

TURKEY'S CIVILIAN CAPACITY IN POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION

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Commissioned by the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs as part of the
broader CIVCAP Baseline Study on Civilian Capacity.

*The authors wish to thank Sabancı University PhD Candidate
Aybars Görgülü for conducting interviews at key government offices.
The authors also are grateful to IPC Research Assistant Cana Tülüş,
whose diligent research, detailed interviews with experts, and copious
fact-checking was indispensable for the realization of this project.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the last three decades, Turkey has contributed significantly to international assistance initiatives targeting conflict-affected countries. It has traditionally assumed a role in peacekeeping missions. However, since the early 2000s, the Turkish assistance to post-conflict countries seems to have shifted dramatically from military missions to civilian capacity assistance. Throughout most of the 90s, Turkey deployed significant military forces to the peacekeeping missions in a diverse range of countries from Bosnia to Somalia, whereas today while Turkey still remains engaged in these places, the nature of its assistance is more civilian than military. In fact, a careful examination of Turkish foreign policy hints that Turkey will expand on its current technical and civilian assistance to conflict-affected countries in the years ahead.

Keeping up with this change in Turkey's approach to post-conflict assistance, this study offers useful information and key observations on the nature and boundaries of Turkish civilian capacity. The authors of the study gathered invaluable data on the type of assistance Turkey has provided so far in the five fundamental clusters of post-conflict reconstruction (basic services, government functionality, basic safety and security, inclusive political processes, economic revitalization). The interviews conducted at the Turkish foreign ministry and various aid coordination offices revealed extremely useful data on the Civilian Capacity processes covering a wide range of vital decisions - from the selection of potential recipients to the amount of aid, the type of assistance to the design and deployment of civilian capacity. The knowledge accrued from these meetings was instrumental in understanding how Turkey regards civilian capacity assistance from an international perspective. Furthermore, we were able to construct a formidable case on Afghanistan, demonstrating Turkish civilian capacity deployment at work in the past five years. More important, the study helped spot a number of critical impediments that must be overcome in the near future to sustain and expand Turkey's civilian assistance to conflict-affected countries and the subsequent policy implications.

These interviews with the officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA) helped the authors to identify Turkey's approach to civilian capacity deployment from an international point of view. Through these sessions, the authors obtained valuable information on the strengths and weaknesses of its decision-making system. They also gained insight into successful civilian assistance cases such as Afghanistan and their implications for the future endeavors the Turkish CIVCAP initiative may embark upon. The interviews with experts, coupled with prolific desk research on the depth and breadth of Turkish civilian capacity, yielded the following critical assessments that will be discussed and explained in more detail in relevant sections. First, a thorough examination of government policies regarding the deployment of Turkish civilian capacity demonstrates that Turkish foreign policy priorities factor in Turkey's strategic choices regarding its CIVCAP deployment. Second, there is a pattern among the ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious characteristics of the countries to which Turkey lends its civilian support. Third, Turkey appears not to have an institutionalized decision-making system when it comes to the deployment of its civilian capacity. The lack of an integrated approach, which would be governed through essential rules of conduct, is likely to complicate the efforts of the main coordination agency in deploying civilian assistance and evaluating the success rate of its programs. Furthermore, the study also points to a general confusion over civilian capacity assistance and technical assistance. Our interviews and extended investigations have shown that the majority of Turkey's contributions to conflict-affected areas actually constitute technical assistance that fall within the "basic services" cluster. They come in the form of construction, infrastructure, agriculture and cultural reconciliation projects. Nevertheless, our case study on Afghanistan also illustrates a great potential and almost limitless boundaries of Turkish civilian capacity when it is coordinated efficiently.

In summary, Turkey has a marvelous vision to provide for more countries in-need through civilian capacity assistance. However, to fulfill that potential, it should carry out due reforms on its institutions and civilian capacity infrastructure. It would be in its interest to set in place

consolidated, institutionalized, and transparent decision-making systems. To expand its civilian capacity, Turkey would also need an effective monitoring and evaluation protocol. Through these procedures, it would be easier for the relevant agencies and government offices to ensure the quality of their civilian assistance. Turkey would also benefit from engaging with a diverse set of recipient countries, which do not necessarily share a common ethnic, cultural, linguistic, or religious heritage. Furthermore, the agencies that are tasked with the coordination of civilian capacity can be more amenable to welcoming NGO involvement and be more open to work in a multilateral framework that involves the United Nations as well as influential international organizations. Last, but not least, Turkey may consider finding ways to further tap into its vast domestic resource of civilian capacity. We believe these shifts would significantly help Turkey transition from being a technical assistance supplier into a civilian capacity provider. In effect, Turkey would carry out more substantive projects in the remaining four clusters of post-conflict assistance.

The subsequent sections will shed light on some of these issues and offer humble solutions. The first section will touch upon the historical events that played a role in molding Turkey's approach to CIVCAP both internationally and domestically. The second section will dwell on the common characteristics of some of the countries in which Turkey has deployed civilian assistance. The next section will provide an unabridged look into the decision-making and coordination facilities of civilian capacity assistance in Turkey. It will identify this mechanism's strengths and weaknesses. The fourth section will analyze the Afghanistan case, which shall capture the aforementioned characteristics of Turkish civilian capacity at play. The final section will lay out the future scenarios, challenges and opportunities awaiting Turkish civilian capacity assistance.

I. TURKEY'S APPROACH TO CIVILIAN CAPACITY WITHIN WIDER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS

The terminology that the Turkish government uses to define its civilian capacity (CIVCAP) assistance is a convincing indicator of the strong relationship between its civilian capacity development efforts and Turkey's foreign policy goals. Referred to as "global development diplomacy efforts," or "development cooperation efforts," Turkey's CIVCAP initiatives are increasingly viewed as useful tools to achieve key Turkish foreign policy priorities such as fostering peace and stability in its region and strengthening its soft power over its neighbors and traditional international partners. In fact, Turkey's proactive foreign policy initiatives have been a driving force for its evolution from being an aid recipient country to a dynamic and cooperative player in the international donor community. When the Justice and Development Party (AKP) came to power in 2002, the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs began to develop a strategic, multi-dimensional, and balanced humanitarian oriented foreign policy for the expressed purpose of restoring or maintaining peace and security – particularly in Turkey's neighboring countries. As an extension of these policies, Turkey has positioned itself as a forerunner in the building of regional stability. Not only have officials utilized soft power instruments such as mediating roles in regional conflicts, Turkey continues to employ its resources for "global development diplomacy efforts" in countries affected by conflicts and natural disasters.

Historical Context for Development Cooperation Efforts

When Turkey transitioned from a single party to multi-party rule in the 1950s, access to development assistance became available through the Marshall Plan. Official Development Assistance (ODA) helped to lay a strong foundation for Turkey's growth in economic performance between 1960 until the end of 2007; major contributors were the United States, Japan, and Germany. Bilateral and multi-lateral channels also contributed to Turkey's development such as

the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Asian Development Fund (ADF), and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Although Turkey remained a donor recipient during this timeframe, the country launched the first official phase of its own official development assistance program in 1985 under the auspices of the Turgut Özal government's State Planning Organization.

Özal's foreign policy priorities were three-fold; bolstering Turkey's economic strength by integrating into the world economy, promoting a more positive image of Turkey worldwide, and using aid as an effective mechanism to enhance trade and soft power relations in developing countries. Focusing on the Sahel countries, a comprehensive aid package worth approximately \$10 million was implemented in 1985 to develop institutional capacity in Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal, Somali, and Sudan. During the latter part of the 80s, Turkey benefited from an expansion of its economy because of its export-oriented growth strategy. New markets emerged and continued to be identified. Former TIKA President Musa Kulaklikaya speculates that perhaps because Turkey's standard of living began to increase, policy makers may have become more amenable to looking beyond their own borders and addressing international issues such as the alleviation of poverty through aid distribution. Özal's foreign policy objectives began to converge; Turkey's economic expansion strengthened the country and increased its soft power in strategic regions, while its humanitarian efforts enhanced a positive image throughout the world. The confluence of these three-fold objectives was conceptually generative, and has since shaped the direction of Turkey's foreign policy, particularly as it relates to development assistance initiatives.

By the early 90s, the dismantling of the former Soviet Union had occurred, wars and upheaval in the Balkans were mounting, and a rapidly changing international environment provoked a clarifying shift in Turkey's foreign assistance. Following the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the emergence of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the geopolitical realities – particularly in the Caucasus, Central Asia and Balkan regions – opened up opportunities for Turkey to establish closer ties with some of the countries in this region. Given Turkey's own experience as an ODA recipient, the leadership at the time understood the relationship between state security and economic stability and began using various forms of “assistance” to promote its presence. It was in this dynamic context that Turkey moved into a second phase of its foreign policy/assistance strategy: development cooperation efforts. Not only was the country strategically positioned to affect change and advance its interests in the region, Turkey could also take advantage of its strong historical, cultural, and linguistic ties throughout these areas from the legacy of the Ottoman Empire. Official development assistance had now become an integral part of Turkey's foreign policy.

Founding of TIKA

Turkish leaders believed that development cooperation efforts would be more effectively administered through the establishment of an official state sponsored agency. In 1992, the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA) was officially established. Its original mission was to meet the immediate needs of Eurasian countries; the first field offices were opened in the Caucasus and Central Asia. Initial interest in playing an active role in the transformation of post-Soviet space was limited to the countries where Turkey had an ethnic, cultural, religious, and historical appeal. Turkey was in a unique position to present itself as a “secular role model” for these new republics. The government's first step was to establish good relations with the post-Soviet Turkic Republics, and then to create a new zone of influence for itself. In other words, Turkey offered its development cooperation efforts as a way to also exercise its political and economic influence. In fact, President Özal described the importance of this opportunity in a speech given to the Turkish National Assembly, stressing that “Turkey should not miss this unique occasion that presented itself for the first time in the past 400 years.”

