>Activity 6:</b> Improving the Capacity of Customs Enforcement Coordination Centre  Targeting at different modes of transport – sea, land, air, rail and postal; Open-source intelligence training; installing intelligence and targeting software, Smuggling database, Data mining software;</p> <p><b>Activity 7:</b> Enhancing the Capacity of Turkish Coast Guard Command on Fighting Against Irregular Immigration and Organised Crime by Sea Procurement of 20 small type of Fast Response Boats Procurement of 6 Mobile Radar Systems The delivery of the systems</p> <p><b>Activity 8:</b> Strengthening the Data Collection Capacity of Turkish National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drugs Addiction (TUBIM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of current legislation regarding the National Drug Data Collection System, determination of technical specification of the data pool and preparation of the new legal framework.</li> <li>• Creation of TUBIM's Instant Data Collection System</li> </ul>	<p>Supply-Service</p> <p>Supply –Twinning Light</p> <p>Service- Twinning Light</p> <p>Supply (1) &amp; Supply (2)</p> <p>Supply-Twinning</p>		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of the Data Collection capacity of the institutions that provide data</li> <li>• Improvement of Early Warning System</li> <li>• Improvement of the technical capacity for data collection by the determination and supply of required hardware and software.</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 9:</b> Contribution to EU Trust Fund for Syria</p> <p>The projects supported through the EU Trust Fund for Syria will support Turkey's effort in hosting Syrians fleeing crisis.</p>	<p>Contribution in centralised management</p>		

## **ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION**

### **Migration and asylum:**

#### **Activity 1- Construction of Removal Centres for the Effective Implementation of the EU – Turkey Readmission Agreement:**

Within the scope of this activity six removal centres will be established at the locations where irregular migration flows are intense.

Establishment of the removal centres project will help to achieve a better capacity to cope with illegal migration via establishing six removal centres and developing standards for their management as well as addressing overall needs for legislative and administrative alignment with the EU *acquis* and best practices. Those removal centres are going to be taken as models for further ones to be established.

The centres will be 400 persons capacity (400 each centre). Terms of Reference (ToR) has been prepared and sent to CFCU in order to make feasibility studies, site surveys, drawings, technical specifications and the tender dossier. The tender procedure has been started for ToR and the works will be finished before the tendering process of the 6 centres. The design and construction of the removal centres and respective facilities will be developed by taking into account the best practices identified by EU Member States in the field.

The supplies for the centres will be offered to the upcoming IPA Programming Years according to the works timeline of the centres.

The centres will be in Adana (74.000 m<sup>2</sup>), Kütahya (20.000 M<sup>2</sup>), Mardin (8000 m<sup>2</sup>), Niğde (40.000 m<sup>2</sup>) Şanlıurfa (50.000 m<sup>2</sup>) and Şırnak (20.000 m<sup>2</sup>) provinces which are allocated to DGMM. There are two reserve provinces (Aksaray and Çankırı) as well for any circumstances. Geographical location, numbers of irregular migrants apprehended in surrounding provinces as well as the distribution of currently available removal centers have been taken into consideration while choosing the provinces where removal centers will be built.

#### **Activity 2- Refurbishment of Liaison Offices and Guest Houses for the Readmission of the 3rd Country Nationals for the Effective Implementation of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement:**

The activity aims to refurbish 4 liaison offices for the readmitted 3rd country nationals within the scope of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement in Edirne and Kırklareli land borders and at İzmir and Ankara international airports.

According to the Readmission Agreement Article 12 “Transfer Modalities and Modes of Transportation” paragraph (2) Article 14 “Transit Principles” paragraph (2) and Article 20 “Implementing Protocols” paragraph (b) refers to establish a liaison office. Therefore, setting up contact points namely liaison offices for the readmitted third country nationals is crucial. Moreover, DGMM will not use the premises of TNP which are more like detention centres. Instead, DGMM will refurbish some of these points as liaison offices for readmitted persons in order to accommodate them in proper places during interviews, contacts with related consulates, and collection of documents until their transfer to the removal centre or country of origin is realized. Aforementioned liaison offices are intended to be established in Edirne and Kırklareli cities at the Turkish land borders with Bulgaria and Greece and Turkish air borders at Ankara and İzmir airports.

