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AN ANALYSIS OF TURKISH FOREIGN AID: THE CASE OF PAKISTAN

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ATAK	Advanced Tactical Reconnaissance and Attack
B.C.	Before Christ
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation
CCTV	Close Circuit Television
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COE-DAT	Center of Excellence Defense Against Terrorism
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAG	Development Assistant Group
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DIT	U.S. National Archives,
DOSB	Department of State Bulletin
ECA	Europe & Center Asia
EEC	European Economic Community
EIB	European Investment Bank
EKETIB	Economic, Cultural, Educational and Technical Cooperation Presidency
EM-DAT	International Disaster Database
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPU	European Payments Union
EU	European Union

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GSP	Great Student Project
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
G 8	Group of Eight
G 20	Group of Twenty
HLCC	High Level Cooperation Council
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHH	Humanitarian Relief Foundation
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPA	Pre-Accession Financial Cooperation Instrument
ISPA	Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEB	Ministry of National Education
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

MOTAP	Mongolian Turkish Monuments Project
MSA	Mutual Security Agency
NARA	United States National Archives and Records Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODSG	OCHA Donor Support Group
OECD	Organization For Economic Cooperation And Development
OEEC	Organisation for European Economic Cooperation
OIC	Organization for Islamic Countries
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PCO	Program Coordination Office
PHARE	Poland & Hungary Assistance for Restructuring Their Economies
SAPARD	Special Accession Program for Agricultural and Rural Development
SPO	State Planning Organization
TAA	Technical Assistance Administration
TAC	Turkish Cooperation Agency
TAF	Turkish Armed Forces
TDV	Religious Foundation of Turkey
TIKA	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency
TPPTC	TAF Partnership for Peace Training Center
TRC	Turkish Red Crescent

TRNC	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
TSKB	Industrial Development Bank of Turkey
TURKSOY	International Turkish Culture Organization
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UN WOMEN	United Nation Women
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHRC	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	UN Agency for Assistance and Public Works for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East
UNSF	United Nations Special Fund
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
YEE	Yunus Emre Institute
YOK	Higher Education Board
YYD	Doctors Worldwide
YTB	Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

This thesis aims at the analysis of the contribution of Turkish aid in Pakistan to Turkish foreign policy. Foreign aid became one of the indispensable elements of foreign policy after it started to be used diplomatically. The foreign aid was provided by America for the first time in diplomacy and later it was institutionalized by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries. Thus, it became more active and achievable. While developed countries could instrumentalise aid in the Cold War period, it became a tool that the developing countries also use after the end of the Cold War following their economic growth. Turkey has developed its economy in recent decades, and has become one of the most active donors of foreign aid among developing countries. Turkey has become the biggest donor in ratio to GDP in 2017 and 2018, mostly due to its increased humanitarian assistance in Syrian civil war. Turkey, which shows activity in many countries with TIKA in development aid, gives special importance to Pakistan due to the historic cordial ties. It has been observed that the sympathy by Pakistani people increased more with the support and contribution of Turkish organizations in Pakistan. While foreign aid is being made, it may not be expected to achieve a concrete gain in the short term. However, considering the achievements of Turkey in recent years, it can be said that foreign aid had an impact. Examining economically; Turkey has increased its exports and this is also by increasing the feasibility to reach less developed countries through foreign aid. Examining in terms of security; military bases were and to be established in countries such as Sudan and Somalia, where foreign aid activities also observed so foreign aid has tangible benefits both in the sense of economy and security, in addition to the received sympathy. Finally, it is concluded that Turkish foreign aid to Pakistan has had positive impacts such as increased Turkey's exports to Pakistan and Turkey share of the increase in Pakistan's defense imports. In addition, Pakistan, which received the FETÖ terrorist organization list, was found to be always beside Turkey as diplomatic.

