

Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA Annual Action Programme 2007 for Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Basic information

1.2 Title: Science in Service of Truth and Justice: Support to ICMP's Forensic Sciences Department (FSD).

1.3 ELARG Statistical code: 01. 63 – Political Criteria

1.4 Location: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Contracting Authority (EC)

EC Delegation in Sarajevo

1.6 Implementing Agency: International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP)

1.7 Beneficiary (including details of project manager):

- Primary Beneficiary: The International Commission for Missing Persons .
- Project Manager – Mr Adam Boys
- Secondary Beneficiary: Missing Persons Institute of BiH (MHRR?)

1.8 Overall cost: 1,110,000 EUR

1.9 EU contribution: 1,000,000 Euro

1.10 Final date for contracting: N + 2

1.11 Final date for execution of contracts: N + 4

1.12 Final date for disbursements: N+5

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective: Resolving the fate of missing persons is a crucial political concern that is integral to the development of effective, accountable and just institutions following conflict.

High-level attention from the international community can effectively support post-conflict societies in servicing justice and truth for the tens of thousands of missing persons and their families. Under its Forensic Sciences Department, ICMP's DNA-led identification programme, such necessary support is provided.

The specific objective of the action is to support the activities of ICMP's Forensic Sciences Department.

2.1 Project purpose 1:

To enable ICMP's Forensic Sciences Department to continue to assist BiH. ICMP has generated almost 10,000 DNA-assisted identifications since November 2001, with sufficient levels of funding, ICMP estimates that an additional 10,000 DNA-assisted identifications may be completed by the end of 2010. Considering that it has been possible to identify some 8,000 persons through non-DNA means this brings to some 18,000 the number of missing persons identified of the original estimated 31,000 cases. Therefore, by the end of 2010 some 90% of the missing would have been identified and Bosnia and Herzegovina would be able to address the remaining cases within its own resources.

2.2 Project purpose 2:

Resolve the fate of missing persons for the tens of thousands of families with missing relatives and to assist in building effective, accountable, and just institutions following the conflicts in BiH

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA N/A

2.4 Link with MIPD

Strategic choices – "Assistance will help to overcome the legacy of the war."

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans(where applicable)

Investment plan in field of human rights:

With help from ICMP, the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina have drafted and adopted necessary enabling legislation, such as the Law on Missing Persons, and, together with ICMP, have established the Missing Persons Institute, a unified institution at the level of the state, responsible for addressing cases of missing persons regardless of ethnicity, religious affiliation, or gender. Further, throughout the region, ICMP has actively supported the development of cross-border networking of associations of family members. This support has encouraged relatives of the missing to confront governments, who in turn have begun to cooperate and release some information on the whereabouts of mass graves and have increasingly accorded families of the missing improved rights and social benefits more in line with that afforded to families of veterans or other war-affected groups. Networks of associations have facilitated the collection of blood samples from survivors to assist in the DNA-led identification process

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

ICMP was established in 1996 following the G-7 summit in Lyon, France, to address the issue of persons missing as a result of the different conflicts relevant to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Croatia (HR) and Serbia and Montenegro (SCG) from 1991 to 1995. Following the conflict in Kosovo in 1999 and the crisis in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRoM) in 2001, ICMP expanded its operations to address missing persons cases from these areas. With approximately 30,000 people missing as a result of the conflict in BiH between 1992 and 1995, there are tens of thousands of family members with missing relatives. Without resolution for the families of those missing, there can be no sense of closure.

The International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) endeavours to secure the co-operation of governments and other authorities in locating and identifying persons missing as a result of armed conflicts, other hostilities or violations of human rights and to assist them in doing so. Further, ICMP also supports the work of other organisations in their efforts, encourages public involvement in its activities and contributes to the development of appropriate expressions of commemoration and tribute to the missing.

ICMP's forensic teams have pioneered novel, rapid, and cost-effective techniques for identifying sets of mortal remains that have been intentionally disturbed. Initially, forensic experts had deemed progress on such complex issues unlikely, since in the process of moving and re-concealing victims, many mortal remains had been commingled across numerous grave sites. ICMP's success in developing these new DNA matching techniques has made it a leader in advancing forensic technologies and is a prime example of science in the service of truth and justice. ICMP is extremely proud that by the end of 2006 its efforts had resulted in DNA-assisted identifications of almost 11,000 individuals from the former Yugoslavia, with 9,000

of the total number from Bosnia and Herzegovina alone where, for example, more than 30,000 persons remained missing at war's end¹ out of a post-war population of 3.5 million.