The liaison offices will only be for short stays of the readmitted third country nationals (maximum 2 days) and will be maximum for 5 persons until their documental issues are handled. Refurbishment of liaison offices will be a practical solution for readmission issues. Experts on readmission agreement and readmission issues from DGMM will work in these liaison offices. The cities (land borders) and airports (İzmir and Ankara) have been chosen according to the irregular migration density. The liaison offices will be based on the İstanbul Airport liaison office which is funded and established by the national budget.

The activity composes of the following component:

1. Refurbishing 4 liaison offices to be used as the contact point for the implementation of the EU RA

**Activity 9- Mitigating the Impact of Syrian Crisis in Turkey through a contribution to the EU Trust Fund for Syria:**

Within the scope of the Activity the amount of 6.943.961 € will be contributed to the EU Trust Fund in order to provide assistance in Turkey to Syrians fleeing crisis in Syria.

**Integrated border management:**

**Activity 3- Second Generation Turkish e-Passport:**

With the Second Generation e-Passport Project, the 2010's methods of production are set to be upgraded and the new e-Passports will feature security specifications in line with the EU standards.

When the new generation of e-Passports Biometrical data will be available for storing and the new passports will contain features compatible with the requirements or standards set by the EU.

The transition to the industrial production and the software-supported personalisation coupled by ID pages printed will significantly reduce the wastage in print and profoundly diminish the amount of waste material diffused to nature.

At the initial phase, latest methods of biometrical data storage will be introduced to the passports, resulting a significant increase in the security features.

Henceforth, with the improved personalisation methods, the current ratio of loss (15 to 20 percent) and wastage will decrease gradually to 5 and 1 percent.

The Activity consists of two components:

Component 1: Supply of blank Passports

Component 2: Supply of Industrial Passport Manufacturing Machines

**Activity 4- Increasing Border Surveillance Capacity at Turkey's Eastern Borders Phase I:**

This activity aims to support border security and surveillance through modernization of border surveillance system at Turkey's eastern borders and contribute to the prevention of illegal migration, human trafficking, cross-border crimes, and smuggling and to ensure further development and implementation of border management and standards in line with EU's IBM policies and strategies.

Equipment such as border post command control centres, stationary surveillance units, thermal cameras, radars, wireless sensor networks, energy and communication networking system are foreseen to be procured.

All equipment supplied under this project will be transferred to civilian Border Security Agency, to be established under Ministry of Interior. Besides, "Socioeconomic Development through Demining and Increasing the Border Surveillance Capacity at the Eastern Borders of Turkey Phase 1 and Phase 2" projects have been accepted in IPA 2011 and IPA 2012 Programmes. Under the supply components of the above-mentioned projects, surveillance vehicles with modern equipment will be provided for border surveillance activities. However, to secure the Turkish-Iran border, further improvements are needed in certain areas, including through the establishment of more adequate infrastructure and a more extensive use of surveillance equipment, in particular electronic means, mobile and fixed thermal cameras and other sensor systems. This activity will be complementary to these projects.

Moreover SEI funds will be utilized for the preparation of Technical Specifications Documents and Market Survey.

Enhancement of institutional capacity of border surveillance staff will be realized through training programs specified for staff in charge of border surveillance activities. The activities to be undertaken within the institution building component will build on the training model and curriculum developed under previous



EU-funded border surveillance projects such as the IPA 2013 and IPA 2014 “Increasing Border Surveillance Capacity” at Western borders.

Indicatively 800 staff of border guards working on the procedures and practices regarding irregular migration shall be trained. It is targeted to improve the capacity to deal with apprehension of irregular migrants/smugglers at the borders and deliverance of them to the relevant authorities. In this context, although the final end is to harmonize the procedures with the EU standards, the operation is aiming to develop and understanding with respect to the more general framework, pertaining the international law and practices to combat this global phenomenon with vision as a "law enforcement authority" but not military.

#### **Activity 5 Improving the Container Control Capacity of Customs Enforcement:**

This activity foresees implementation of two contracts in order to support and enhance the container control capacity of DG Customs Enforcement. In this regard, a twinning light contract comprised of three components which are “Training”, “Targeting” and “Searching”, and a supply contract comprised of the procurement of five (5) backscatter vans are the main elements of the activity.