When it was originally founded, TIKA's objectives were to "provide technical and cultural support to newly independent Turkic republics, focus on Turkic solidarity in substantive and symbolic ways, and to collect and report ODA statistics of Turkey to the OECD." TIKA defined development cooperation efforts as "a significant instrument that allows new avenues for classical diplomacy in economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian fields." Highest priority was given to the areas of culture, economy, and energy. Essentially, TIKA became an intermediary agency, coordinating interactions between Turkey and the Turkic states in the spheres of banking, training of officials, and establishing technological networks. In other words, TIKA acted as a "bridge between the activities of businessmen and others in Turkey eager to develop closer links with the Turkic states." At this point, strategic political considerations, as well as trade concerns, were the dominant forces driving Turkey's proactive development cooperation efforts.

Within a few years, Turkey became better positioned to understand the diplomatic nuances within these regions, identify the financial resources necessary to meet the needs of these new states, and to further develop the operational side of the organization. When the Justice and Development Party came to power in 2002 – and in particular under the direction of 2009 appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmet Davutoğlu – a new era in Turkey's official development assistance began, which was coined global development diplomacy efforts. Aid assistance remained directly linked to the government's foreign policy priorities which currently include: (a) a visionary vs. crisis orientation, (b) a consistent and systematic framework, and (c) the use of soft power in political rhetoric and action. Although Turkey retains a strong military due to the instability of the region, the AKP government has chosen to highlight civic-economic power as a more sustainable way to develop constructive diplomacy. Six operational objectives undergird the ideological basis for the AKP's foreign affairs and inform the relationship between foreign policy, humanitarian aid, and CIVCAP development cooperative projects in de-stabilized and/or post-conflict regions. They include: a balance between security and freedom, "zero problem with Turkey's neighbors," proactive peace diplomacy, strong global relations, active involvement in international issues, and cooperation with all international organizations.

AKP's foreign policy interests were no longer limited to post-Soviet countries, and the government began to strategically pursue development of social/religious/cultural ties within the Balkans, Black Sea, Middle East and North African countries or region, Asia, Latin America and the Sub-Saharan African countries. At the same time, Turkey also expanded the scope of its international networks such as participating in the UN Security Council, the Islamic Cooperation Organization, G-20, and South/South Initiatives. During the past decade, Turkey's foreign policies have continued to bolster a commitment to development cooperation efforts, and as such – TIKA's role has expanded. The next section of this report will describe ways in which TIKA 2012 reflects Turkish Foreign Minister H.E. Ahmet Davutoğlu's reflexive foreign policy as well as how the institution operationalizes its role as the intermediary between the Turkish Government and donor-recipient countries.

Turkey's Current Foreign Policy and TIKA

Turkey uses TIKA's development diplomacy efforts as one of its most effective soft power tools. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has long recognized that the use of official development assistance is a peaceful and humanitarian-focused mechanism to advance the country's interests in regional and international affairs. Although we will more thoroughly explore Turkey's intervention in war-torn Afghanistan as the primary CIVCAP case study, we mention it here as a strong illustration of how Turkey's foreign policy and global development efforts have converged, expressing commitment to the principle of establishing balance between security and freedom through the use of soft power action. To quickly summarize, under the auspices of Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), Turkey has supported the establishment of Afghanistan's domestic stability by focusing its development assistance on the reconstruction of civil infrastructures and through the provision of basic services. By attending to the basic human needs of Afghan citizens, Turkey is helping to generate a new system of governance

based upon the respect of basic human freedoms and civil liberties. TIKA's three civilian administered field operations offices - located in Kabul, Mazari-i Sharif, and Wardak, work in close cooperation with the Turkish Embassy in Afghanistan.

Turkey's visionary orientation and commitment to the use of a systematic framework in cooperation with international organizations is evinced through its strong participation in UNDP South-South Cooperation, and Triangular, Regional, and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) initiatives. Through its 2005 "Opening Up to Africa" policy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has more recently shifted development assistance priorities to include several de-stabilized regions in sub-Saharan Africa. In the past eight years, TIKA has worked alongside leadership in several countries to generate "Master Development Plans," which are long term strategies aimed at infusing local economies and empowering citizens through sustainable capacity building. Examples include agricultural and fishing projects in Djibouti, health care initiatives in Sudan, and seed distribution in Darfur. As these Master Development Plans evolve, TIKA acts as a liaison between Turkey's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, various intergovernmental organizations, and relevant ministries or local agencies within partner countries. Sharing knowledge and experience are at the heart of TIKA's development policies. Global development diplomacy efforts continue to reflect a belief in the immense benefits of transferring best practices and expertise (capacity building) through private sector involvement in order to achieve long term, sustained success.

In addition to building capacity in de-stabilized regions in Sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey has also been actively engaged in proactive peace diplomacy through international humanitarian efforts aimed at mitigating the conditions of fragile environments and post-conflict contexts. Since 2008, TIKA has organized nearly 100 million USD of emergency aid to Iraq, along with the equipment, food, shelter, and medical supplies sent to Georgia after its conflict with Russia, as well as to the Palestinians suffering under the Israeli blockade. In 2011-2012, Turkey became extensively involved in efforts aimed at reducing the impact of conflict, severe drought, and famine within Somalia. Turkey strongly believes that it is a moral, ethical, and internationally shared responsibility to address the adverse effects of war and violence upon innocent civilians, and it also recognizes that human security is ultimately linked to regional and global peace.

II. DETERMINANTS OF TURKEY'S ENGAGEMENT WITH RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

In the last five years, Turkey has provided invaluable assistance to a large number of recipient countries. These states hail from quite broad and diverse geographies, ranging from the Balkans to Southeast Asia. Yet, in spite of the wide spaces and insurmountable distances separating these territories from each other, a number of their key characteristics converge. A closer look at these countries thus reveals a pattern about the fundamental political, social, and ideological attributes of the states that Turkey has engaged so far. As the detailed descriptions of these countries and the type of assistance they have received will demonstrate in the following sections, the recipients generally have a Muslim population, exposure to the former Ottoman sphere of influence, and/or ties to Turkic cultural heritage.

The scope of Turkey's foreign policies and development assistance capacity has dramatically shifted in the past twenty-five years. The pairing of AKP's principled approach alongside TIKA's efforts has helped promote peace and stability, economic prosperity, and lasting security throughout the region. Turkey is aware that "peace" is realized through a dynamic relationship between political stability, economic welfare, and human security; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not differentiate between them in its understanding of "humanitarian assistance." Bi-lateral partnerships are aligned and guided by shared values that will ultimately promote and protect this pervasive understanding of peace. We begin by offering a short description of Turkey's

foreign policy in key regions. Next, we identify the post-conflict or destabilized countries within those regions in which TIKA has been working since 2007. Additionally we note CIVCAP data (budget/deployment) along with examples of Turkey's global development diplomacy efforts. For additional information, (please) see Annex I.

The Balkans

In the Balkans, disintegration of the former Yugoslavia created immense regional instability between 1990-2008. Rising nationalism, ethnic cleansing and devastating wars threatened international peace, eventually requiring international intervention. Although agreements were signed and new states have emerged, the region continues to face post-conflict challenges. The Balkans is a priority for Turkey because of its geographic proximity, trade opportunities, and due of its historic, cultural and humanitarian ties. Bonds between the peoples of Turkey and some Balkan countries are centuries old. For all of these reasons, any crisis in the region is felt deeply. Turkey's commitment to Balkan peace and stability is reflected in the government's strong support of international civil (UNMIK, EULEX, EUPOL) and military missions (KFOR, EUFOR), multi-lateral efforts (SEECF, RCC), as well as development cooperation assistance efforts funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina (BiH), Kosovo, Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro are the primary recipients of Turkish development assistance in the Balkans. A common characteristic of these countries is that almost all of them have either a majority Muslim populations, or Muslim minorities. Most of these countries also are home to ethnic Turks. In the case of Albania, for instance, due to its close proximity, there are a large number of Turkish citizens of Albanian origin or Albanians who have chosen to live in Turkey for the purposes of education, health care, and employment. Likewise, there is a growing Turkic population settling in Albania. Similarly, Bosnia is home to a large population of Muslims and ethnic Turks; not to mention that it was the epicenter of a tragic civil war that sparked between the two ethnic groups from the smoldering ashes of the former Yugoslav republic. By the same token, there are approximately twenty thousand Kosovar citizens of Turkish origin in Kosovo. The two countries have a long and shared history. Moreover, one cannot ignore the presence of the ethnic Turks and Muslims living in Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro.

Albania and Kosovo aside, the remaining Balkan countries receive development assistance from Turkey. A significant portion of this comes as technical assistance in the basic services cluster. Albania and Kosovo stand out because, in addition to basic services assistance, they also are the recipients of significant military assistance. There is a comprehensive dimension of Turkish-Albanian cooperation in the field of defense; Turkish Land, Naval, and Air Forces have been training Albanian armed forces and supporting them logistically. Turkey considers Albania as a strategically important country for enduring peace and security in the Balkans. Kosovo, too, is a principal destination recipient of Turkish military assistance, since Turkey sees this country as an indispensable element of peace and stability in Europe. As such, 500 Turkish military personnel are present in the Turkish Battalion, which has been operating within the NATO KFOR Mission since 1999. At the Lisbon Summit on December 2007, the EU decided to establish a civilian mission (EULEX) that was envisioned to operate on matters of penal law and security in Kosovo. EULEX officially started its operations on 9 December 2008. Turkey participates in the EULEX mission as a "potential participating third country." At present, 1 Turkish judge and 100 Turkish police officers are taking part in EULEX.