In accordance with its mandate, ICMP has developed relationships with the following key partners:

- National and regional government commissions on missing persons;
- International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY);
- Office of the High Representative (OHR);
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);
- United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK);
- Family Associations of missing persons; and
- National Judicial Authorities.

The requested funds will allow for ICMP's Forensic Sciences Department to carry out its tasks through 2008. . ICMP forecasts that its work will be substantially completed by the end of 2010.

The possible constraints and risks of not having the adequate commitment of funds in order for ICMP's Forensic Sciences Department to continue its activities are severe and high as ICMP will have to close down operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina by 2008. This would have a consequent impact on the process of establishing truth and moving towards reconciliation. With the necessary funding for ICMP's forensic programmes, ICMP can continue to assist fragile post-war states to begin to win back the public trust and work towards a safer and just future.

Exit strategy and handover to MPI?

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

An innovative component that can be modelled elsewhere is ICMP's Forensic Database Management System (fDMS). The fDMS collects, generates, and analyzes vast amounts of data relating to the reported missing persons and their family members including; ante mortem information on the missing, forensic documentation of grave site recoveries, post mortem anthropology and pathology of recovered remains, chain of custody, DNA sampling from bones/teeth and blood samples, DNA profile management, and final cross check of all confirmatory lines of evidence. There are very few laboratories worldwide that have the integrated system that fDMS encompasses; and the lack of such systems is one of the biggest limitations globally in response preparedness for large scale incidents of missing persons. The fDMS developers group has continued the implementation phase, with the final goal to have a fully integrated and functional software package by the end of 2007 that will provide the capacity to service all current and future needs and requests of its users. The result will be a highly adaptable system, that will stand as a substantial advance in global capability for responding to large scale missing persons identification and mass disasters.

Additional multiplier effects include ICMP's support for the establishment of the Law on Missing Persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and, together with ICMP the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina have established the Missing Persons Institute, a unified institution at the level of the state, responsible for addressing cases of missing persons regardless of ethnicity, religious affiliation, or gender. Further, throughout the region, ICMP has actively supported the development of cross-border networking of associations of families of missing persons. It

¹ The total number of killed in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the war is recorded to be 97,844 according to the *Research and Documentation Centre, Sarajevo* in October 2006.

should be noted that ICMP's Transitional Justice programmes and Civil Society Initiatives do not form part of this proposal.

Expected results:

The primary and direct beneficiaries are thus the tens of thousands of families of missing persons in BiH. The role of these families is paramount and critical in addressing the issue of missing persons through advocacy, education, data collection, and raising public awareness. In addition, the national and international judicial systems, universities and medical institutions within the region also benefit as ICMP builds local scientific capacity, rather than turning to existing capabilities in countries with a developed capacity. Identifying the missing also directly benefits the present population and future generations of the communities of the former Yugoslavia affected by the conflicts of the 1990's as it promotes a peaceful and cooperative methodology to dealing with the past.

Objectively verifiable indicators:

Inputs and outputs delivered by ICMP's Forensic Sciences Department can be easily tracked and monitored as all blood samples collected, blood samples processed and DNA matches are regularly updated and readily available upon request. Copies of these updated forms can be found on ICMP's web site: www.ic-mp.org and are present in regular reporting.

OUTPUTS

Outputs	Indicators of Success	Source of Information	Status before project
Domestic court processes supported through work of MPI and State Commissions on Missing Persons;	Increased movement on prosecution of war crimes;	ICMP reports, relevant state ministry reports, press clippings;	Agreement on excavations signed by BiH Prosecutor and MPI; local jurisdiction for excavations awaiting implementation.
Law on Missing Persons effectively implemented throughout BiH;	Finalized reports on missing persons for whole territory of BiH (especially Srebrenica area), database on missing persons established and updated, social benefits for missing persons families secured;	ICMP reports, relevant state ministry reports, press clippings;	In October 2004, BiH passed the Law on Missing Persons. The law sets out principles for improving the search process, defines a missing person, establishes a central database, and provides for certain social benefits to families of the missing. Some aspects of the law are not fully implemented throughout BiH, others have yet to be implemented at all.
Excavations and exhumations conducted professionally and in a non-discriminatory manner;	Increased number of re-associated body parts found at different locations; increased number of identified persons;	ICMP statistics and reports;	There remain many cases where primary mass graves were disturbed and body parts became separated and buried at different locations (sometimes in other countries).

