



ANNEX C1: Twinning Fiche

Project Title: Better Management of Terrorists and Dangerous Offenders in Prisons and Prevention of Radicalization

Beneficiary Administration: Turkish Ministry of Justice

Twining Reference:TR 15 IPA JH 05 18

Publication notice reference: EuropeAid/160366/ID/ACT/TR

EU funded project

TWINNING INSTRUMENT

1. Basic Information

1.1 Programme: Judiciary 2015 Programming Year, Indirect Management with ex-post control, Financing Decision number: IPA/2015/038-404 (EC)- IPA National Programme for Turkey 2015 - Objective 1

For British applicants: Please be aware that eligibility criteria must be complied with for the entire duration of the grant. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding (while continuing, where possible to participate) or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 12.2 of the General Conditions¹ to the grant agreement.

1.2 Twinning Sector: Judiciary and Fundamental Rights

1.3 EU funded budget: 2.000.000 € - IPA Contribution

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

The overall objective of the Project is the prevention of radicalisation within prisons.

2.2 Specific objective:

The specific objective of the Project is to develop an effective management system for terrorist prisoners in line with EU standards.

2.3 The elements targeted in strategic documents i.e. National Development Plan/Cooperation agreement/Association Agreement/Sector reform strategy and related Action Plans

Accession Partnership

On 18 February 2008, the Council adopted Decision on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with Turkey and repealing Decision 2006/35/EC and the Annex Turkey 2007 Accession Partnership, which foresees to strengthen efforts, including through training, to ensure that interpretation by the judiciary of legislation related to human rights and fundamental freedoms is in line with the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR), with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), and with Article 90 of the Turkish Constitution, and strengthen the efficiency of the judiciary through, in particular, reinforcing its institutional capacity under judicial system sub topic of priorities.

In addition to this, under the “Chapter 24: Justice, freedom and security” it is targeted to implement the national strategy on organised crime, strengthen the fight against organised crime, drugs, trafficking in persons, fraud, corruption and money-laundering.

The project aims to contribute to the fight against global terrorism and radicalisation matters.

National Programme of Turkey for the Adoption of *Union Acquis*

Not only the Political Criteria Title 3 “Functionality and Efficiency of the Judiciary” but also Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights set increasing the efficiency of the judiciary as one of the priorities. Improving the management of the terrorist prisoners to prevent radicalization in prisons will contribute to increasing the efficiency of the judiciary.

Judicial Reform Strategy Paper

The Judicial Reform Strategy prepared by the Ministry of Justice in April 2015, aimed at developing international collaboration on cross border organized crimes, terrorism, financing of terrorism, cybercrimes, human trafficking, migrant smuggling and drug and stimulant substance trafficking.

Organized crimes, which are perceived as a severe threat throughout the world, emerge in different forms such as terrorism, financing of terrorism, cybercrimes, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and drug and stimulant substance trafficking, depending on the varying global conditions and new opportunities. The organized crime groups, aiming for maximum benefit, tend to use the mentioned opportunities. It is observed that in some situations terrorism and organized crimes that threaten the countries in various levels and forms sometimes overlap or criminal organizations form partnerships among themselves.

The cross-border features of terrorism and organized crimes, which are universal crimes against humanity, require international collaboration. In this respect, “United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime” is a significant international instrument for combatting international organized crimes. The European Judicial Network (EJN) fulfils a significant function as it makes effective and fast collaboration through more than a hundred contact points within the scope of all cross border crime types and mutual judicial assistance regarding the developments in line with its goal of being a field of justice, freedom and security. The efforts in these matters will continue in the next term.

The Strategic Plan 2015-2019 of the Ministry of Justice

The Strategic Plan 2015-2019 of the Ministry of Justice makes specific emphasis on activating criminal enforcement system for preventing recidivism. To this end, some strategies are the following:

- To carry out their training and rehabilitation in order to prevent recidivism after the release of the detainees and convicted prisoners,
- To improve programs of psycho-social support and reintegration to social life for convicted prisoners and detainees.
- To implement risk assessment system.