The projects that Turkey undertakes in these countries can be classified under the following five categories: Development of social and economic infrastructure, financing infrastructure and construction projects, development of education infrastructure, extending humanitarian assistance and donating equipment, promoting Turkic cultural cooperation (see Annex). The activities that fall within these categories consist of distribution of food, carpet/rug weaving/training courses for women, water supply/sanitation, irrigation, rehabilitation of water ducts,

establishing educational institutions, short and long term training programs and higher education scholarships for medicine students, doctors and medical personnel, establishment of a children's dialysis center, construction of a blood bank, and equipment support for mentally disabled persons. Turkey has also invested in human development in these countries. It has relied on its advantages in certain endogenous sectors such as agriculture. Especially in Kosovo, Albania and Bosnia, Turkish experts have trained the locals in organic farming, apiculture, development of modern greenhouses, modern fishery techniques. Perhaps one of the most valuable assistance programs has been the microfinance credits and farming training provided to women who wanted to acquire the necessary skills to contribute to their household economy.

Turkey has also made funds available for fostering its existing cultural ties with the ethnic Turks and Muslims living in the Balkans. This has manifested the mushrooming of cultural centers and schools that promote and teach Turkish heritage and language. In Albania, the Gülistan Foundation, the Turgut Özal Schools, and the Sema Foundation see to it that students of Turkish ethnicity and Muslim faith get an opportunity to learn about their common Turkish heritage and the virtues of Islam. Similarly, Turkish construction teams have built or restored many mosques, holy sites of various sects of Islam, museums, and religious learning and cultural centers. These projects are available in detail in the Annex.

In terms of civilian capacity training, the figures from 2008 and 2009 numbers indicated that nearly 5000 civilians from these countries received training in Turkey in many fields. Moreover, Turkish government provided development aid surpassing \$200 million within the same period.

South Caucasus

Turkey's priorities towards the South Caucasus include the maintenance of regional security and stability. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the South Caucasus countries and encourages their integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures as well as other international organizations. Ankara is mindful that the closed border with Armenia limits Turkey's presence and influence in the South Caucasus. The strategic importance of this area has increased with regional projects such as the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline (2006), Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum Natural Gas Pipeline (2007) and Baku-Tbilisi-Kars Railway (2007). Furthermore, because the Southern Caucasus is an intersection between East, West, North and South – importance for the attainment of stability and prosperity of Eurasia has steadily increased. Unresolved conflicts, namely the conflicts of Nagorno-Karabakh, South Ossetia and Abkhazia, constitute important threats to both the region's and Eurasia's security. Turkey believes that peaceful settlement of conflicts in the Caucasus will contribute to the political stability and economic prosperity of these countries and open up new possibilities for bilateral and regional cooperation.

Azerbaijan and Georgia are the main recipients of Turkish development aid in the region. Strong foreign relations with Azerbaijan are the backbone of Turkey's policy towards the South Caucasus and post-Soviet space. This is largely driven by ethnic/cultural identity and kinship factors. When TIKA was established in 1990s, the primary objective was to support the development processes of the Turkic countries, and Azerbaijan became the most important country in this process. Azerbaijan continues to attract significant investment, technical support and development aid from Turkey. Similarly, stability in Georgia is vital in the process of Turkey's ability to attain its vision of becoming a regional energy hub. Currently the country is troubled by the South Ossetia and Abkhazia tensions. Turkey defends the territorial integrity of Georgia and promotes peaceful settlement of these conflicts. Similar to Azerbaijan, Georgia receives significant technical support and aid from Turkey.

The Turkish technical assistance geared towards these countries has mainly contributed to the development of their social, economic and education infrastructures. In Azerbaijan, Turkey

introduced a network of state-of-the-art statistical research technologies in nine industrial regions, implemented a four-phase organized industrial zone, helped foster journalistic and media standards, and provided both technical and financial support for the establishment of modern computer libraries and reading lounges in Azerbaijan. Currently, 800 Turkish companies operate in this close neighbor of Turkey. In Georgia, Turkish civilian teams have renovated schools, undertook water sanitation projects, improved village water supply systems and provided financial assistance to the improvement of village health facilities.

In sum, more than 2000 Azerbaijanis and Georgians received civilian capacity development training in Turkey and approximately 1000 Turkish civilians traveled to Azerbaijan and Georgia to give training between 2007 and 2009.

The Middle East

Turkey recognizes that stability in the Middle East is critical to international peace. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been intent on pursuing its strategy of its development of bilateral and multilateral platforms with several countries; however, reverberations of the Arab Spring have challenged Turkey's objectives in the region. The government has problematic relations with Israel and Syria, and its diplomatic efforts with Iran and the central authority of Baghdad are also unstable. On the other hand, Turkey has a strong tie with the Palestine National Authority and has extended significant development aid assistance to Palestine. Although Turkey's relationship with Iraq is mercurial, it remains one of Turkey's largest aid recipients.

Turkey has been deeply affected by the complexities of problems arising from wars and instability within Iraq over the past few decades. As such, restoration of stability in Iraq is one of the top priorities in Turkish foreign policy. Political reconciliation is considered key if Iraq is to emerge as a secure and stable neighbor. Elimination of the PKK's presence in Iraq is a critical component of Turkish-Iraqi bilateral relations and is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' foremost security objective. The nature of Turkish development aid to Iraq has been threefold: humanitarian assistance in the form of food, medicine, and tent aid through the Turkish Red Crescent Society; development aid for vital production sectors such as agriculture (pesticide application tools and equipment); and financing infrastructure and construction projects (health clinic in Baghdad). The 2007 figures tell us that Turkey trained nearly 250 Iraqi civilians within its territory, while it deployed 140 Turkish civilians to train Iraqis in Iraq. The same statistics from 2007, coupled with that of 2008 and 2009, indicate that Turkish government committed close to \$150 million in development aid to Iraq,

The Palestinian National Authority is another high-profile target of Turkish humanitarian assistance. Turkey has shared centuries of close cultural, social, and historical bonds with the Palestinian people. The government established official relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1975 and was one of the first countries to recognize the Palestinian State when it was established in exile. Turkey-Palestine (PNA) has continued to enjoy bilateral cooperation on a variety of levels since its founding. TIKA opened a branch in Ramallah in 2005 to ensure more effective and on site coordination of the development assistance initiatives aimed at improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people. It works primarily through IHH, the Turkish Red Crescent, WFP, TIPH, and UNRWA in this region. TIKA's focus is "acute humanitarian need" such as health, education, agricultural development, food security, infrastructure, and problems related to clean water. The total amount of development assistance provided to Palestine directly from government to government or indirectly through international organizations like the UNRWA and the WFP since 1995 is well over \$100 million (this figure includes Turkey's assistance in goods or in cash to Palestine in a wide spectrum of fields).

The areas into which Turkish development aid has been channeled in the last five years have been agriculture, education, infrastructure, and construction sectors. Especially in agriculture,

Turkish know-how has been indispensable in the cultivation of olive trees, training the locals in pest and disease prevention, in new plantations and increasing their knowledge in seedling production. With respect to education, Turkey has carried out similar activities to those it has conducted in the Balkans. It has constructed a research library at al-Aqsa University, renovated a few mosques. Yet, Turkey's most critical support in revitalizing of the basic Palestinian infrastructure has been the construction of drainage systems, and potable water stations. Moreover, Turkey has committed formidable financial assistance to the procurement of ambulances for hospitals in the West Bank. Similarly, another Turkish construction company built the biggest hospital in Gaza (the Gaza-Turkish Palestine Friendship Hospital). Today the Gaza-Turkish Palestine Friendship Hospital treats a large number of disabled refugees and other victims of the conflict between Israel and Palestine. To date, Turkey has also shown its goodwill by shipping staple nutrients to feed nearly 130,000 families, through its Disaster and Emergency Management Office. It has trained close to one thousand Palestinian civilians within its borders between 2007 and 2009 while it provided official financial aid in the shape of approximately \$80 million from 2007 and 2009.

Lebanon is another vital Middle Eastern country that has received substantive technical and financial assistance from Turkey. From Turkey's point of view, Lebanon plays a key role in maintaining stability in the Middle East. On the regional level, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs took a cautious but proactive stance as Lebanon struggled through a war in 2006 as well as political tensions in 2008. In particular, Turkey looks to Lebanon to support a fair and constructive attitude on solving tensions in the Arab-Israeli issue. Turkey has supported Lebanese reconstruction and development by financing crucial infrastructure and construction projects. Chief among these undertakings are health clinics, revitalization of Lebanese economic infrastructure and services emergency repair program. Another major area where Turkish technical and financial aid has been funneled is in school construction and curriculum design programs. In total, Lebanon received over \$50 million in official aid from Turkish government in the 2007 – 2010 period. It was the third largest recipient of TIKA aid in 2010.

Central Asia

Central Asia became a foreign policy priority immediately after the fall of the Soviet Union. As previously mentioned, Turkey was eager to establish ties with Central Asian Republics because of its common linguistic, historical, and cultural heritage. In fact, it was through Turkish government initiatives that the Nakhichevan Treaty concerning the Establishment of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States was signed in 2009. Economic relations between Turkey and Central Asia grew rapidly in the early 90s, but emphasis was also placed on culture and education. The International Organization of Turkic Culture (TURKSOY) was established for the purpose of protecting Turkic culture, art, language and heritage in order to protect and import those values to younger generations. Several Turkish educational institutions operate throughout Central Asia including The Turkish-Kazakh International Hoca Ahmet Yesevi University which operates in Kazakhstan and the Turkish-Kyrgyz Manas University which is located in Kyrgyzstan. Turkey shares particular concerns about destabilizing factors such as extremist movements, drug and arms trafficking, and terrorist activities within the Central Asian Republics. As such, the government provides financial assistance and military training to these countries alongside its development capacity assistance.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are the primary recipients of Turkish civilian, technical, and financial assistance. Turkey was the first country to recognize the independence of these nations in the aftermath of the Soviet collapse. After Russia, Turkey stands as the principal trade and economic partner of the majority of these countries. Strong linguistic, religious, ethnic, historical and cultural ties between Turkey and the Commonwealth of Independent Countries contribute to the strength in bi-lateral endeavors with many of these nations.

Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan are the two Central Asian countries where Turkey remains overwhelmingly engaged through cultural projects that honor the common Turkic roots of the three actors. The restoration of the Hodja Ahmet Yesevi Tomb and the investments in the Kazakh-Turkish University and the Talgar high school in Kazakhstan attest to this fact. Furthermore, in Turkmenistan, Turkey has demonstrated the high value it attaches to this common ancestry by assuming responsibility for the restoration of Sultan Sancar's Tomb. Kazakhstan has also received significant civilian assistance from Turkey to implement important training programs at its justice ministry. A highly qualified Turkish team traveled to Kazakhstan to train Kazakh prosecutors at the government's Justice Academy. Equally important is the technical assistance provided to the Kazakh Statistics Agency.

Turkey has made additional valuable contributions to the economic, infrastructure, and development projects in the region such as the establishment of a Bone Marrow Transplant Centre, Statistics Development Project, Kyrgyz Manuscript Project, Aktilek State School construction in Kyrgyzstan; raising yields in cotton through triangular cooperation, establishment of a potable water supply network, animal breeding in Tajikistan; and establishing poultry farming (facilities and training), pistachio farming and husbandry, seed registry and certification system in Turkmenistan. Over 2000 civilians from these countries spent time in Turkey to receive training in civilian capacity development, and well over a thousand Turkish civilians provided similar trainings in these five prominent Central Asian countries. The official Turkish aid that went to these countries over the four years from 2007 to 2010 comes up to nearly half billion US dollars.

South Asia

Turkey's historic and cultural bounds to South Asian countries are strong. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs recognizes and monitors instability in the region and seeks to enhance relations through cooperative efforts with South Asian countries in order to contribute to regional peace and stability. In particular, Turkey places sharp focus on Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been a very active player in Afghanistan's post-conflict reconstruction and as such, Afghanistan has been Turkey's biggest development aid recipient for the last several years. Following the downfall of the Taliban regime, Afghanistan was prioritized at the top of Turkey's development cooperation agenda. Focus was placed on reconstruction, provision of services, governance based upon respect of basic liberties and the re-establishment of domestic order. In the following section of this report, a more in-depth explanation and analysis of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/TIKA's efforts is offered.

Turkey considers Pakistan as one of the most prominent players affecting security and stability in the region. For several decades, the two countries have supported each other through various wars and independence efforts. Affinity is strong. Turkey provided humanitarian assistance to Pakistan following the 2005 and 2008 earthquakes, and in 2010 the government sent large scale humanitarian and financial aid to address the needs of people who were affected by the flood. Turkey works through strong bi-lateral relations as it pursues peace and stability in the region. For example, the government has organized multilateral processes such as Turkey-Pakistan-Afghanistan Trilateral Summits, and Friends of Democratic Pakistan.

Turkey has undertaken major financing infrastructure and construction projects in Pakistan. It has built an eye clinic and dispatched experts, technical personnel and provided necessary training and equipment for various programs. It also delivered a number of poverty alleviation projects that included goat and cow breeding, mango farming, skill development programs. These efforts have also targeted initiatives that are aimed at encouraging an increase the standards of living for rural women. Pakistan received close to \$150 million in official aid from Turkey from 2007 to 2009. In 2007, 61 Turkish civilians provided training in Pakistan.

Africa

The AKP's shift in foreign policy orientation is especially apparent in its opening to new partnerships in Africa. For purposes of this report, we are not dividing the continent into regions, but it is important to note that Turkey has historically differentiated between North African countries and those in the Sub-Saharan regions due to residual cultural ties from Ottoman-times. In the aftermath of the Arab Spring, Turkey has attempted to deepen its relationship with transitioning countries such as Egypt and Libya by being diplomatically supportive of the newly forming governments. Concerning Sub-Saharan countries, Turkey has more recently changed its approach, and is now making substantial economic and social development investment in the region.

Although Turkey's development ties to Sub-Saharan Africa can be traced back to its comprehensive aid package to the Sahel countries in 1985, the AKP has recently begun to place heavier policy emphasis on the continent. In 2005, Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan began to promote the "Opening Up to Africa" framework, which had been slowly developing since 1998. The AKP's current development capacity assistance is not just based upon economic and trade objectives, but is also realized through technical and project assistance in areas that, in particular, support health, education, water, sanitation, vocational training, institutional capacity building, and humanitarian assistance. TIKA assists in the coordination of initiatives such as the "Africa Agricultural Development Programme", "Africa Health Programme" and the "Africa Vocational Training Programme" - which are multi-country efforts specifically designed to meet the needs of African countries. It operates in Africa out of three offices (Addis Ababa, Dakar, Nairobi), but has worked on projects in 37 different African countries. Somalia and Sudan are the two conflict/de-stabilized countries in which TIKA's CIV/CAP efforts are most concentrated (see below for data).

Turkey also provides aid to Africa through international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP) and the Red Crescent. Additionally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has supported police and military efforts by sending personnel/troops to UN peacekeeping missions in Africa, including the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC), the hybrid AU-UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), and the UN Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI). Since early 2009, the Turkish navy has also been part of the United States-led Combined Task Force (CTF) 151, a multinational naval force carrying out anti-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia.

Since Prime Minister Erdoğan's visit in 2011, Somalia has been the capstone of Turkish development aid, technical and civilian assistance in Africa. Turkey believes that the construction of national unity is a precondition for building statehood in Somalia and establishing regional stability in the Horn of Africa. There have been close relations between the two countries since the Ottoman Empire, and Turkey attaches great significance to Somalia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. During the 2012 Istanbul II Conference on Somalia, Turkey took an active role by inviting international partners to invest in initiatives that will ultimately strengthen economic development in Somalia while at the same time develop vitally needed infrastructures such as: access to energy, drinkable water, repair of roads, and capacity building within governing institutions. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs encouraged a participatory and comprehensive approach to economic reconstruction and social development between the public and private sectors because it believes this will contribute to national cohesion and regional stability.

NGOs that are active in Somalia include Doctors Worldwide, TIKA, Kimse Yok Mu, the Turkish Red Crescent, Humanitarian Relief Foundation, Islamic Relief, and the Physicians for Hope Foundation. Turkish NGOs operate refugee camps in Mogadishu. The Gülen-affiliated Nile Foundation of Turkey signed an agreement with TIKA to enhance the education system in Somalia over a 49-year period and has opened the first Turkish high school in Somalia. The Turkish

initiatives that have been carried out so far in Somalia have concentrated on capacity building in governmental institutions, assisting civil society and local leadership in defining priorities for their respective regions, developing a vocational training school, initiating investments in access to energy, potable water, treatment of over 200,000 Somalis at Turkish field hospitals and clinics. During the same trip, Prime Minister Erdoğan asked the major Turkish airport construction company, TAV, to take over the reconstruction of the Somali National Airport in Mogadishu. Other projects include building schools, installation of street lights, a 400-bed hospital, and a waste-disposal facility.

Currently there are 500 aid workers working in Somalia. These workers included doctors, nurses, midwives, engineers, and even personnel from Turkey's Directorate of Religious Affairs. In 2011, 400 Somalis arrived in Turkey to receive religious training. In 2012, the Istanbul Conference hosted 300 representatives from Somali civil society.

Sudan has also been at the forefront of Turkish humanitarian and civilian assistance. In fact, Turkey has been interacting with Sudan since its independence in 1956. The two countries have a free trade agreement and several bilateral agreements. Due to the country's wide civil unrest, conflicts and war, Turkey's CIV/CAP efforts aim to address the needs of internally displaced peoples (IDPs). Efforts are focused on acute humanitarian need – specifically medical, accommodation, and water. Currently 40 unarmed military and police personnel serve the UN/African Union peacekeeping mission in Darfur. TIKA, the Turkish Red Crescent Society, Humanitarian Relief Organization, and Kisme Yok Mu – a Gülen affiliated educational organization are active in Darfur.

Turkish reconstruction teams in Sudan have so far built the Nyala Field Hospital, overseen the delivery and installation of water well drilling apparatus. They have trained experts at cataract surgery center and provided training for agricultural engineers, focusing especially on vineyard and greenhouse development. They have also managed the Otac Refugee Camp and treated over 400,000 patients at the Nyala Field Hospital since 2006. Between 2007 and 2009, Sudan received nearly \$45 million in official humanitarian assistance from Turkey. The number of the Sudanese that received civilian capacity training in Turkey in 2007 surpassed 1500.

(We analyzed Turkey's CIV/CAP efforts in Tunisia, Egypt, Liberia, Djibouti, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo and Côte d'Ivoire but outside of military support, summary statistics were low.)

III. THE EXISTING APPROACH IN TURKEY TO PROVIDING CIVCAP

Given the brief history of Turkey's active involvement in civilian capacity provision, it is fair to say that efficient decision-making and coordination mechanisms have yet to be put in place. The existing planning and executive infrastructure can hardly keep up with Turkey's commendable vision to expand its civilian capacity assistance in both space and scale. That system worked when Turkish assistance extended to conflict-affected areas was mostly military and peacekeeping missions. However, as Turkey has moved beyond military assistance and focused its capacity on civilian and technical assistance in the last decade, its need for a stronger organizational infrastructure has also grown. Currently, there is not a systematic and methodical decision-making procedure for civilian capacity deployment. We have not identified any rosters available at the agencies governing aid and assistance programs; nor has research yielded any pre-deployment or post-deployment evaluation models.

Current CIVCAP deployment decisions are taken at the discretion of the Prime Minister's office, senior cabinet posts such as the foreign affairs, development, defense, education, and health ministries. The directives are often communicated to TIKA through the senior government bureaucracy. In the reverse order, a request may also come from a potential recipient through

a TIKA office in that particular country. In the capacity of a matchmaker, TIKA passes the request to the appropriate ministry. In return, the designated ministry, or sometimes a high-level government agency, decides on how much aid it will provide as well as the number and qualifications of the personnel it may deploy. All of these decisions are made on an individual basis. Furthermore, a few staffers interviewed for this study on the condition of anonymity claimed that some government offices even offer deployment as a means of promotion for their staff.