##### **By means of a twinning light contract:**

- Customs personnel improve their control and detection capacity with respect to different types of containers.
- Customs personnel are specialized in different types of container seals in such a way to be able to reveal a case of illicit trafficking resulting from seal manipulation.
- Container control teams are established.
- Sufficient numbers of personnel are trained as trainers in order to inform the container control teams on a regular basis and according to changing trends in smuggling making use of containers.
- Risk profiles are generated with respect to the country of origin, type of goods, type of containers and possibility of an organized crime, i.e., rip on/rip off.
- Database and intelligence capacity is improved with regard to container tracking systems.

##### **By means of a supply contract:**

- 5 Backscatter vans are provided and distributed to the seaports with highest volume of container control.
- Customs controls are carried out faster and more efficiently at the seaports.

#### **Activity 6- Improving the Capacity of Customs Enforcement Coordination Centre:**

In this regard, a twinning light contract comprised of two components which are “Targeting at different modes of transport – sea, land, air, rail and postal” and “Open-source intelligence training”, and a service contract comprised of three components which are “Intelligence and targeting software”, “Smuggling database” and “Data mining software” are the main elements of the activity.

##### **By means of a twinning light contract:**

1. All different modes of transport would be taken into consideration in addition to the existing control mechanisms for land customs offices and transit itineraries, and seaports and territorial waters.
2. Intelligence capacity would be supplemented with the initiation of open source intelligence assessment.

##### **By means of a service contract:**

1. A data mining tool and/or program in order to process all the relevant data from sources such as Customs Data Warehouse, Anti-Smuggling Database and Vehicle Tracking System would be developed.

2. New data mining function would be developed and hence support future customs control software programs and all kinds of communication means.
3. Anti-Smuggling Database would be revised and renewed, and consequently would be integrated into the data-mining process and program.
4. Monitoring of the real-time data would be converted to a more comprehensive system which would lead to the further steps such as evaluation, decision-making and proactive intervention in the cases.

#### **Activity 7- Enhancing the Capacity of Turkish Coast Guard Command on Fighting against Irregular Immigration and Organised Crime by Sea:**

This activity aims to strengthen the process of border control through the modernization of equipment in line with EU requirements to be used for maritime operational effectiveness. With the procurement of SFRB and MORADs, the objective is to enhance the operational capacity (fast intervention, the detection of all kinds of illegal activities) and expand surveillance capacity within maritime jurisdiction areas and along coastline also to increase the number of rescued/apprehended irregular migrants, hence decrease irregular migration.

The Small Type of Fast Response Boats (SFRB) are needed as they are more operable than the large patrol crafts for irregular migration cases. With the procurement of modern small type of fast response boats to be used particularly on fighting against cross-border crimes, institutional and technical capacity of Turkish Coast Guard Command will be increased in compliance with EU's integrated border management (IBM) policy.

Additionally, efforts at sea should be supported from shore via Mobile Radars (MORAD). MORADs will detect the illegal activities at sea and ensure more effective surveillance capability within the area of responsibility in a cost-effective way. As the Coast Guard Command conducts patrolling operations with mobile radars along the coasts, the coordination between coast guard and other law enforcement agencies operating on land will be strengthened and information exchange capacity will be improved.

#### **Fight against Organised Crime:**

#### **Activity 8- Strengthening the Data Collection Capacity of Turkish National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (TUBİM):**

The activity aims to strengthen the data collection capacity of TUBİM (Turkish National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction) which has been dealing with drugs and drug addiction since 2006. The centre was strengthened as a result of EU supported projects and the centre operates in line with EU as the Turkish National Contact Point of the EMCDDA. Besides, the agreement between Turkey and European Union had been signed in 2007. The agreement was put into force as per the Council of Ministers decision dated 30/06/2014 and numbered 2014/6565 and the decision was published in the Official Gazette dated 17/07/2014 and numbered 29063. Accordingly, Turkey takes part in the works of the EMCDDA with a full member status.

Five components with its sub-activities are foreseen under Activity 9. The first component will include the review of current legislation regarding the National Drug Data Collection System, determination and preparation of the new legal framework.