Another important objective of the Strategic Plan is development of international cooperation in criminal field of transnational organized crimes, terrorism, financing of terrorism, cybercrime, human trafficking, migrant smuggling and illegal drug trafficking. Regarding this objective, in order to provide judicial services to the beneficiaries in the best possible way, monitoring practices in other countries, sharing of experience and conducting comparative law studies are required.

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II) Indicative Strategy Paper 2014-2020

IPA II, Indicative Strategy Paper stresses that the specific objective of the IPA II support allocated to judiciary sub-sector is to further strengthen and make the independence, impartiality, efficiency and administration of the judiciary more concrete and visible, full respect of fundamental rights by the judicial authorities and to provide further aligning of the penitentiary system with EU standards. Turkey has made significant reforms in the fields of the judiciary and fundamental rights over the past decade, a development that has its roots in the country's EU accession process. The 2001 Accession Partnership document identified achieving stability in the rule of law, and by extension in the justice sector itself, as one of the main priority areas to meet the Copenhagen criteria.

10th National Development Plan of Turkey

Turkey's 10th National Development Plan acknowledges that improvements are still needed in the rule of law and the full enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms by individuals, without discrimination. This has been supported by a series of judicial reform packages which are examples of Turkey's efforts to significantly reform the judiciary, but which also highlight the fact that further steps will be needed. A similar finding applies with regard to human rights. Although significant reforms have been made, there are still some actions to be taken as such;

- Training and raising awareness for all members of the judiciary on human rights and, in particular, on European Court of Human Rights case-law; supporting the establishment of a judicial police that meets EU standards;
- Improving the criminal justice system;
- Continuing with reforms to the penitentiary system;
- Improving access to justice and alternative dispute resolution in both criminal and civil cases
- Bringing the Turkish legal framework in line with European standards in all areas
- Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of the judiciary (including the criminal justice system; juvenile courts; the military justice system and the penitentiary system).
- Adopting and implementing a new style aligned with European standards in order to facilitate judicial and police cooperation with EU Member States.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

In recent years, it has been seen that terrorist actions increased in Turkey and Europe and that globalized terrorist groups have developed effective and similar methods by making no difference among countries about militant gain and increasing terrorist acts. Cooperation is made on the international platform in combating this problem and Turkey, which has experienced a long-term problem of terrorism, is active in many of these efforts. One of the common conclusions is that the prisons are "supporter grounds" in terms of radicalization and extremism. In poorly managed prisons, which cannot identify radicalization signals, problems occur as the extremist prisoners can create a very comfortable physical and ideological space in the prison environment. For this reason, prison policies, procedures and practices need to be constantly assessed in order to implement effective administration practices in countries around the world to address this issue, to mitigate, prevent and identify radicalization in prisons. It is also very important that prisons are part of the general strategy of the nation to combat and prevent violent extremism.

Documents such as Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders under Global Counter Terrorism Forum and Guidelines for Prison and Probation Services regarding Radicalization and Violent Extremism (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 2 March 2016, at the 1249 th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies) emphasized the importance of rehabilitation to overcome the radicalization of such prisoners and the reintegration of radical prisoners into society.

Law numbered 3713 on the Fight Against Terrorism provides for the definition of terrorist offenses in Turkey. The Turkish prisons are under the risk of radicalization in both right and left wing terrorist groups. They are trying to prevent the breakaway from the group and radicalize them from sympathizers to the militants. However, number of members of religious fundamentalists is low and trying to preserve radical propensity.

Currently; based on the types of crimes provided by Law no. 5275, prisoners are classified in terms of crime types and their situation as a convict or detainee, and they are placed accordingly. Therefore, offenders who are members of the same organisation may stay in the same unit. One of the shortcomings is that there is no risk assesment system for terrorist prisoners.