TIKA is the central coordinating and monitoring institution for Turkey's ODA. It was officially recognized by the Prime Minister through law number 4668 (two circulars issued: 2005/11; 2007/12701). TIKA is a conduit; it does not hold decision making power to generate initiatives nor does it hold budgetary control. There are four funding sources for TIKA initiatives: a central budget; project based special funds appropriated by the Prime Ministry; funds received on behalf of other governmental institutions and; those received through international commitments. Turkey's official and "net" aid figures for development assistance between 2007-2011 are as follows:

| | Official Aid (in million USD) | Net Aid (in million USD) |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2007 | 602,24 | 1,336 |
| 2008 | 780,36 | 1,576,75 |
| 2009 | 707,17 | 1,519,65 |
| 2010 | 967 | 1,718 |
| 2011 | 1,273 | 2,363,45 |

Administrative staff are responsible for "executing" CIVCAP (although not referred to in this way) directives from the Government, Prime Ministry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and President. They do this by interfacing with other governmental organizations and coordinating efforts with Turkish organizations or entities within recipient countries. TIKA also acts as a liaison between IGOs/Multi-lateral donors and on-site project leaders.

TIKA's headquarters is in Ankara, but it coordinates initiatives through 33 offices outside of Turkey, and it is currently working in 30 countries throughout the world. It implements approximately 100 projects per year. As mentioned earlier, the locus of TIKA's efforts are concentrated in South and East Asia, the Middle East, Europe (the Balkan region), and Africa – although assistance projects have also been implemented in the Americas and Oceania. Operational foci include: capacity building assistance, dispatching experts, donating equipment, financing infrastructure and construction projects, and extending humanitarian assistance. The primary areas of TIKA's operational concern are: development of social infrastructure, development of economic infrastructure, development of production sectors, cultural cooperation (specifically focused on improving communication and social peace), and acute humanitarian efforts. Turkey's two strongest "niches" are in the areas of construction and agriculture.

Because TIKA acts as a governmental channel, there are different protocols for its strategic planning and decision making. The most common way in which development effort programs are negotiated is through project/aid proposals. First, a potential aid recipient submits a proposal. When a proposal is accepted by TIKA, administrators will also initiate coordination of the project. For example, if the Ministry of Justice in Sudan proposes judicial branch/legislative training and the project is accepted, TIKA personnel in Sudan work through TIKA/Ankara who subsequently outsource training from the Ministry of Justice in Ankara. These types of projects are demand driven and bi-laterally interfaced. In a similar scenario, the Ministry of Justice of Sudan may contact the Ministry of Justice directly. TIKA would assist both ministries and facilitate the coordination of efforts. A second protocol for projects directives may come

directly from TIKKA, the government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Prime Ministry, or the President.

It is not customary for TIKKA to deploy its own personnel. Although TIKKA employees often hold expertise in the health, construction or agricultural sector, their role more typically involves initiating projects and serving as an inter-agency coordinator. When TIKKA does deploy one of their experts, it is because the project scope is substantial. Turkish civilians who are sent abroad are personnel of Ministries or from public institutions. Criteria for the deployment of these personnel are shaped by the priorities of Turkey's foreign policy. Civilians deployed through TIKKA initiatives continue to receive their regular salary package along with additional travel stipends. TIKKA officials believe this budgetary framework is cost effective, and allows monies to remain project focused. Because TIKKA coordinates and cooperates through various organizations, they have not institutionalized their own regulation or pre-deployment training processes. Although most public or ministerial institutions deploying civilians have regulation guidelines and pre-deployment processes, preparation tends to be focused on the coordination of administrative details rather than personnel training. Likewise, any post-deployment monitoring or in-country support would be sponsored by the deploying agency. TIKKA has not institutionalized these processes.

Turkey remains acutely aware of the international analysis of global dynamics but prefers bilateral development assistance arrangements. Roughly 90 percent of aid efforts are coordinated directly between Turkey/TIKKA and the donor recipient country. The reasons Turkey prefers bilateral arrangements is because projects are more effective and easier to realize. By law, if Turkey cooperates with an intergovernmental body, the Turkish Parliament must ratify the agreement. This process is cumbersome and impractical, especially when timing is critical. Although Turkey typically chooses to bypass the inefficiency that often comes with increased party involvement, it does cooperate with some intergovernmental organizations such as:

- **ECO** (ex.: funding for the reconstruction of Afghanistan)
- **FAO** (ex.: agriculture)
- **IsDB** (ex.: capacity development)
- **OECD** (ex.: Istanbul Centre for Private Sector Development and PDG)
- **UNDP** (ex.: staff secondments, talent bank project)
- **UNIDO** (ex.: food safety)
- **IOM** (ex.: refugees/migration)

The following is a list of the non-governmental organizations that TIKKA prefers to work through for their acute humanitarian assistance projects:

- **Turkish Red Crescent**
- **IHH (Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief)**
- **Doctors Worldwide: Turkey**
- **Dost Eli Foundation**
- **Türkiye Diyanet Foundation**
- **Cansuyu Foundation**
- **Yardımlı Foundation**
- **Deniz Feneri**
- **Education: Gülistan Foundation, Turgut Özal Schools, Sema Foundation**

While there are several strengths to Turkey's centralized approach to funneling development cooperation efforts through TIKA, there are a few noteworthy constraints. According to TIKA officials the greatest weakness in this model is in the area of personnel deployment. In particular, two vulnerabilities stand out: the level of expertise and personnel insurance packages. Because TIKA's main function is to coordinate projects, it lacks the power to actually determine which experts are sent to their sites. At times, ministries or public organizations send personnel as a reward or professional incentive instead of choosing the candidate who can best implement project goals. Secondly, salary packages within institutions deploying personnel do not often include extra provision for overseas health, safety, and insurance needs. Individuals and their families are not adequately insured. In these scenarios, deployed personnel face more risks "in the field" yet their vulnerabilities are not compensated for through human resource safeguards.

Another limitation within the Turkish model is that TIKA lacks an internal mechanism to evaluate and/or develop best practices. Concurrently, there are no "centers of excellence" in Turkey that offer CIVCAP training and deployment workshops, monitor the quality of project outcomes, or evaluate personnel. Presently, there are no institutionalized and systematic methodologies for CIVCAP skill development, personnel supervision, or assessment of development cooperation efforts. Although Turkey has signed a MoU to use the "Special Unit for South-South Cooperation's" WIDE roster software, concern is shared that this methodology does not certify expertise. Presently, there is no internal sifting mechanism to assure a high level of match between professional competency and project demand.

A final constraint is that the Turkish language is not common in many of the countries where Turkey's civilians are deployed. If training in the recipient/donor country is done in English or the local language, the Turkish representative cannot benefit from those built-in support systems. As the Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to expand the scope of aid initiatives outside Turkic Republics and post-Ottoman territories, this challenge will likely increase without supplemental language acquisition services or a requirement that personnel hold second language skills.

In brief, Turkey's potential to scale up its valuable assistance programs can be exponentially increased with a strengthened decision-making and coordination framework. Supported by rules, regulations, codes of conduct, and mandates, the suggested coordination system would be instrumental in the development of an efficient CIVCAP deployment process. Pre-deployment, deployment, post-deployment evaluation models will enhance the efficiency and broaden the range of Turkey's civilian assistance programs. In fact, there is a growing awareness among key government offices of the importance of institutionalization of CIVCAP efforts. As a matter of fact, traces of an institutionalized approach, and its benefits, can be found in recent humanitarian assistance programs that Turkey is carrying out in one of the most contentious conflict-affected countries: Afghanistan.

IV. NATIONAL APPROACH TO PROVIDING EXPERTISE:

Post 9/11 Afghanistan

"No Afghan was ever killed by a Turkish bullet..."

Turkish & Afghani maxim

Turkey entered the international "power" equation of post 9/11 Afghanistan with strategic clarity. A long history of cultural and diplomatic connections between the two countries had existed since the establishment of their fledgling statehoods in the early twentieth century. This historical relationship seems to have shaped the geopolitical sensitivity which eventually set the foundation for Turkey's expression of involvement through NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). Initially, Turkey contributed to peacekeeping efforts by sending

300 soldiers, but under one condition; all of its troops would be defined as non-combatant forces. Utilizing a combination of its military strength alongside the extension of a “soft power” approach, Turkey maintained resolute conviction that a purely military struggle would not be enough to assure human security or regional stability.

Although the military raised its contribution to 1,300 peacekeeping soldiers during Turkey’s command of ISAF (6/2002-2/2003 & 2/2005-8/2005), resources such as its unique status as a Muslim majority NATO member state, as well as its close diplomatic ties, enabled its leaders relatively active civic/political access as it began to help rebuild the country’s infrastructure. For example, former Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Çetin held the post of NATO Senior Civilian Representative (1/2004 & 8/2006), Turkey’s 1,800 soldier-strong military force operated the Kabul Regional Command in 2009, and Istanbul hosted the fourth Tripartite Summit meeting between Turkey, Afghanistan, and Pakistan in 2010. While Turkey’s efforts have been considerable in the context of Afghanistan, its commitment has been particularly expressed through the establishment of two Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs).

NATO’s first solely led civilian PRT was launched by Turkey in November 2006. Based in Wardak, this team of 130 civilian operatives was administered by a civilian diplomat. During the next four years, nearly 200 projects were completed. Under the direction of Turkey’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA) appropriated approximately \$30 million USD development and capacity building efforts. The PRT in Wardak assisted Afghan authorities with reconstruction efforts and enhanced development and stability within the province. It focused on providing health care, education, police training and agricultural alternatives to local farmers. All projects were coordinated and structured to meet the benchmarks of the Afghanistan Compact Document and the Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy. TIKA’s efforts aimed to improve the quality of life in Afghanistan through the re-construction of its sorely needed civil infrastructure. Examples of completed projects include: 68 schools established or restored; nursing and midwifery education centers for women opened; 250 tons of humanitarian aid handed out; 17 hospitals and outpatient clinics built or reconstructed; thousands of Afghan police officers and soldiers trained; education programs for judges, prosecutors and district governors provided, and several roads, bridges and wells completed. In addition to the aid and assistance given through TIKA during this timeframe, Turkish entrepreneurs also completed projects worth nearly \$2 billion USD.