Increase in the number of missing persons identified, with families notified and able to put the past to rest;	Number of DNA reports submitted and number of burials organized;	ICMP reports, relevant state ministry reports, press clippings;	Current estimated number of missing persons in the region is approx. 17,000. ICMP has completed DNA match reports representing over 11,000 missing individuals in the former Yugoslavia.
<p>The collection of blood reference samples from relatives of the missing.</p> <p>The archiving of bone samples from exhumed mass graves.</p> <p>The matching of DNA profiles from bone samples taken from exhumed human remains with blood samples from surviving family members.</p>	<p>Increased rates of blood collection from within the region of the former Yugoslavia.</p> <p>Increased rates of identification of the missing dead resulting from blood collected from family members.</p> <p>Reduced levels of unidentified sets of human remains in storage.</p> <p>Increased numbers of families for whom a missing loved one has been identified.</p>	<p>Monthly reports of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bone samples archived and sent to laboratories • Blood samples collected and sent to laboratories <p>Matching reports generated</p>	Statistics – year on year of the number of cases closed and open.

3.4 Activities:

Since its establishment in 1996, ICMP has implemented a three pillar approach to encourage the resolution of missing persons cases. Working within the areas of government relations, forensic sciences, and support to civil society actors, the commission has achieved impressive results in a way that has imparted sustainability and ownership of the processes to its governmental and civil society partners.

ICMP provides governments with technical assistance in locating and identifying missing persons, including the use of high-throughput capacity DNA analysis and forensic support in the fields of archaeology and anthropology. ICMP technical assistance is provided on the basis of agreements that ICMP concludes with host governments or organisations that may seek ICMP's support. ICMP's success in developing an integrated scientific approach to addressing the problem of missing persons has made it a leader in advancing forensic sciences in the service of truth and justice.

ICMP's FSD has the primary responsibility within ICMP for developing, implementing and managing the technical process of assisting governments in exhumations, examinations and identifications of persons missing as a result of violent conflicts. Headquartered in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the FSD incorporates the use of a population-based DNA-led system of identifications, which requires the collection and profiling of blood samples from family

members, ideally from the father, mother or child of the missing persons. The success of a DNA-based identification programme depends directly upon the percentage of the families of the missing who provide blood references as well as the number of bodies recovered.

A key component of the integrated forensic science approach is the forensic Database Management System (fDMS) which has pioneered the application of integrated scientific and informatics systems to humanitarian missing persons identification, with remarkable, demonstrated success on a massive scale.

The lead managers of ICMP's FSD are Director Dr. Thomas Parsons, who serves on the Disaster Victim Identification Commission of the International Society of Forensic Genetics, and Deputy Director Adnan Rizvic.

The role of ICMP's FSD consists of three programme elements as described below:

a) DNA Laboratory

The DNA laboratory is a key component of the pioneering "DNA-led" process ICMP has applied on a regional scale. The DNA laboratory has highly refined methods of recovery of trace quantities of DNA from degraded bones, and applies these on a steady-high-throughput rate that is not matched in any other laboratory in the world. The highly individualizing DNA profiles that are obtained from the remains are compared via genetic kinship analysis to DNA from family members with missing relatives.

Scientific and informatics integration: Individual matching is driven by genetic search algorithms that compare databases of DNA from skeletal remains to DNA from reference families. However, all the scientific information throughout the process is crosschecked for consistency through interactive databases.

The key point in relation to this success is that the system is now highly refined, and while the conclusive DNA identification of over 11,000 individuals from skeletal remains in five years is unprecedented, ICMP is now at a point where the current system could identify 5,000 individuals a year for the same annual costs as in previous – lower output – years. The integrated forensic approach developed by ICMP demonstrates for the first time that human society has the scientific tools to resolve missing persons identifications at the scale of genocide or catastrophic mass murder. Continued full support for the ICMP mission for the next few years will permit closure for the bulk of the missing person cases in the Western Balkans. This achievement, in the context of a major conflict where the horror of mass murder and the legacy of the missing stands as a major barrier to societal reconstruction and cultural reconciliation, is clearly within reach – and must not be abandoned at this crucial stage.

However, the biggest challenge for ICMP's operations continues to be Srebrenica and the process of identifying commingled remains from secondary sites. ICMP has developed a novel approach by establishing a re-association centre where new ICMP-developed form of DNA sampling combined with detailed anthropological analysis create a concentrated "feedback loop" to permit definitive reassociation of disarticulated mortal remains in an efficient and cost-effective manner. This system has made it possible to re-associate and identify many individuals from the fall of Srebrenica who would otherwise never have been identified.