3.2 Ongoing reforms:

The Directorate General of Prisons and Detention Houses (DGPDH) has some specific experience about terrorist offenders and terrorist offenses. Most of this experience has been gained from previous Projects.

Initial intervention programs for prisoners within the Turkish penitentiary system were developed by the “Judicial Modernization and Penal Reform in Turkey Project “ and the intervention programs were started to be implemented in accordance with the model prison and with Mental Health Care and Drug Addiction Treatment Services in Prisons projects programmes were implemented according to the prisoners' risks and needs.

The work on terrorist offenses was kicked off by the "Improvement of Enforcement Services in Prisons Project". The Project developed an awareness level and advanced level training materials for “Managing Terrorist Prisoners”. E-learning storyboards for both training levels are completed. Then, individual-tailored intervention programmes were developed for terrorist offenders as another component of the "Improvement of Enforcement Services in Prisons Project". One of these programmes is “Terror Offenses: Intervention Programme for Violent Extremist Inmates” and the other one is “Prisons and Radicalisation: Intervention Programme for Criminal Offenses”

Improving the psycho-social support and the social re-adjustment programs provided to the convicts and detainees in criminal institutions is foreseen as an objective under 10.7 of the Judicial Reform Strategy. Studies on improving the psycho-social support and group intervention programs applied to the convicts and detainees and conducting rehabilitation works regarding the resettlement of the convicts and detainees and revising and redrafting the legislation still continues.

3.3 Linked activities:

The Criminal Enforcement system is one of the areas that IPA funds are used most effectively. In recent years, various EU projects were implemented targeting the human resources and institutional capacity of penitentiary houses. See the brief information below:

EU/CoE JP Judicial Modernization and Penal Reform in Turkey (2005-2007)
(DELTUR/MEDTQ/002-04)

To support the prison reform efforts of Turkey in the accession process, Judicial Modernization and Penal Reform (JMPR) was implemented between 1 June 2004 and 30 April 2007. The project was an EU/CoE Joint Programme and the EU contributed with €10.7 million in total. The support to the penal reform component of the JMPR provided technical assistance in the architectural design of new prisons, rehabilitation of old ones and guidelines on prison architecture. In addition, the training capacity of the Prison Staff Training Centres has been strengthened. Concrete tools for systematisation and standardisation such as a “Prison Management Manual” for prison governors and a “Prison Doctor’s Handbook” for medical staff have been developed. Furthermore, two Model Prisons (Uşak and Elazığ) in the western and eastern parts of Turkey were selected, in which physical conditions have been improved, and staff have specifically been trained to provide a full range of services to prisoners for rehabilitation and training, complying with international standards. Vocational training workshops and social facilities have been established and tools and instruments have been procured in the aforementioned two prisons to provide vocational training to prisoners. According to the MoJ, thanks to the achievements of the JMPR, the volume of disciplinary offenses has decreased. The need for extra security measures has been reduced by the successful implementation of one of the six Offending Behaviour Programmes (OBPs), named “Anger Management”, and by the provision of the vocational trainings and the active use of social facilities. Moreover, the prison management development programme has yielded considerable improvements in the prison administration component.

EU/CoE JP Dissemination of Model Prison Practices and Promotion of the Prison Reform in Turkey (2009-2012) (TR0702.18)

The EU/CoE Joint Programme on Dissemination of Model Prison Practices and Promotion of the Prison Reform with a total budget of €4.175 million aimed to create a professional, effective and efficient prison service through dissemination of model prison practices and promotion of prison reform in Turkey by upgrading the prison services and contributing to the improvement of detention conditions.