PRT Jawzjan

After careful deliberation and several consultations between Turkey’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ahmet Davutoğlu and the Afghan Government, a second PRT for the northern provinces of Jawzjan and Sar-i Pul was established in 2010. For purposes of the CIVCAP case study, we have chosen to focus more closely on this PRT because it is currently operating. We were able to access a wide scope of research data by speaking directly with PRT Deputy Coordinator Ali Erbaş. Headquartered in the city center of Shibirghan, the Jawzjan PRT is led by a Civilian Head (senior diplomat) and a Civilian Deputy Head (diplomatic staff) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A staff of 22 administrative personnel coordinate the efforts of the approximately 220 deployed experts and advisors who represent the Turkish Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Interior, TIKA, Presidency of Religious Affairs, several universities, and a Police Special Operations Team. The following is a list of current positions, how many civilians are deployed in that role, and the duration of their deployments:

Permanent assignments from 1 to 8 years:

- PRT Leader/Coordinator (Senior Diplomat): 1 (1 year)
- PRT Deputy Coordinator (Diplomatic staff): 1 (over 2 years)

- Development Program Coordinator (TIKA): 1 (1 year)
- Medical doctor: 1 (8 years)
- Pedagogical Advisor: 1 (1 year)
- Police Training Coordinator: 1 (1 year)
- Agricultural Advisor: 1 (1 year)
- Teachers (numbers may vary): 11 (1 to 5 years)
- Project Manager: 1 (3 years)

Temporary Assignments 3 to 6 months:

- Health Advisor: 1 (6 months)
- CPT (Close Protection Team/Turkish National Police [considered as civilian within the concept of NATO-ISAF]: 22 (3 months)

Temporary Assignments up to 1 month:

- Academics (Prof & Assc Prof. level): Education, 15
- Pedagogical formation
- Lab equipment application
- Academics(Prof & Assc Prof. level): Agriculture, 3
- Combating insects
- Plantation techniques
- Academics (Prof level): Theology, 1
- Religious affairs
- Police Superintendents: 11
- Training of police trainers
- Crime scene investigation
- Experts: Watering/Irrigation (DSİ, General Directorate Of State Hydraulic Works): 3
- Dam/irrigation projects
- Health: 1
- Combating leishmania tropica
- Theology: 4
- Religious services/Mosque Projects

Type and Volume of Assistance

Originally, Jawzjan PRT's objectives were modeled after the Wardak PRT with specific focus given to Development Projects (DP) and Capacity Building Projects (CBP). A unique addition to the Jawzjan PRT is Quick Impact Projects (QIP); these take place over a shorter and more intense period of time. TIKA's responsibility is to coordinate, assist in implementation, and monitor the development of these projects in close cooperation with PRT administration and the contracted agency. There are no legal frameworks in place with the recipient entities to initiate or sustain projects. Instead, project determinations are based upon the assessment of on-the-ground needs and formal UN or Afghan Government protocols which include:

- Operations in line with the UN Security Council Resolutions and overall objectives of NATO/ISAF in Afghanistan;
- Preparation of projects in close consultation with provincial authorities;
- Meeting the priorities of the Afghan Government and needs of the local people;
- Assisting in development of and monitoring Provincial Development Plans;
- Ensuring effective donor coordination/cooperation to avoid duplication;
- Pursuit of Afghan-first procurement policy.

Overall project priorities include education, health, police training, agriculture, and gender participation. The following is a list of projects initiated between July 2010-August 2012.

Development and Capacity Building Projects

Budget: \$ 3,4 M

- 3 High Schools for girls – Jawzjan and Sar-i Pul Provinces
- Health Centers - Jawzjan Province
- Health Center - Sar-i Pul Province
- Combating «heishmania tropica» – Aqcha
- Training Courses for Health Workers– Jawzjan and Sar-i Pul
- Supporting/donating technical equipment to Local TV-Radio (RTA Jawzjan)
- Program to Combat Melon Fly – Jawzjan and Sar-i Pul
- Visit of local media representatives to Turkey for capacity to Turkey
- Supporting computer, English language and handicraft courses initiated by the Women Affairs Department of Jawzjan
- Supporting courses on women's rights, English language and handicraft skills initiated by the Women Affairs Department of Sar-i Pul
- Training medical staff from Jawzjan and Sar-i Pul in Turkey
- 40 undergraduate (24 boys and 16 girls), and 6 graduate scholarships (4 boys 2 girls) for the students from Jawzjan and Sar-i Pul [Not included to the general budget]

- Gender programming for social participation, empowerment and gender equality; conducting cooking class on Turkish cuisine together with Jawzjan Women Affairs Department (which are broadcasted weekly on local TV)
- Visit of Women Affair Department and relevant representatives to Turkey
- Complimentary health service for lower income patients provided together with PRT's military component (45-55 patients per day) with 1 military doctor, 1 local civilian female doctor, 2 nurses, 1 health technician and 2 translators assisting with communication issues
- Short seminars on family and child care courses for women
- In partnership with NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme, within the framework of "Silk Afghanistan" project, implementation of high speed internet infrastructure project at Jawzjan University, to enable internet connection for educational enhancement and networking capabilities, as well as to promote distance learning activities between Jawzjan University and international higher education institutions. [119.500 Euro/not included in the budget.]
- Additional building for the Institute of Education, consisting of 2 classes, a library and an administration office
- Public fountain at city centre (municipality grounds)
- Training for Jawzjan Police Trainers (2 wk course for 16 ANP policemen conducted by 2 Police trainers from TR)
- Teacher development/training courses for 100 teachers (3 wk course for each of group delivered by 6 academics from TR. Attended by 50 teachers in Sarı Pul, 50 teachers in Jawzjan)
- Training for Sarı Pul Police Trainers in Jawzjan (2 wk course for 15 ANP policemen conducted by 2 Police trainers from TR)
- Teacher development courses for 150 science teachers on Laboratory equipment and Lab usage in teaching (2 wk course for each of group delivered by 6 academics from TR Attended by 75 teachers in Sarı Pul, 75 teachers in Jawzjan)
- Building of a park/recreation area in a designated section at the University of Jawzjan

Quick Impact Projects

Budget: \$ 6,000,000

- Support for the Shibirghan Ring Road Project
- Food aid during Ramadan 2010
- Food aid during Ramadan 2011
- Food aid during Ramadan 2012
- Flood mitigation (Amu Derya River)
- Stationary, equipment and kitchen ware donation to Shibirghan Prison
- Supporting cultural/sporting life: Stage-I: Renovation of Shibirghan Buzkashi Stadium (2011)

- Supporting cultural/sporting life: Stage-II-Expansion phase: Renovation of Shibirghan Buzkashi Stadium (2012)
- Supporting cultural/sporting life: Stage-III: Building the Buzkashi stadium surrounding Wall/Wing phase (2012)
- Supporting cultural/sporting life: Stage-IV: Building the Buzkashi stadium surrounding Wall/Expanded area (2012)
- Support for Aqcha District Governor's Peace and Reconciliation Activities and for the renovation of his Office
- Support for Departments of Women Affairs in Jawzjan & Sar-i Pul during Women's Day activities
- Repair of school buildings in Shibirghan and Aqcha
- Drinking water supply for Cerimgerhane Girls School during the draught season
- Renovation and furnishing of Jawzjan Governor's Office garden
- Furniture supply for Jawzjan Province Police Department
- Drinking water infrastructure supply for Hoca Dukhu district
- Watering infrastructure for Cengelbag orchard and agricultural land during the drought season
- Mobile health service in Sar-i Pul Province
- Renovation of the landscape of Shibirghan Police Training Centre
- Landscaping of the environment of Aqcha District Governor's building
- Courses for personal development, handicraft and child care in Aqcha district initiated by Turkish teachers
- Technical equipment support for the Jawzjan Cultural Affairs Department
- Food and clothes supply for Jawzjan orphanage
- Fuel supply for provincial and district municipalities
- Renovation of the Science Department of Jawzjan University
- Stationary/useable goods donation to Haticei Cevizcani Girls High School
- Winter clothing donation to Sheberghan Orphanage;
- Meat distribution (food security) during Eid Ahad (2010)
- Meat distribution (food security) during Eid Ahad (2011)
- Winter fuel assistance to Jawzjan Hospital

There are also two on-going "flagship" projects with an annual budget of \$1,075 M that began prior to the onset of the PRT:

- Turkish-Afghan Friendship Hospital for Children in Shibirghan - Jawzjan (825.000 USD/year - since 2004)
- Habibe Kadiri High School for Girls in Aqcha District - Jawzjan (250.000 USD/year - since 2008)

Turkey's approach to PRT personnel is intentional and specific. Cultural sensitivity and safety measures are considered a high priority. The cultural and social challenges of working in post-war Afghanistan are addressed through orientation trainings, on-going education, and consistent psychological support. Briefing and debriefing are seen as critical and essential for the success of the PRT's mission. Cultural education, religious sensitivity, and local knowledge are not only seen as ethically responsible, but also pragmatic. Additionally, local PRT staff may also go through an orientation program. For example, several Afghani staff members responsible for Media, Public Relations, and Women's Affairs were sent to Turkey for training and capacity building. The success of Turkey's approach to PRTs is partly attributed to the deliberate ways in which personnel engage with the community. Their methodology remains more uniform because TIKA coordinates projects through Turkish institutions. Secondments and the provision of personnel by other inter-governmental entities are minimal and unnecessary. (Note: Turkish civilian personnel, however, are offered or deployed to the UN to assist in monitoring/analyzing political, economic and security situations, reporting major security incidents, and coordinating sectorial/inter-agency meetings.) Turkey has also tasked a military staff comprising of approximately 100 staff members to protect the PRT compound and personnel. Additionally, 32 Turkish Special Operations Police (SOP) provide close protection to the civilian leadership team and teachers who are currently working at Habibe Kadiri Girls School.