As part of this re-association methodology, ICMP has developed the practical capability to perform bone-to-bone matching of commingled remains using 'mini-amplicons' where a limited number of genetic loci are examined in order to permit cost-effective matching of separated bones from the same individual. Mini-amplicons can be completed at about one-third the cost of full extractions. With full funding, ICMP anticipated the ability to produce some 5,000 DNA profiles each year from bone samples, as well as 5,000 mini-amplicons in 2007 and 2008.

b) Identification Coordination Division (ICD)

The Identification Coordination Division (ICD) is responsible for the targeted project of collecting blood samples from families with missing relatives and the preparation of bone samples for DNA extraction, administration of DNA matching software, the production and archiving of DNA reports and the archiving of biological samples.

DNA testing requires a DNA profile from the recovered mortal remains and from related family members, ideally from the father, mother or child of the missing person. The success of a DNA based identification programme depends directly upon the percentage of the families of the missing who provide blood references as well as the number of bodies that are recovered. To ensure an accurate identification, it is sometimes necessary to collect blood samples from three or more family members. Therefore, it is estimated that between 95,000 and 120,000 blood samples should be collected (for up to an estimated 40,000 cases) in order to provide all the DNA profiles from families of the missing in the former Yugoslavia. Of these blood samples, ICMP has collected 83,978 samples as of 25/05/2007 and considering the success of the programme, active blood collection measures will be withdrawn by end of 2007. Blood collection will continue through specified teams or visits to family members on an *ad hoc* basis.

c) Excavation and Examination (Ex&Ex)

Through its excavations and examinations programmes, ICMP is predominantly involved in the detection and location of sites, the recovery and subsequent examination of mortal remains and the use of scientific methods to compare ante mortem and post mortem records to assist in identifications. ICMP's Ex&Ex Division continues to push the boundaries of the utility of this expertise within the overall response of post conflict societies to the issue of missing persons. Through specific funding ICMP has assisted in testing the real-time benefits of new technologies such as: (i) analysis of aerial/satellite spectral imaging, (ii) the use of ground penetrating radar in the location of potential mass grave sites, (iii) resistivity analysis for the location of sites, (iv) the examination of ecological hallmarks of mass grave sites; and (v) the use of GIS software in identifying areas for investigation of potential sites.

Most mass graves consist of a series of deposits that are then covered with additional soil. Even in complicated secondary mass graves these deposits can be identified and recorded by archaeologists. Bodies within each separately defined deposit can then be recorded as belonging to that particular deposit. Through data analysis of the contents of each separate deposit, a list of all possible matching body parts to a particular body can be generated. Possible matches on this list are generated in the order of the closest body part to the furthest away from the body missing that element. Forensic archaeologists examining the remains in the mortuary can have a starting point in which to direct their search for re-associating disarticulated body parts.

Ex&Ex mortuary staff, responding directly to the unique situation of remains recovered from a number of secondary mass grave sites in BiH, have pioneered the use of anthropological examination in tandem with DNA testing to re-associate partial or commingled remains. This is the first time that this combination of sciences has been used on such a large scale.

In 2006 alone, Ex&Ex field staff worked at over 150 sites and assisted in the recovery of more than 2,300 cases whilst Ex&Ex mortuary staff worked on over 5,200 cases.

3.6 Conditionality and sequencing:

There are no specific issues of conditionality for this project.

3.7 Linked activities

It is intended that the grant be awarded by direct agreement. The ICMP, together with the Missing Persons Institute has a de jure monopoly of identification of victims of the Srebrenica Massacre in BiH as well as being the only organisation with the necessary equipment and skills to carry out this work.

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity

ICMP considers the problem of missing persons, as a result of a conflict to be a human rights issue. War brings casualties to men, women and children; though the victims are primarily men and boys. This may be illustrated by the cases of; Srebrenica (8,000 to 9,000 missing of which, 95.8% are male); and Sanski Most/Prijedor (3,200 missing of which, 62.2% are male).

The majority of people searching answers regarding their missing relatives are women looking for their husbands and children, or children looking for their fathers. In ICMP's efforts to strengthen associations of families of missing persons, many of whose leaders and members are women, it is also contributing to empowerment of these individuals. When ICMP started its in-country DNA-led identification programme in 2000 it decided to prioritise bone samples of the young from Srebrenica. On 16th November 2001, ICMP had its first ever in-country DNA-led identification of a 15 year-old-boy, whose parents lost him and his brother in the 1995 fall of Srebrenica.