Second component will cover the sub-activities for the creation of TUBİM's Instant Data Collection System. Examination of current state of institutions, determination of required methodology, analysis of the drug collection systems in EU member states will be done under this component.

The third component will focus on the improvement of the data collection capacities of institutions in Turkey". A report regarding the data collection in Turkey will be prepared as an output of this component. The fourth component includes sub-activities for the improvement of "early warning system" for Turkey. Best practices in EU member states will be examined and relevant institutions will be determined.

The last component will improve the technical capacity for data collection by the determination and supply of required hardware and software.

By the end of this project reliable, instant and effective flow of data from relevant institutions to TUBIM will be established.

### **3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Activity 1- Construction of Removal Centres for the Effective Implementation of the EU – Turkey Readmission Agreement:** Main Beneficiary: MoI-DGMM

**Activity 2-Establishment of Liaison Offices and Guest Houses for the Readmission of the 3rd Country Nationals for the Effective Implementation of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement:** Main Beneficiary: MoI-DGMM

**Activity 3- Second Generation Turkish e-Passport:** Main Beneficiary: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA); Co-beneficiaries: MoI-General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality, MoI-TNP

**Activity 4- Increasing Border Surveillance Capacity at Turkey's Eastern Borders Phase I:** Main Beneficiary: MoI- Directorate General for Provincial Administration (Department of Border Management); Co-beneficiary: General Staff (Land Forces Command)

**Activity 5- Improving the Container Control Capacity of Customs Enforcement:** Main Beneficiary: Ministry of Customs and Trade

**Activity 6- Improving the Capacity of Customs Enforcement Coordination Centre:** Main Beneficiary: Ministry of Customs and Trade

**Activity 7- Enhancing the Capacity of Turkish Coast Guard Command on Fighting Against Irregular Immigration and Organised Crime by Sea:** Main Beneficiary: TUCG

**Activity 8- Strengthening the Data Collection Capacity of Turkish National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drugs Addiction (TUBIM):** Main Beneficiary: MoI - TNP - National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drugs Addiction (TUBIM)

**Activity 9- Mitigating the Impact of Syrian Crisis in Turkey through contribution to the EU Trust Fund for Syria:** European Commission

#### **IMPLEMENTATION METHOD(S) AND TYPE(S) OF FINANCING**

**Activity 1** will be implemented via Works and Service (TA for the supervision) contracts

**Activity 2** will be implemented via Supply and Works contracts

**Activity 3** will be implemented via Supply contract

**Activity 4** will be implemented via Supply and Service contracts

**Activity 5** will be implemented via Supply and Twinning Light contracts

**Activity 6** will be implemented via Service and Twinning Light contracts

**Activity 7** will be implemented via Supply contract

**Activity 8** will be implemented via Supply and Twinning contracts

**Activity 9** will be implemented via a contribution to a Trust Fund under Direct Management

### **4. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT**

## METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING (AND EVALUATION)

In line with the IPA II Implementing Regulation 447/2014, an IPA II beneficiary who has been entrusted budget implementation tasks of IPA II assistance shall be responsible for conducting evaluations of the programmes it manages.

The Commission may carry out a mid-term, a final or an ex-post evaluation for this Action or its components via independent consultants, through a joint mission or via an implementing partner. In case a mid-term or final evaluation is not foreseen, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner. The evaluations will be carried out as prescribed by the DG NEAR guidelines for evaluations. In addition, the Action might be subject to external monitoring in line with the EC rules and procedures set in the Financing Agreement.

The overall implementation of IPA assistance in Turkey is subject to monitoring in accordance with the Article 18(1) of the IPA II IR. This implies setting specific monitoring committees which mandates must be formally defined and agreed upon with the EC.

During the implementation of the IPA-II period, monitoring is conducted via various levels of monitoring committees' tools. In this respect, a Monitoring Committee, which convenes once a year and is co-chaired by the NIPAC and representatives of the EC will be in place. In addition to this, in the new IPA-II period, lead institutions are responsible from establishing sector level monitoring by policy area or by program six months after the entry into force of the Financing Agreement.