General Lessons Learned

Continuous formal evaluations of the Jawzjan projects indicate Turkey's civilian led approach to Afghanistan PRTs has been successful and objective. Wardak and Jawzjan PRTs were conceptualized and designed for constructive civil society engagement by intervening Turkish and Afghani institutions/vectors at multiple levels. PRT administrators recognize that a sustainable transition requires obtaining confidence of the people, a strategic political and development process, and the reintegration of Afghan civilians into leadership roles. Without the fear attached to a strong/foreign military presence, these PRTs have managed to develop quality and strong in local partnerships. Current emphasis is being given to the transference of management and transitioning processes by building Afghani civilian leadership for the expressed purposes of sustainability, local governance, and community ownership.

IV. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

A closer look at Turkey's civilian capacity and its ability to deploy this resource efficiently uncovers important opportunities, while it also cautions against a few perils that should not be ignored. Turkey's greatest advantage today is the visionary foreign policy that the government has pursued for the last decade. It has been due to this vision that Turkey has successfully identified and mapped global concerns. By remaining closely engaged with the majority of the conflict-affected nations and the least developed countries in the world, Turkey correctly assesses that at the root of most conflicts today lie unequal distribution of resources, neglecting the grievances of the world's least developed communities, and the lack of dialogue between conflicting parties. Cognizant of these realities, Turkey has dramatically altered its approach to assistance to conflict-ridden areas. In the last five years, it has increased technical and civilian capacity assistance to post-conflict zones and reduced its engagement in military peacekeeping missions that would require it to take on combat operations. We see this particularly in Afghanistan.

With available coordination infrastructure, that is, TIKA, Turkey has already achieved tangible projects. As mentioned earlier, it has provided training to judges and prosecutors in Pakistan, police forces in Afghanistan, and cataract surgeons in Somalia. Turkish experts have trained local farmers, female laborers, teachers, and engineers over a vast territory from the Balkans

to Southeast Asia. Yet, even these important achievements in modest numbers have put considerable strain on the existing coordination mechanism. Moreover, in the absence of a reliable monitoring and evaluation model, measuring and emulating the success rates of some of these operations prove almost impossible.

There is very little information available to TIKA today regarding the strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities of the programs it is coordinating. The same is true for the ministries, which are the original suppliers of financial and personnel resources to these missions. The lack of pre-deployment assessment leaves many in the dark with respect to whether the resources are directed towards the right targets. In the absence of a decision making protocol, some might suspect that aid and assistance may be channeled not according to the realities on the ground, but common ethnic, linguistic, religious and cultural features that the donor recipients may share with Turkey. Similarly, the current coordination model pays very little attention to post-deployment evaluation. This means the coordination agency has to work with limited data on the strengths that can be emulated by other teams and the weaknesses that could be averted through careful planning and the effective use of resources. Another critical issue is an insufficient number of women deployed as part of civilian capacity missions.

The assessment of these challenges leads to the following policy recommendations that the Turkish government might consider in order to improve its civilian capacity programs and expand their outreach. Most important is to devise an efficient decision making body that would have the mandate to make executive decisions on engagement, the type and source of the assistance, and oversight on the coordination processes. Next, TIKA has great potential to become a center of excellence provided that it either establishes a functional evaluation program or partners with an external monitoring agency to establish a quality control net over its operations. Moreover, no civilian capacity assistance that Turkey provides in the future will have the desired social impact without the participation of women in large numbers. Turkey is likely to face credibility problems if the government neglects to involve not only Turkish women's organizations, but other NGOs in the process. It is difficult to talk with integrity about skills-development projects targeting the female labor force in conflict-affected countries without a single female trainer in a civilian assistance team. Finally, Turkish CIVCAP efforts may consider taking more advantage of multilateral frameworks. By working closely with and through highly credible and influential frameworks such as the UN and OECD, not only will Turkey expand its CIVCAP networks, but its executive and coordination facilities will also become more transparent, organized, and resourceful. By the same token, such multilateral initiatives would enable Turkey to learn from the good practices of other countries and share its successful undertakings with them.

In conclusion, Turkey is at an opportune crossroads to increase its civilian capacity and provide more value-added assistance to conflict affected countries. It has great potential to initiate civilian projects on political reforms, democratization, ensuring basic government functionality and jump-starting their economies. The Afghanistan case already demonstrates Turkey's aptitude in all of these areas. In addition, its foreign policy with commitment to peace and stability speaks to Turkey's resolve to take on these challenges. With the proper executive, planning and coordination facilities in place, supported by increased NGO participation and exchange of resources on a symmetrical multilateral framework, Turkey is on a promising path to fulfilling its role as a reliable provider of civilian assistance.

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ANNEX I

Republic of Turkey: Aid Development Statistics 2007-2010

2007

I Total Development Aid of Turkey: \$602,24 M Official Aid
\$1,336 BN Net Aid

List of largest aid recipients (Million USD \$)

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| • Afghanistan | \$ 71,61 M |
| • Kyrgyzstan | \$ 69,56 M |
| • Iraq | \$ 46,68 M |
| • Kazakhstan | \$ 42,81 M |
| • Azerbaijan | \$ 36,22 M |
| • Pakistan | \$ 33,47 M |
| • Kosovo | \$ 25,54 M |
| • Turkmenistan | \$ 19,84 M |
| • Bosnia and Herzegovina | \$ 15,86 M |
| • Lebanon | \$ 15,70 M |
| • Sudan | \$ 15,46 M |
| • Palestine | \$ 14,22 M |
| • Saudi Arabia | \$ 12,51 M |
| • Mongolia | \$ 10,51 M |

II Deployed Civilians/Regions:

Various Sectors: 2,346 Turkish civilian consultants/experts were sent abroad to provide training:

Education Sector: 2,104 Turkish personnel were sent abroad:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| • Kyrgyzstan | 730 |
| • Saudi Arabia | 311 |
| • Azerbaijan | 198 |
| • Kazakhstan | 165 |
| • Ukraine | 98 |
| • Bosnia and Herzegovina | 95 |
| • Turkmenistan | 84 |
| • Iraq | 47 |
| • Kosovo | 44 |
| • Uzbekistan | 26 |
| • Moldova | 24 |
| • Afghanistan | 18 |
| • Georgia | 17 |

Health Sector: 243 health sector personnel (doctors, nurses etc.) came to Turkey for a period of min. 3 months, max. 1 year to receive training. They were mostly from Afghanistan, Sudan and Azerbaijan. This training is given in order to increase their social infrastructure.

Donor recipient guests: 7,018 experts received training in Turkey:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| • Azerbaijan | 654 |
| • Palestine | 553 |
| • Georgia | 515 |
| • Afghanistan | 450 |
| • Sudan | 393 |
| • Uzbekistan | 347 |
| • Tajikistan | 343 |
| • Kosovo | 337 |
| • Kyrgyzstan | 269 |
| • Iraq | 259 |
| • Mongolia | 232 |
| • Macedonia | 230 |
| • Bosnia and Herzegovina | 203 |
| • Kazakhstan | 199 |
| • Turkmenistan | 153 |
| • Ukraine | 153 |
| • Ethiopia | 142 |

III Public Institutions contributing to ODA:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Ministry of Education | 34% |
| TIKA | 12% |
| Turkish Armed Forces | 10% |
| Turkish National Police | 9% |
| Presidency of Religious Affairs | 5% |

IV Non-governmental organizations contributing to aid assistance:

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Total aid: | \$ 55,38 M |
| • Pakistan | \$ 10,98 M |
| • Palestine | \$ 4,58 M |
| • Niger | \$ 2,81 M |
| • Bosnia-Herzegovina | \$ 2,79 M |
| • Azerbaijan | \$ 2,10 M |
| • Lebanon | \$ 1,82 M |
| • Bangladesh | \$ 1,80 M |
| • Ethiopia | \$ 1,72 M |
| • Macedonia | \$ 1,69 M |
| • Kosovo | \$ 1,66 M |
| • Afghanistan | \$ 1,41 M |

- Albania \$ 1,26 M
- Iraq \$ 1,19 M
- Sudan \$ 1,14 M
- NGOs opened 106 deep water wells primarily in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Niger.
- In the health sector, NGOs realized 2,234 cataract operations, 243 hernia operations, 112 dental operations, more than 2,000 controlling and 1,120 circumcision operations.

V Offices and Countries: TIKA

As of 2007 TIKA had 22 coordination offices and realized projects in 86 different countries. If we calculate the official development aid made by all the state agencies, the total number of countries receiving aid from Turkey in 2007 was 131. These offices are located in:

1. Afghanistan 2. Albania, 3. Azerbaijan 4. Bosnia-Herzegovina 5. Ethiopia 6. Palestine 7. Georgia 8. Kazakhstan 9. Kosovo 10. Kirghizstan 11. Macedonia 12. Moldova 13. Mongolia 14. Montenegro 15. Uzbekistan 16. Senegal 17. Sudan 18. Tajikistan 19. Turkmenistan 20. Ukraine

VI Regional Distribution of TIKA Aid

56.63% Caucasus and Central Asia

26.83% Europe (Balkans and Eastern Europe)

12.87% Middle East and Africa

VII Percentage of Aid Distribution: TIKA

- Afghanistan 36.22%
- Macedonia 6.03%
- Mongolia 5.32%
- Palestine 4.37%
- Moldova 4.25%
- Ukraine 4.01%

VIII Sector Distribution of TIKA Aid (following OECD/DAC sector classification)

- Social Infrastructure and Services 77,4 %
- Education 24,6 %
- Health 13.3 %
- Water and Hygiene 7.6 %
- Public and Civil Infrastructures 8.4 %
- Other Social Services 20.4 %
- Economic Infrastructure 12.71%
- Production Sector 7.99%
- Multi-Sectors .15%
- Emergency Aid 1.75%

2008

I Total Development Aid of Turkey: \$780,36 M Official Aid
\$ 1,576.75 BN Net Aid

List of largest aid recipients (Million USD \$)

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| • Afghanistan | \$141,96M |
| • Pakistan | \$ 84,31 M |
| • Kazakhstan | \$ 61,56 M |
| • Kyrgyzstan | \$ 53 M |
| • Iraq | \$ 47,68 M |
| • Azerbaijan | \$ 33,90 M |
| • Lebanon | \$ 26,59 M |
| • Kosovo | \$ 26,58 M |
| • Palestine | \$ 20,18 M |
| • Georgia | \$ 16,85 M |
| • Bosnia and Herzegovina | \$ 15,92 M |
| • Iran | \$ 15,45 M |
| • Sudan | \$ 13,22 M |
| • Moldova | \$ 13,20 M |

II Deployed Civilians/Regions:

Donor recipient guests: 5525 experts received training in Turkey:

| | | | |
|----------------|------|--------------------------|-----|
| • Sudan | 1330 | • Macedonia | 404 |
| • Albania | 619 | • Kyrgyzstan | 390 |
| • Turkmenistan | 589 | • Mongolia | 211 |
| • Kosovo | 557 | • Bosnia and Herzegovina | 173 |
| • Azerbaijan | 543 | • Montenegro | 124 |
| • Georgia | 474 | • Syria | 111 |

Health sector: 435 health sector personnel (doctors, nurses etc.) came to Turkey for a period of min. 3 months, max. 1 year to receive training.