The whole initiative had two main components/ projects. The first component covered the establishment of training facilities and vocational training workshops in 90 medium and high security prisons, and the provision of training materials and tools, implemented directly by the CFCU and the DGPDH in amount of €4 million. The second component, the JP Dissemination of Model Prison Practices and Promotion of the Prison Reform, covered support for the sustainability of reform activities, and it was implemented by the CoE in amount of €4.175 million. The DGPDH and the CoE implemented activities on mutual cooperation and consultation in order to implement the second component. The Project provided assistance to the DGPDH’s efforts to elevate the penitentiary system in Turkey to the level envisaged by the European Prison Rules (EPR) and other international standards through creating a professional, effective and efficient prison service, upgrading prison services and contributing to the improvement of detention conditions.

The target groups of the Project were prison staff in 90 medium and high security prisons in Turkey, staff of the DGPDH, prison prosecutors, perimeter security guards, members of prison MBs and enforcement judges. The final beneficiaries of the Project are staff in all Turkish prisons, prisoners, civil society and the public.

The main results of the Project included the following:

1. Training of 18 000 prison staff on the EPR;
2. Training of prison governors on good prison management and leadership;
3. Training of prison teachers, health care staff and psycho-social services staff on the operational standards applicable to specific areas of prison management;
4. Development and updating of offending behaviour programmes;
5. Establishment of educational facilities and vocational training workshops in 90 prisons and provision of training materials and tools to these facilities;
6. Training of existing and future lecturers of the newly opened Prison Staff Training Centres (PSTCs);
7. Training seminars for the DGPDH staff, prison prosecutors, perimeter security staff (the gendarmerie), enforcement judges and members of MBs on the EPR and CPT recommendations in the penitentiary field;
8. Workshops with the NGO representatives on the development of an NGO strategy;
9. Production of visibility items and development of a PR Strategy for the penitentiary system;
10. Purchase of books for the research and development centre of the DGPDH and for the libraries of 90 prisons.

It is worth mentioning at this point that, the existing handbook for Civil Monitoring Boards(MBs) developed by the DGPDH was updated and expanded in line with new national legislation and international standards. Six regional seminars organized for the 532 members of the MBs to strengthen the capacity of the boards, to ensure better understanding of international standards as to monitoring places of deprivation of liberty and present best practices from other CoE member states.

This Action will certainly benefit from the results of the previous project, with specific activities aimed to enhance the role of MBs and enforcement judges and to promote the prison reform to the public and civil society. As part of final recommendations, two CoE long-term consultants drafted an evaluation report that provides detailed information about the bottlenecks, lessons learned, and success stories for dissemination, and define further steps for sustainability. One of the main conclusions from the project's evaluation report suggests that although Turkey ratified the OPCAT in September, 2011, and in doing so made binding commitments to meet the standards for independent monitoring of all places of detention, still the pending obligation on Turkey to provide an effective National Prevention Mechanism (NPM) presents a possibility for further development of the MBs and for opening the NPM co-participation possibilities wider to the civil society.

This project provided a baseline for the new IPA II Action within which an extensive experience has been accumulated. Major bottlenecks and lessons learnt were noted. Based on this experience implementation period will reach more sustainable results. All suggestions within that abovementioned evaluation report assessed in detail and embedded to the activities of the new action.

Improvement of Enforcement Services in Prisons (2013 – 2015) (TR2009/0136.08)

The project with a budget of €5.5 million started in 2013 and completed in 2015. The components of the project were technical assistance, supply and twinning. The project's

objective was attaining a well- defined, standardized and structured enforcement service, including a fully functional system to ensure rehabilitation, treatment and successful reintegration of prisoners coming from different criminological backgrounds and prison staff performing in line with European standards. With the effective enforcement approaches in prison, the inmates were expected to adjust well with the community after prison life. By virtue of this project, a risk assessment tool with individual intervention programmes for inmates and training on operational standards in different types of prisons including vulnerable groups was developed and a distance learning system was established.