Keywords: Foreign Aid, Development Assistance Committee, Turkey, TIKA, Pakistan,

ÖZET

Bu tez, Pakistan'daki Türk yardımlarının Türk dış politikasına katkısının analizini amaçlamaktadır. Dış yardım, diplomatik olarak kullanılmaya başlandıktan sonra dış politikanın vazgeçilmez unsurlarından biri haline geldi. Amerika tarafından diplomaside ilk kez sağlanan dış yardım, Kalkınma Yardım Komitesi (DAC) üyesi ülkeler tarafından kurumsallaştırılmıştır. Böylece kalkınma yardımları daha aktif ve ulaşılabilir hale gelmiştir. Dış yardım, gelişmiş ülkelerin Soğuk Savaş döneminde kullandıkları araçken, gelişmekte olan ülkelerin de Soğuk Savaş'ın sona ermesiyle birlikte ekonomik büyümelerinin ardından kullandığı bir araç haline gelmiştir. Türkiye ekonomisini son yıllarda geliştirmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkeler arasında en aktif dış yardım sağlayıcılardan biri haline gelmiştir. Türkiye, Suriye iç savaşı dolayısıyla artan yardımları nedeniyle 2017 ve 2018 yıllarında GSYİH'ye oranla en büyük bağışçı olmuştur. Kalkınma yardımında TİKA ile birçok ülkede faaliyet gösteren Türkiye, tarihi samimi bağları nedeniyle Pakistan'a özel önem vermektedir. Pakistan'daki Türk kuruluşların desteği ve katkısıyla, Pakistan halkının sevgisinin daha fazla arttığı gözlenmektedir. Dış yardım yapılırken kısa vadede somut bir kazanım elde edilmesi beklenemez. Ancak Türkiye'nin son yıllardaki başarılarına baktığımızda, dış yardımların etkisi olduğu söylenebilir. Ekonomik olarak incelersek; Türkiye, az gelişmiş ülkelerin dış yardımla fizibilitesini artırarak buralara ihracatını artırmıştır. Güvenlik açısından incelersek; Sudan ve Somali gibi ülkelerde askeri üsler kurmuş ve kuracaktır. Son olarak, Türkiye'nin Pakistan'a yaptığı dış yardımın Türkiye'nin Pakistan'a yaptığı ihracatın artması ve Pakistan'ın savunma ithalatındaki artışın payı gibi olumlu etkileri olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Ayrıca FETÖ'yü terör örgütü listesini alan Pakistan'ın, diplomatik olarak her zaman Türkiye'nin yanında olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dış Yardım, Kalkınma Yardım Komitesi, Türkiye, TİKA, Pakistan,

INTRODUCTION

The balance of power in the world which has been formed after the Second World War has been reshaped after the bipolarity of Cold War, eventually reaching a multi-polarity. The countries with lesser power began to strengthen themselves and they want to be part of decision-making while major countries want to maintain their status.

Many factors are governing the foreign policies of states in international relations. In the twentieth century international relations gained greater depth than in previous centuries, so the states used many foreign policy instruments to achieve their goals. One of these instruments is the foreign aid which was used as a diplomatic tool after the Second World War. In fact, the idea of providing cross-border assistance has not only been an indication of power or good faith; but has also become one of the necessary elements of foreign policies over time (Akçay, 2012, p.1). Therefore, although foreign aid aims to help other countries, by using foreign aid countries also aims to gain economic and political results with related countries. This thesis aims at the analysis of the contribution of Turkish aid in Pakistan to Turkish foreign policy.

First of all, the USA started to use Marshall Aid because of helping Europe whose economy collapsed due to the Second World War and the perceived communist threat and also it faced the problem of overproduction so wanted to prevent a possible crisis by. After that other countries began to use these aids diplomatically and they institutionalized it to make it regular. Developed countries established a Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 1960, under the umbrella of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in order to provide this assistance in a planned manner and to assess the results of the aid provided.

Although Turkey is not a member of the DAC, by providing foreign aid report voluntarily it shows that it is active in foreign aid. With the impact of the Syrian civil war which started in 2011, the amount of humanitarian aid and development aid under the scope of foreign aid in Turkey has increased. By reaching 8.1 billion dollars in 2017 and 8.4 billion dollars in 2018, Turkey has become the country which provides the biggest humanitarian aid in the. The difference between humanitarian aid and development aid is as follows; humanitarian aid is short-term, mostly delivered to disaster areas, responding to an event and crisis, focusing on saving lives. On the other hand, development aid is long-term, is given to developing

countries, is given to find solutions to systematic problems and focuses on economic, social and political development.

Nowadays, by increasing foreign aid Turkey takes active role in the international arena. This rise in recent years turns as an advantage in favour of Turkey. For instance; since Turkey started African initiative 2005, it has continued increasing aid to the continent. In 2008, in the UN Security Council provisional membership vote, Turkey became a provisional member also with the support of Africa (151 support votes which was the highest vote since 1996 and 48 years after the election of UN Security Council). Therefore, this can be considered as the contribution of this foreign aid.

If we look at the countries where Turkey's foreign aid, Pakistan has always been in a special place. Made in 2017 with 10.9 million dollars in development assistance to Pakistan, which was among the 10 countries that Turkey most helped. There is a strong historical bond of friendship between the two communities. At the time of the War of Independence, the aid of Muslims living in the territory of India will always be in the memory of the Turkish people. Turkey was the first country which went for help and with a significant aid campaign to support Pakistan in the flood disaster in 2005 and earthquake in 2010. This also shows us that relations between Turkey and Pakistan is very strong. In this thesis, Turkish aid to Pakistan is to be analysed within the framework of the history of using foreign aid as a foreign policy tool, the beneficial countries and the initial target. In this respect, the benefits of the aid to the receiver country and/or to the supplier country will be questioned. The net impact of the aid to the receiver country will be comparatively assessed.