The meetings will be held twice a year and are composed of representatives from MEU, NAO, CFCU, EUD, the lead institution of the sector/sub-sector and representatives of beneficiary institutions, donor institutions and NGOs. Participation of other stakeholders will be ensured when deemed necessary.

Under Home Affairs Sub-sector, monitoring meetings will be arranged by MoI within the participation of the Central Finance and Contracts Unit, EU Delegation to Turkey, MoEU and relevant institutions. These meetings should also include discussions on relevant strategies and constitute a link between implementation and ongoing programming.

As for activity level monitoring, **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will serve for this purpose. PSC meets at least quarterly or more frequently where relevant as per request of the members, to monitor the implementation of the project, achievement of results against indicators in the Action Document, and to agree on corrective actions as appropriate. The conclusions of the Steering Committee meetings will be agreed by all participants in the minutes of the meetings.

The Steering Committees will be composed of the representatives of project beneficiaries, the lead institution of the sub-sector, Ministry for EU Affairs, Under-secretariat of Treasury, Central Finance & Contracts Unit and EU Delegation to Turkey. Participation of other stakeholders will be ensured when deemed necessary.

Entrustment of Budget Implementation Task including the establishment of the monitoring structure for Home Affairs sub-sector is ongoing under the supervision of NAO.

## INDICATOR MEASUREMENT

Indicator	Baseline (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Final Target (year)	Source of information
CSP indicator					
Progress made towards meeting accession criteria					
<b>Sub-action 1. Migration and Asylum</b>					
Hosting capacity for irregular migrants in removal centres in Turkey	1740 (2016)	2490	4890	4890	Statistical records of DGMM
Number of Syrians receiving assistance	Tbd upon EUTF Board decisions	Tbd upon EUTF Board decisions	Tbd upon EUTF Board decisions	Tbd upon EUTF Board decisions	- EU Trust Fund for Syria reports
Number of removal centres, co-financed by the EU and functioning in line with international standards (Activity 1)	13	4	19	19	- Statistical records of DGMM - Project Reports - Interim and final evaluation reports
Number of the offices refurbished. (Activity 2)	0	1	5	5	- Statistical records of DGMM - Project Reports - Interim and final evaluation reports
Number of projects supported (Activity 9)	Tbd upon EUTF Board decisions	Tbd upon EUTF Board decisions	Tbd upon EUTF Board decisions	Tbd upon EUTF Board decisions	- EU Trust Fund for Syria reports
Number of the Personalised e-Passports produced (Activity 3)	1 million. (2016)	1.5 Million	2 Million	2.5 Million	- Statistical records of TNP - Statistical records of General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality(MoI)

Percentage of E-Passports wastage rate (Activity 3)	15% (2015)	5%	2%	1%	- Statistical records of TNP - Statistical records of General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality(MoI)
Drop rate of e-Passports fraud attempts (Get caught at Turkish borders) (Activity 3)	20% (2015)	25%	30%	30%	- Statistical records of TNP
<b>Sub-action 2. Integrated Border Management</b>					
Percentage of length of borders covered by modern border surveillance system	0 (2015)	0	80%	80%	- DG NEAR – Progress report - Statistical Reports of public institutions - FRONTEX Reports - Project Reports - Interim and final evaluation reports
Time response of Turkish coast guards in relation to irregular migration events at sea					
Km. of border area covered with modernised surveillance at Eastern Border (Activity 4)	0	0	450	450	- DG NEAR – Progress report - Statistical Reports of public institutions - FRONTEX Reports - Project Reports - Interim and final evaluation reports
Number of border surveillance staff trained, (Activity 4)	0	400	800	800	- Project Reports - Interim and final evaluation reports - Statistical Reports of public institutions
Number of Container Control Teams (Activity 5)	0 (2015)	2	6	--	-MCT Reports - Project Reports - Interim and final evaluation reports
Number of Backscatter Vans deployed at container ports (Activity 5)	0 (2015)	5	5	--	-MCT Reports - Project Reports