Mental Health Care and Drug Addiction Treatment Services in Prisons (2013 – 2015) (TR2009/0136.03)

The project with a budget of €1.5 million started in 2013 and took 24 months. The project was based on technical assistance modality. The project's objective was to improve mental healthcare and drug addiction treatment services in prisons including the development of sufficient approach models regarding early diagnosis, assessment and treatment of prisoners in line with Council of Europe Rec (2006)2 on European Prison Rules. Under the project, a new approach system for diagnosis and evaluation procedure in order to recognize the prisoners with mental health problems at early stages and train staff of psychosocial and health services; a new approach models for the treatment of prisoners with mental health and drug addiction problems and to train the related personnel who have direct interaction with the prisoners; a sustainable model through training and to improve the awareness of prison staff regarding mental health problems were established.

Justice for Children (2012 – 2015) (TR2010/0136.08)

The project with a budget of €3.75 million aimed at ensuring the effective implementation of protective and supportive measures for children through protecting juveniles' rights in justice system and strengthening the inter-sectorial collaboration in the juvenile justice system. In its third activity, the project aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity of MoJ regarding juvenile justice system through effective case management system. This "Effective Case Management" system covered a general assessment of "what is needed?" to plan the prison life of the juvenile. As a result of this computerized assessment, the ideal daily programs and the requirements related to the outside life (e.g. contact with social services, courts and families of the juveniles) were identified. The prison service has the road map to cover all the parameters that are related with the criminal behaviour of the juvenile after the conclusion of the project. With satisfaction of these requirements, juvenile's risk level of getting in touch with the justice system was expected to decrease. Not only assessing the risk levels but also the roadmaps provided the basis for the individualization of enforcement processes. The present project will complement these existing and planned programmes on the related areas. Taking into consideration the direct outputs and the longer-term impact under the previous projects, this new action will provide an integrative approach between the products of all the projects mentioned with aim to further strengthen the Turkish Penitentiary System through providing for more humane and safe execution of the criminal sanctions.

3.4 List of applicable *Union acquis*/standards/norms:

- Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)3of the Committee of Ministers to Member States concerning dangerous offenders (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 19 February 2014 at the 1192nd meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

- Guidelines for prison and probation services regarding radicalisation and violent extremism (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 2 March 2016, at the 1249th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

3.5 Mandatory results (Components)

Mandatory result 1 (Component 1): Alignment of Criminal Enforcement system with relevant EU/international standards in this area provided.

Mandatory result 2 (Component 2): Policy recommendations in an inclusive and evidence-based decision making process, involving all relevant internal and external stakeholders, for preventing radicalization into violent extremism and terrorism within prisons developed.

Mandatory result 3 (Component 3): Risk Assessment Tools as well as de-radicalisation / rehabilitation programmes developed,

Mandatory result 4 (Component 4): Training programmes for prison staff regarding the approaches on terrorist prisoners and communication as well as the assessment of these trainings developed.

3.6 Means/input from the EU Member State Partner Administration(s)*:

The project will be implemented in the form of a Twinning Contract between Turkey and a Member State/Member States. The overall duration of the project is envisaged to be **24 months**. The Twinning partner(s) will manage all aspects of the management of the terrorist prisoners to prevent radicalization described in this project fiche in close cooperation with the MoJ.

The Twinning partner(s) will provide a Project Leader (PL) and a Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA) and also secure a pool of short-term experts, who will be called upon whenever necessary to contribute to the achievement of the mandatory results and especially for the purpose of advisory services and training according to the work plan that will be prepared as part of the corresponding contract.

Short Term Experts will work together with the staff of the beneficiary institution and EU best practices will be brought into domestic law. In addition to providing the Twinning partner with adequate staff and other resources to operate effectively, the senior management of the beneficiary institution is expected to be involved in the development and implementation of policies and institutional change required to deliver the project results.

The EU Twinning partner will be a Member State institution or mandated body involved in the management of terrorist prisoners. Member States may also form a consortium which could result in a wide range of qualified senior experts gathered from the public administrations or mandated bodies, provided that national approaches can be harmonized within this consortium.

3.6.1 Profile and tasks of the PL:

The Project Leader from the EU Member State should be a senior civil servant or equivalent staffs who work in the field relevant to this project and have been at least three years in a management position within the institution.