The victims of enforced disappearance are not only the dead, but also the family members. The right to know the fate of the missing is key to ICMP's operation and ICMP was actively involved in the drafting of the BiH law on the Missing, which provides for the rights of the spouses (normally female heads of household) of missing persons, and other affected family members, to normal social benefits when no death is registered. This equalises the position of such family members with the family members of the registered dead.

6.2 Environment

ICMP seeks to minimise its impact on the environment through certain specific measures:

- 1) The vehicles chosen are selected for fuel efficiency and to be in accordance with EU directives on emissions;
- 2) When mass graves are exhumed an advance assessment of mines is undertaken and, if necessary, mine clearance experts are brought in to clear the site and provide access to it. This results in more of Bosnia and Herzegovina's mined land being cleared of mines, which are both dangerous to humans and animals and toxic to plant life.

6.3 Minorities

Of critical importance to public trust in ICMP's processes, the Identification Coordination Division, which is the nexus for the flow of both bone and blood samples and data in the ICMP system, the procedures involve a labelling and tracking system where downstream processes are "blinded" to sample origin or ethnic affiliation, eliminating the potential for "bias" or compromising genetic privacy.

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- 3 - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:
 - Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
 - Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA
 - Reference to MIPD P.12 Strategic choices – "Assistance will help to overcome the legacy of the war."
 - Reference to National Development Plan
 - Reference to national / sectoral investment plans
 - Law on Missing Persons, 2004

Exact citations from the respective documents.

- 4- Details per EU funded contract (*) where applicable:

N/A

(*) non standard aspects (in case of derogation to PRAG) also to be specified

- Direct Agreement justified by de jure and de facto monopoly of ICMP on identification of missing persons from Srebrenica massacre and BiH conflict in general.of assets (current and after project completion)

Annex I- Log frame in Standard Format

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Overall Objective			
<p>Contributing towards the international and local communities' efforts to build a sustainable peace process in BiH via concentration on the human rights of victims (both direct and affected) in parallel and in cooperation with international and national legal processes.</p>	<p>Identification of dead and missing de-politicised through concentrating on scientifically verifiable data.</p> <p>Proper functioning and funding for State Commission for Missing Persons.</p>	<p>Scientific acceptance of the processes that ICMP has developed in order to establish identification.</p> <p>Reports from pathologists on the establishment of identity; DNA reports indicating matches between blood and bone samples;</p> <p>Full implementation of the Law on Missing Persons</p>	<p>Co-operation from state and entity authorities.</p> <p>Co-operation from families of victims.</p>
Project purpose			
<p>Continuation of a process of identification of persons missing as a result of armed conflicts in BiH and in particular from the Srebrenica massacre in 1995.</p>	<p>Significant levels of accurate identification of the dead and missing through ICMP procedures.</p>	<p>Reports from pathologists on the establishment of identity; DNA reports indicating matches between blood and bone samples;</p>	<p>Adequate funding obtained in order to continue with the DNA-led process of identifications.</p> <p>Local governments do not possess adequate means, equipment, expertise and funding in order to carry out the DNA – led identification process themselves.</p>
Results			
<p>Increased numbers of missing dead individuals are given back their names and their identity and dignity;</p>	<p>Number of generated DNA matches for identification and reassociation;</p> <p>Number of collected blood and bone samples.</p>	<p>ICMP produced DNA related tracking charts</p>	<p>An increasing number of missing persons' family members, who have not yet donated their blood samples, do so in the near future.</p> <p>ICMP continues to receive bone</p>