					- Interim and final evaluation reports
Number of seizure cases of illicit drug trafficking using rip-off method at seaports (Activity 5)	2 (2014)	5	10	--	-MCT Reports - Project Reports - Interim and final evaluation reports
Cases detected by using intelligence and targeting software programme, smuggling database and data mining software programme (Activity 6)	0 (2015)	2	10	--	-MCT Reports - Project Reports - Interim and final evaluation reports
Number of officers working at Customs Enforcement Control Centre (Activity 6)	16 (2015)	24	36	--	-MCT Reports - Project Reports - Interim and final evaluation reports
TUCG Command SFRB units in service	78 (2015)	125	125	--	-TUCG Reports
TUCG Command MORAD units in service	6 /2015)	6 (2015)	12	--	-TUCG Reports
<b>Sub-action 3. Fight against organised crime</b>					
Quality of reporting on drugs and drug addiction					
Percentage of the data provided for the EMCDDA standard table (Activity 8)	40% (2015)	60%	70%	80%	-Turkish Drug Report -Annual Report of EMCDDA -EMCDDA, UNODC, SELEC and INCB standard tables and

					questionnaires - Project Reports
Period of legislative control of NPS seen for the 1 <sup>st</sup> time by the early warning system (Activity 8)	6 months (2015)	5months	4months	3months	-Turkish Drug Report -Annual Report of EMCDDA -EMCDDA, UNODC, SELEC and INCB standard tables and questionnaires - Project Reports



## **5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

### **EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING**

Equal participation of women and men is secured in the design of the operations and implementation stage in order to ensure that the services are provided on rights-based approach.

Based on fundamental principles of promoting equality and combating discrimination, participation to the activities will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access.

The Home Affairs sub-sector aims a meaningful participation of all individuals, both men and women in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all our operations and programmes. To implement this commitment, participation level of men and women in trainings and similar activities will be documented for monitoring purposes at the level of Steering Committees.

### **ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (AND IF RELEVANT DISASTER RESILIENCE)**

The activities of this action are envisaged not to have any negative effect on the environment or on climate change.

Within the Activity 3- Second Generation Turkish e-Passport, one of the expected result is a significant drop in wastage and loss ratio.

Besides with regard to the Activity 7- Enhancing the Capacity of Turkish Coast Guard Command on Fighting against Irregular Immigration and Organised Crime by Sea, instead of using greater platforms, to use fast and small units will decrease fuel consumption and CO2 emission and so marine pollution.. All the related CSOs working on irregular migration will be beneficiaries of this project.

### **ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY (AND IF RELEVANT OTHER NON-STATE STAKEHOLDERS).**

All relevant national and international NGOs working on Migration and border Management and related CSOs will actively participate in the activities of this Action.

A wide range of civil society actors have actively contributed with their comments during the provisions of Law on Foreigners and International Protection. Especially IOM has had an important role at the activities on the area of Migration and Asylum.

The relevant stakeholders to be involved are, in particular; IOM, UNHCR, ICMPD, FRONTEX as well as relevant national and international NGO's for instance in the field of migration.

### **MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS.**

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

## **6. SUSTAINABILITY**

In the area of migration and asylum, for the activity 1, DGMM will run these centres and will appoint relevant staff to the centres. Regarding the Activity 2, once the liaison offices are refurbished, DGMM will recruit Provincial Migration Experts to these offices. Besides Turkey has been refurbishing a liaison office in Istanbul Atatürk Airport with national resources. These offices will be annually received funds from DGMM's budget for the administrative costs after the completion of the activity.

In the area of Integrated Border Management, with respect to the Activity 3, Turkish authorities have been devising sustainability plans aimed at extracting perpetual benefits following the completion of the project. In this vein, development of national high-security document printing authorities' capacities to ensure that the adequate documents will be produced.

Regarding the Activity 4, with the equipment to be procured border surveillance capacity of the institution responsible from border surveillance (Land Forces Command) will be enhanced and fight against illegal migration, human trafficking, and other cross-border crimes will be carried out in a modernized and effective manner. All equipment, material procured and know-how accumulated within this activity is foreseen to be transferred to the future Border Security Agency when established. To ensure sustainability and the possibility of future use of equipment by a civilian agency, this aspect will be taken into account also during the specifications of items in the tendering stage (i.e. material to be purchased that can effectively be transferred from military to a civilian agency).