The Project Leader will be responsible for achievement of project results, ensuring the activities for the co-operation and information exchange between EU Member States side and Beneficiary side and ensuring that all the required support of the management and staff of the EU side are available. S/he will coordinate the Project Steering Committee meetings on the EU Member State side.

Profile:

Qualification and skills

- University level education or 8 years equivalent professional experience in the related field
- Fluency in English,
- Broad long-term knowledge of all processes in the area of acquis that the project is dealing with
- Good inter-personal skills
- Good management skills
- Experience in working intercultural projects

General professional experience

- At least 3 years experience in working with Union acquis concerning judiciary and fundamental rights
- Experience in project management
- Strong initiative, analytical and team working skills

Specific professional experience

- Specific experience in the field of penitentiary system
- Knowledge of the EU Member States' management system of terrorist prisoners

3.6.2 Profile and tasks of the RTA

The RTA will be in charge of the day-to-day implementation of the Twinning project in the Republic of Turkey. S/he will coordinate the implementation of activities according to a predetermined work plan and liaise with the RTA counterpart in the Republic of Turkey.

The RTA will bring in a significant professional input, especially at the beginning of the Twinning project.

RTA will provide technical and operational assistance to the MoJ during the implementation period. The RTA is expected to co-ordinate all activities of the project. He/she will be located at the MoJ in Ankara, DGPDH. He/she has to be a person with significant experience as a manager and should have a capacity for managing projects and coordinating large-scale capacity building projects.

Profile

Qualification and skills

- University degree in law or political sciences or psychology or forensic sciences or 8 years equivalent professional experience in the related field
- Fluency in English
- Good PC literacy (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)

- Good inter-personal and diplomatic skills
- Good management skills

General professional experience

- At least 3 years' experience in working with Union acquis concerning terrorism and penitentiary system with a strong focus on management of terrorist prisoners in penitentiary system
- Strong initiative, analytical and team working skills

Specific professional experience

- Recent experience in a senior position in a state institution\mandated body in judiciary or penitentiary systems
- Knowledge of the Union acquis and relevant documents of Council of Europe concerning terrorist crimes and management of terrorist prisoners
- Experience in preparation of major strategic documents
- Experience in developing, co-ordinating and conducting capacity building activities, legal amendments and training programmes.

Duration of RTA secondment: 21 months

3.6.3 Profile and tasks of Component Leaders:

Component leaders will ensure the implementation of project components and plan the agreed activities in a timely manner with high quality. They report to the RTA and liaise with the RTA counterpart.

Qualifications and skills:

- Minimum three years of experience
- University level education in law or 8 years equivalent professional experience in the related field
- Working knowledge of English
- Good inter-personal and communication skills

3.6.4 Profile and tasks of other short-term experts:

A pool of short-term experts is required to implement the project activities covering the following indicative subjects:

- Conducting needs assessment with EU comparison
- Developing ToT and roll out trainings
- Strong back ground with an extensive experience on terrorism and prevention of radicalisation
- Experience in awareness raising activities
- Institutional development
- Strategic Planning
- Developing the standards and professional skills of the prison staff
- Sampling methodology and guidelines

Indicative General Profile of the Short Term experts

Qualifications and skills:

- University level education or 8 years equivalent professional experience in the related field
- Working knowledge of English.
- Good inter-personal and communication skills

General professional experience:

- At least 3 years of professional experience in the relevant field, 8 years' experience is considered to be an asset

4. Budget

The beneficiary is the DGPDH of Ministry of Justice.