III Public Institutions contributing to ODA:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Ministry of Education | 18.78% |
| TIKA | 16.13% |
| Turkish National Police | 15.69% |
| Turkish Armed Forces | 10.63% |
| Presidency of Religious | 6.42% |

IV Post-conflict reconstruction efforts in 2008

Countries receiving aid under the auspices of post-conflict reconstruction and peace building:

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| • Afghanistan | \$ 22,16 M |
| • Kosovo | \$ 11,98 M |

- Lebanon \$ 8,31 M
- Bosnia and Herzegovina \$ 8,2 M
- Other \$ 0,9 M (Albania, Congo)
- Afghanistan – Contribution to ISAF: 267 military personnel
- UNIFIL – 237 military personnel and 24 civilian. (261 in total)

V Offices and Countries: TIKA

As of 2008 TIKA had 23 PCOs in 20 countries and realized projects in 111 different countries. In 2008 Turkey was elected for the UN Security Council, and, to that end, Turkey increased the aid rate towards Africa. The aid for Oceania was increased for a similar reason; Turkey paid the debts of some small island countries.

VI Regional Distribution of TIKA Aid

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 53.89% | Caucasus and Central Asia |
| 24.58% | Europe (Balkans and Eastern Europe) |
| 15.43% | Middle East and Africa |
| 2.29% | Oceania |
| 3.80% | Other |

VII Percentage of Aid Distribution: TIKA

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|-------|
| • Afghanistan | 44.58% | • Kosovo | 3.96% |
| • Moldova | 6.96% | • Macedonia | 3.68% |
| • Palestine | 4.17% | • Sudan | 3.39% |

VIII Sector Distribution of TIKA Aid (following OECD/DAC sector classification)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| • Social Infrastructure and Services | 79.53% |
| • Economic Infrastructure | 10.62 % |
| • Production Sector | 3.93% |
| • Multi-Sectors | 2.91% |
| • Emergency Aids | 3.01% |

2009

I Total Development Aid of Turkey: \$707.17 M Official Aid
\$ 1,519.65 BN Net Aid

List of largest aid recipients (Million USD \$)

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| • Afghanistan | \$ 96,46 M |
| • Kyrgyzstan | \$ 67,72 M |
| • Kazakhstan | \$ 62,53 M |
| • Iraq | \$ 51,33 M |
| • Palestine | \$ 48,20 M |
| • Bosnia and Herzegovina | \$ 32,75 M |
| • Pakistan | \$ 29,86 M |
| • Azerbaijan | \$ 27,20 M |
| • Kosovo | \$ 20,63 M |
| • Iran | \$ 14,80 M |
| • Sudan | \$ 14,58 M |
| • Georgia | \$ 13,77 M |
| • Turkmenistan | \$ 12,69 M |
| • Lebanon | \$ 11,53 M |
| • Uzbekistan | \$ 8,84 M |
| • Albania | \$ 8,61 M |
| • Mongolia | \$ 6,96 M |
| • Ukraine | \$ 6,92 M |
| • Macedonia | \$ 6 M |

II Deployed Civilians/Regions:

Donor recipient guests: 5733 experts from various sectors received trainings in Turkey:

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| • Regional | 1383 |
| • Azerbaijan | 686 |
| • Afghanistan | 680 |
| • Palestine | 349 |
| • Turkmenistan | 300 |
| • Kazakhstan | 276 |
| • Mongolia | 152 |
| • Albania | 141 |
| • Uzbekistan | 119 |
| • Georgia | 110 |
| • Bosnia and Herzegovina | 104 |
| • Kyrgyzstan | 100 |
| • Other | 1333 |

III Post-conflict reconstruction efforts in 2009 (\$51,96 M)

Countries receiving aid in the framework of post-conflict reconstruction and peace building:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| • Afghanistan | \$ 27,87 M |
| • Kosovo | \$ 10,76 M |
| • Bosnia and Herzegovina | \$ 8,07 M |
| • Lebanon | \$ 4,88 M |
| • Other | \$.39 M |

IV Public Institutions contributing to ODA:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| • TIKA | 20.29% |
| • Ministry of Education | 18.78% |
| • Turkish Armed Forces | 12.42% |
| • Turkish National Police | 10.57% |
| • Kyrgyzstan: Turkey Manas University | 5.95% |
| • Presidency of Religious Affairs | 5.43% |

V Non-governmental organizations contributing to aid assistance:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| • IHH | • Yardımeli Foundation |
| • Türkiye Diyanet Foundation | • Deniz Feneri |
| • Turkish World Research Foundation | • Cansuyu Foudation |
| • Dost Eli Foundation | • Worldwide Doctors |

VI Offices and Countries: TIKA

As of 2009 TIKA had 26 PCOs coordination offices in 23 countries; new PCOs were established in Pakistan, Serbia and Syria.

VII Regional Distribution of TIKA Aid

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 44.44% | Caucasus and Central Asia |
| 26.85% | Europe (Balkans and Eastern Europe) |
| 24.68% | Middle East and Africa |
| 3.87% | Far East |

VIII Percentage of Aid Distribution: TIKA

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| • Afghanistan | 20.61% |
| • Bosnia-Herzegovina | 6.76% |
| • Palestine | 5.47% |
| • Lebanon | 3.89% |
| • Georgia | 3.76% |
| • Kosovo | 3.2 % |

IX Sector Distribution of TIKA Aid (following OECD/DAC sector classification)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Social Infrastructure and Services | 79.78% |
| 2. Economic Infrastructure | 6.52% |
| 3. Production Sector | 10.53% |
| 4. Multi-Sectors | 3.17% |

2010

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| I Total Development Aid | \$ 967 M Official Aid |
| | \$1,718 BN Net Aid |

List of largest aid recipients (Million USD \$)

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| • Pakistan | \$ 134,49 M |
| • Afghanistan | \$ 107,8 M |
| • Kyrgyzstan | \$ 83,81 M |
| • Kazakhstan | \$ 53,76 M |
| • Iraq | \$ 39,31 M |

II Offices and Countries: TIKA

As of 2010 TIKA had 28 PCOs coordination offices in 25 countries. Turkey provided \$ 10 M in aid to 34 countries in Africa as of 2010 via TIKA

III Regional Distribution of TIKA Aid

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 36.65% | Caucasus and Central Asia |
| 29.79% | Europe (Balkans and Eastern Europe) |
| 31.63% | Middle East and Africa |
| 0.99% | Far East |
| 0.94% | Other Countries |

IV Percentage of Aid Distribution: TIKA

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| • Afghanistan | 24.54% |
| • Macedonia | 14.93% |
| • Lebanon | 14.72% |
| • Montenegro | 5.75% |
| • Palestine | 3.33% |
| • Kazakhstan | 3.18% |

V Sector Distribution of TIKA Aid (following OECD/DAC sector classification)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| • Social Infrastructure and Services | 79.53% |
| • Economic Infrastructure | 10.62% |
| • Production Sector | 3.93% |
| • Multi-Sectors | 2.91% |
| • Emergency Aids | .60% |

2011

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| I Total Development Aid | \$1,273 | M Official Aid |
| | \$2,363,45 | BN Net Aid |

List of largest aid recipients (Million USD \$)

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| • Pakistan | \$ 204,95 M |
| • Syria | \$ 162,03 M |
| • Afghanistan | \$ 130,89 M |
| • Somalia | \$ 93,89 M |
| • Kyrgyzstan | \$ 83,81 M |

Notes:

Total assistance aid designated for post-conflict reconstruction and peace building:

| | |
|------|------------|
| 2005 | \$ 23,22 M |
| 2006 | \$ 36,31 M |
| 2007 | \$ 54,06 M |
| 2008 | \$ 51,55 M |
| 2009 | \$ 51,96 M |

International Organizations in Turkey:

Black Sea Port State Control Secretariat

Developing 8 Countries (D-8)

ECO Trade and Development Bank (ECOBANK)

European Investment Bank

Food and Agriculture Organization Of The United Nations (FAO)

GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF COOPERATION COUNCIL OF TURKISH SPEAKING STATES

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

International Labour Organization (ILO)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Organization For Migration (IOM)

Islamic Conference Youth Forum (ICYF)

Organization of International Turkish Culture (TÜRKSÖY)

Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Permanent International Secretariat (BSEC)

Organization of The Islamic Cooperation Research Centre For Islamic History, Art And Culture (IRCICA)

Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC)

Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)

The Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution

The Mission of the League of Arab States

The Office United Nations Population Fund Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (EECARO)

United Nations (Resident Coordinator)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Information Center (UNIC)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

World Bank Country Office (WB)

World Health Organization (WHO)

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