Secondly, since the rotation of professional staff at Land Forces has a negative effect on sustainability of the training activities, the activity will establish a pool of resource persons, which is composed of professional staff of Land Forces at both border regions and national level. The referred human resource capacity is expected to transfer the know-how acquired through the trainings to the specialised civilian border guard organisation to be set up in Turkey.

With regard to the Activities 4 and 5 which would be implemented by the Ministry of Customs and Trade, it is of utmost importance to sustain the effective and efficient practice of the projects and their outcomes in the long-run.

As regards Customs Enforcement Coordination Centre, which has been already operational since 2003 and was improved with cutting-edge systems at the new Customs HQ building in 2013, 16 customs enforcement officials work on a 24 hour basis. Feasibility studies to find out possibilities to increase the physical capacity of the Centre by at least twice its current capacity have been concluded. Although current capacity could be quite enough to handle new projects with its enhanced infrastructure and personnel, planned structure would ensure a more extensive implementation of the component.

Improving the Container Control Capacity of Customs Enforcement” activity is considered within a long-run project concentrated in enhancement of customs maritime capabilities. In parallel with the establishment of container and vessel rummage teams currently operational at the seaports, the skills and capabilities of the current and future teams would be further reinforced by addressing essential points in container control operations. Moreover, 5 backscatter vans would enable customs enforcement teams proactively respond to the illicit trafficking and security threats. The operational expenses as well as maintenance and repair costs would be fulfilled by the Ministry of Customs and Trade.

Also, TUCG will continue to allocate required national sources for this project to provide financial sustainability. TUCG is the unique institution combating irregular migration in maritime jurisdiction areas of Turkey and the assets procured via this project will be in service in future until the end of their expire dates.

In the field of fight against organized crime, for the Activity 7, the sustainability of the project will be ensured through the creation of legislation and technical infrastructure on the data collection system. A contact point representing the data providing institution will be determined for maintaining a sound flow of data.

## **7. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY**

Communication and visibility will be given high importance during the implementation of the Action. The implementation of the communication activities shall be the responsibility of the beneficiary, and shall be funded from the amounts allocated to the Action.

All necessary measures will be taken to publicize the fact that the Action has received funding from the EU in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions. Additional Visibility Guidelines developed by the Commission (DG NEAR) will have to be followed.

Visibility and communication actions shall demonstrate how the intervention contributes to the agreed programme objectives and the accession process. Actions shall be aimed at strengthening general public awareness and support of interventions financed and the objectives pursued. The actions shall aim at highlighting to the relevant target audiences the added value and impact of the EU's interventions and will promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds.

It is the responsibility of the beneficiary to keep the Commission fully informed of the planning and implementation of the specific visibility and communication activities.

The beneficiary shall report on its visibility and communication actions in the report submitted to the IPA monitoring committee and the sectorial monitoring committee.

All projects /contract implemented under this programme shall comply with the **Visibility Guidelines for European Commission Projects in Turkey** published by the EUD to Turkey, at [http://www.avrupa.info.tr/AB\\_Mali\\_Destegi/Gorunurluk\\_Visi.html](http://www.avrupa.info.tr/AB_Mali_Destegi/Gorunurluk_Visi.html) .

All communication and visibility activities should be carried out in close co-operation with the CFCU and the EUD to Ankara. The CFCU and the EUD are the main authorities in charge of reviewing and approving visibility-related materials and activities.

The EU-Turkey cooperation logo should be accompanied by the following text:

*“This project is co-funded by the European Union.”*

Whether used in the form of the EU-Turkey cooperation logo for information materials or separately at events, the EU and Turkish flag have to enjoy at least double prominence each, both in terms of size and placement in relation to other displayed logos and should appear on all materials and at all events as per the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Actions. At visibility events, the Turkish and the EU flag have to be displayed prominently and separately from any logos.

Logos of the beneficiary institution and the CFCU should be clearly separated from the EU-Turkey partnership logo and be maximum half the size of each flag. The logos will not be accompanied by any text. The CFCU and beneficiary logo will be on the lower left-hand corner and lower right-hand corner respectively. The consultant logo with the same size will be in the middle of the CFCU and beneficiary logo. If the consultant is a consortium, only the logo of the consortium leader will be displayed.

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