Maximum Budget available for the Grant

Better Management of Terrorists and Dangerous Offenders in Prisons and Prevention of Radicalization	EU Contribution	Total
Twinning	2.000.000 €	2.000.000 €

5. Implementation Arrangements

5.1 Implementing Agency responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting (AO/CFCE/PAO/European Union Delegation/Office):

Mr. Mehmet Selim USLU

PAO and CFCU Director

Central Finance and Contracts Unit

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5.2 Institutional framework

The beneficiary is the DGPDH of Ministry of Justice. During the technical implementation of the project the supervision / coordination will also be conducted by DGPDH . DGPDH will be responsible for ensuring close cooperation with sub- beneficiaries such as Police Forces and Gendarmerie.

DGPDH is a public organization directly associated to Ministry of Justice of Turkey. DGPDH is responsible for the enforcement of all imprisonment sentences and probation measures. The General Directorate is responsible for 384 prisons and enforcement of nearly 228.408

(19.09.2017) convicts' sentences. The DGPDH is also responsible for functioning of 139 probation services. There is approximately 55.000 staff working in the organization. The DGPDH is also the main responsible executive institution for administration of the terrorist prisoners.

During the IPA II term, the Ministry of Justice Directorate General for EU Affairs has overtaken the lead institution role in judiciary sector. As a lead institution in justice sector, the MoJ Directorate General for EU Affairs is given important responsibilities and powers to ensure efficient and effective utilization of the IPA funds. Within the framework of the lead institution role, Directorate General for EU Affairs is entitled and authorized to ensure the general coordination of the projects to be implemented in the sector. In this framework, it will also support the technical implementation of the "Better Management of Terrorists and Dangerous Offenders in Prisons and Prevention of Radicalization" and ensure that all sub-beneficiaries participate in the project activities under the main objective of the project.

5.3 Counterparts in the Beneficiary administration:

5.3.1 Contact person:

Mr. M. Özkan ASLIPEK
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HSK Binası Yenimahalle/ANKARA

5.3.2 PL Counterpart

Mr.Şaban Yılmaz
Director General
MoJ Directorate General for
Prisons and Detention Houses
Address: Emniyet Mahallesi, Mevlana Bulvarı No:36
HSK Binası Yenimahalle/ANKARA

5.3.3 RTA Counterpart

Mr. Fatih Güngör
Head of Department
Address: Emniyet Mahallesi, Mevlana Bulvarı No:36
HSK Binası Yenimahalle/ANKARA

6. Duration of the project

24 months

7. Sustainability

Policy and legislative proposals will be backed up by basic impact assessments (regulatory, fiscal) and there will be consultations with both internal and external stakeholders.

Information gathering and sharing system developed in the Project will be implemented by GDPDH in close cooperation with stakeholder organizations. The beneficiary institution will support the system by recruiting necessary staff and providing training for staff.

Trainings aimed at improving skills of the staff in prison system will decrease the ratio of radicalisation of terrorist prisoners and strengthen the management of terrorist prisoners in prisons.

Manuals and curriculum developed will increase the human resources quality within the system. All training materials will be used to transfer information and may also be institutionalized for regular trainings.

After the project is completed, staff training on training programs and approach models to be developed under the project will be included in the existing pre-service and in-service training programs maintained at the 5 staff training center. The planning of these trainings is carried out annually in accordance with the needs. At the end of every year, necessary budget for trainings will be allocated on an annual basis.

After the completion of the Project, it is planned to provide training to at least 50 relevant staff in each year. The necessary budget for the training will be incorporated into the annual staff training budget that will be prepared at the end of the each year

8. Crosscutting issues (*equal opportunity, environment, climate etc...*)

The functioning of the judiciary and improved efficiency of the Turkish enforcement system are fundamental to ensure that human rights are in accordance with the Copenhagen criteria and the European Convention on Human Rights.

Through the trainings provided within the scope of the project, prison staff's awareness regarding communication and appropriate attitude toward prisoners will be increased. This will contribute to the prevention of violations of rights and ill-treatment in prisons.

9. Conditionality and sequencing

N/A

10. Indicators for performance measurement

Baseline (year of beginning of the project), information and awareness level of prison staff will be measured by a pre-test at the beginning of the Project.