<p>Increased numbers of families from whom a loved one has been identified and have thus far achieved closure; Reduced number of remaining unexhumed mass graves and unidentified missing individuals leading to reduced numbers of causes of potential future conflict escalation Norms and standards articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments deeply embedded in BiH.</p>	<p>Number of re-associated bodies; Number of generated DNA profiles; Number of excavated grave sites Increased number of identifications;</p>	<p>ICMP produced records of reassociation and ICMP produced DNA related tracking charts ICMP produced records of excavated grave sites</p>	<p>samples on a regular basis. An increasing number of grave sites detected and exhumed; An increasing number of grave sites detected and exhumed; An increasing number of grave sites detected and exhumed; Witnesses coming forward with information on the location of possible grave sites; Returning the identity to a missing individual contributes to the respect of an individual's human rights;</p>
Activities	Means	Cost	Pre-condition
<p>The collection of blood reference samples from relatives of the missing;</p>	<p>The collection of blood reference samples from relatives of the missing persons by ICMP blood collection teams. ICMP has both mobile and in-house blood collection teams that are always available and ready to collect blood samples from missing persons family members. ICMP's blood collection teams are able to travel around the region and collect blood samples from missing family members. In addition, missing persons family members, visit ICMP in order to provide their blood sample.</p>	<p>Please see the attached budget;</p>	<p>The ICMP ICD is responsible for the targeted project of collecting blood samples from families with missing relatives. DNA testing requires a DNA profile from the recovered mortal remains and from related family members, ideally from the father, mother or child of the missing person. The success of a DNA based identification program depends directly upon the percentage of the families of the missing who provide blood references. To ensure an accurate identification, it is sometimes necessary to collect blood samples from three or more family members. It is estimated that between 95,000 and 120,000 blood samples should be collected (for up to an estimated 40,000 cases) in order to provide DNA profiles from families of the</p>

			missing in the former Yugoslavia. ICMP has to date collected 83,978 blood samples.
Excavation and Examination of mortal remains	ICMP excavation and examination staff members consisting of, forensic anthropologists, forensic archaeologists, who are equipped with contemporary surveying instruments used during excavations.	Please see the attached budget;	Knowledge of the site locations; Possession of appropriate equipment and expertise necessary for the implementation of proper excavation and examination practices;
Generating DNA profiles from blood and bone samples;	ICMP DNA laboratories located over the region of Bosnia and Herzegovina (please see proposal for an overview of the location of ICMP laboratories in BiH).	Please see the attached budget;	The DNA laboratory is a key component of the pioneering “DNA-led” process that ICMP has applied on a regional scale. The DNA laboratory has highly refined methods of recovery of trace quantities of DNA from degraded bones, and applies these on a steady-high-throughput rate that is not matched in any other laboratory in the world. The highly individualizing DNA profiles that are obtained from the remains are compared via genetic kinship analysis to DNA from family members with missing relatives.
Matching of DNA profiles from bone and blood samples;	Appropriate databases, software and scientific expertise.	Please see the attached budget;	Identification of mortal remains of missing persons using the DNA-assisted process, requires a DNA profile from the recovered mortal remains and from related family members, ideally from the father, mother or child of the missing person. Individual matching is driven by genetic search algorithms that compare databases of DNA from skeletal remains to DNA from reference families. However, all the

			scientific information throughout the process is crosschecked for consistency through interactive databases.
Examination of exhumed body remains	ICMP set-up facilities in the region of Tuzla as well as the Krajina region, at which anthropology experts work on examination of mortal remains;	Please see the attached budget;	ICMP set up a re-association center in Lukavac, near Tuzla, to deal with the vast number of commingled remains exhumed from secondary mass grave sites. In addition, ICMP's at Podrinje Identification Project (PIP) Podrinje related remains are stored and examined, and at Krajina Identification Project (KIP) Krajina related remains are stored and examined.
Collection of bone samples from the mortal remains exhumed from mass graves;	Bone samples are being taken from mortal remains and sent to ICMP by local pathologists;	Please see the attached budget;	Local courts authorize the forensic pathologists to deal with mortal remains through the entire process of identification. A crucial part of the identification process is the DNA analysis.
Reassociation of exhumed commingled remains.	ICMP has set up a re-association center in Lukavac, near Tuzla, to deal with the vast number of commingled remains exhumed from secondary mass grave sites.	Please see the attached budget;	For successful reassociation of commingled remains – besides the anthropological expertise, a DNA profile already obtained from the bones samples received is also required.

ANNEX II: amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	1st Quarter 2008	2 nd Quarter 2008	3 rd Quarter 2008	4 th Quarter 2008	1 st Quarter 2009	2 nd Quarter 2009	3rd Quarter 2009	4 th Quarter 2009
Contract 1.1	1million							
Total	1million							
Cumulated	1million							
Disbursed	1st Quarter 2008	2 nd Quarter 2008	3 rd Quarter 2008	4 th Quarter 2008	1 st Quarter 2009	2 nd Quarter 2009	3rd Quarter 2009	4 th Quarter 2009
Contract 1.1		0.8 million			0.2 million			
Total		0.8 million			0.2 million			
Cumulated		0,8 million			1million			