Overall objective	Indicators
Improving the management of terrorist prisoners system in line with the European Standards to accelerate the proceeding and ensure the effective management on the terrorist prisoners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-offending figures will be decreased by 10% three years later - Participation in the collective actions of terrorist prisoners will be decreased by 5% two years later since end of the project. <p>Baseline data will be constructed by the Activity itself</p>

11. Facilities available

The Beneficiary commits itself to make available free of any charge for the project:

- Office facilities for the RTA and the RTA assistant(s) for the entire duration of their secondment, with a level of equipment at least comparable to that in use in the Beneficiary administration.
- Adequate conditions for the short-term experts to perform their work while on mission to the Beneficiary.
- Training and conference venues, catering if appropriate and presentation and interpretation equipment.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format

ANNEXES

ANNEX - 1: Logical framework matrix:

The activities listed hereunder represent the minimum activities to be implemented in the course of the Twinning project. Member State(s) may propose additional activities in line with the methodology elaborated in its proposal. Total number of study visits and internships are maximum 5 as indicative.

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR PROJECT FICHE		Programme name and number	IPA-II
Better Management of the Terrorists and Dangerous Offenders in Prisons and Prevention of Radicalization		Contracting period expires 3 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement 17.03.2019	Execution period expires 6 years following the conclusion of the Financing Agreement 17.03.2022
		Total budget 2.000.000 Euro	
		IPA budget: 2.000.000 Euro	
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Improving the management of terrorist prisoners system in line with the European Standards to accelerate the proceeding and ensure the effective management on the terrorist prisoners.	-Re-offending figures will be decreased by 10% three years later -Participation in the collective actions of terrorist prisoners will be decreased by 5% two years later since end of the project.	MoJ Annual Penal Statistics Monitoring reports of the project; Ministry of Justice reports UYAP reports and statistics Ministry of Justice statistics	

Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>The aim is to develop an effective management system for prison governors and prison staff in order to prevent radicalisation of terrorist prisoners. The final objective of the enforcement system is to rehabilitate the prisoners and integrate them into the society.</p>	<p>-Knowledge and awareness about risk of radicalization of prison staff will be increased by 5% at the end of the project.</p> <p>-Job satisfaction of prison staff that working with terrorist prisoners will be increased by 10% at the end of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoJ annual penal statistics - Monitoring reports of the project - MoJ documentation - MoJ reports - Project reports - Training manuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strong commitment by the beneficiary and the project stakeholders. -Continued political commitment of Turkish Government to make a progress for prisons and detention conditions in line with European standards -Beneficiary has sufficient and sustainable staff and the availability of necessary capacity
Mandatory results (Components)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Component 1) Alignment of Criminal Enforcement system with relevant EU/international standards in this area provided</p> <p>Component 2) Policy recommendations in an inclusive and evidence based decision making process for preventing radicalization into violent extremism and terrorism within prisons developed.</p>	<p>-Participation in the collective actions of terrorist prisoners will be decreased by 5% two years later since end of the project.</p> <p>-Attendance rates of terrorist prisoners to social-cultural and education activities will be increased by 5% at the end of the project.</p> <p>-5% increase in level of knowledge and awareness of prison staff on radicalization signals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoJ Annual Penal Statistics - Project Monitoring Reports - Quarterly Report of the Project - EC Regular Reports - Irregularity Reports - The number of certificates given to the participants. -Tests and forms applied to staff at the beginning and end of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effective and efficient RTA and supportive MS in partnership. - Allocation of sufficient financial and human resources by the Turkish government.

<p>Component 3) Risk Assessment Tools as well as de-radicalisation / rehabilitation programmes developed</p> <p>Component 4) Training programmes for prison staff regarding the approaches on terrorist prisoners and communication as well as the assessment of these trainings developed.</p>	<p>-Re-offending figures will be decreased by 10% three years later since end of the project.</p> <p>- Attacking to prison staff will be decreased by 3 % at the end of the project.</p>		
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