After examining the reasons for the countries giving and receiving foreign aid, the types of these aids were mentioned. Development assistance, which is also another name of foreign aid, and the humanitarian aid that has increased enormously in recent years with the increasing disasters such as natural disasters and civil war are to be examined. The benefits of development assistance to countries as well as the principles of humanitarian aid were mentioned.

After reviewing foreign aid in general, Turkey's foreign aid policy and its use as a foreign policy instrument are analysed. Following that foreign aid process after which the situation Turkey became a supplier for foreign aid and which diplomatic advantage has been gained by increasing foreign aid in recent years was exposed. Institutionalization process in Turkey's foreign aid, the foreign aid given by different state's institutions and NGOs that have

increased their aid in the recent period, and Turkey's assistance to international institutions are displayed.

In the last chapter, while examining Turkey-Pakistan bilateral relations under the scope of Turkey's foreign policy, Turkey's help to Pakistan since 2005 is discussed. While the aids of state institutions and NGOs are cited, especially the studies of TIKA and Turkish Red Crescent (Kizilay) in Pakistan were examined on-site. The positive and negative attitudes towards Turkey's assistance to the Pakistani government and people are reflected by their own statements. The overview of the assistance provided by Turkey to the people of Pakistan were evaluated by interviewing people on the spot personally. In this chapter, information obtained from interviews with local people and institution representatives such as Pakistan Red Crescent and NGO World Foundation in Pakistan was used when doing field work.

In conclusion, a general evaluation has been made including Turkish evolution from receiver to donor country. The advantages that Turkey gained are expressed as well as the deficiencies in the mentality and process. In addition, the answer to the research question of the thesis was sought, Turkey's foreign aid to Pakistan, how has it affected relations between Pakistan and Turkey.

CHAPTER ONE

1. FOREIGN AID OVERVIEW

States started to use foreign aid diplomatically after World War II. The country receiving foreign aid wants to benefit from these aids, as well as the country providing foreign aid wants to benefit. However, due to the diversity in the social, economic and political nature of each country, it is believed that foreign aid can be successful in one country but not in other countries (Easterly, 2002, pp.223-250).

In this section, foreign aid was mentioned in general. It was touched on how foreign aid started, its scope, purpose and institutionalization and how countries started to use it in foreign policy. Data on foreign aid were shared. Foreign aid was mentioned briefly from USA, Japan and Turkey. Analysis of Turkey's foreign aid and details of the aid to Pakistan were made in more detail and in chapter 2 and 3.

1.1. FOREIGN AID AS CONCEPT

In international relations, there is not any definition of foreign aid agreed or compromised by the parties (Hasan Ozturk & Sevinc Ozturk, 2012, p.13). The concept of "foreign aid/foreign assistance, which faced different perceptions in the development process, gradually needed a more specific definition. Previously, it was defined as "transfers of resources in kind and in cash to a cross-border target" (Akçay, 2012, p.7) the economic and political aims and objectives and institutionalization of aid has a common definition.

As a concept, foreign aid has been used mostly since the second half of the 20th century. With the end of the Second World War and the start of the Cold War, significant changes took place in the structure of development cooperation. With the start of the Cold War, foreign aid was used as a tool in diplomacy. In 1947, the increasing influence of the Soviet Union in Europe was perceived as a threat by the US. Preventing the spread of communism became

strategic priority for US and in the frame foreign aid was made to Greece and Turkey. In order to ensure the post-war recovery in European countries, the Marshall Plan with a budget of 13 billion US dollars, which is accepted as the beginning of the Official Development Assistance, which is a form of foreign aid, has been implemented. Harmonious Economic Recovery Program was signed among European countries and the The European Economic Cooperation Organization (OECC) which played an effective role in the implementation of the Marshall Plan was called as The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1960 (Meernik, Krueger & Poe, 1998, pp.63-85).

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) established under the OECD defines foreign aid as follows: "These are official development aids given by official institutions like governments, local governments and other administrative agencies to other countries, civil society organizations and international organizations to promote economic development and to increase prosperity in developing countries" (Uckus & Kendirici, 2012, p.7).

The opinion of the DAC member countries that these aids should be in a system and that these aids have to be in a plan and the necessity of analyzing the aids has emerged as a result of putting the official aids into a frame.

The term Official Development Assistance (ODA) was first used by the DAC in 1961. The idea of adopting 0.7% of gross national income as a target for official development aid was also approved by the United Nation (UN) in 1970. According to the definition made by DAC countries in 1972; "ODA is the most important one among the external supports. In order to be regarded as official development assistance, a support should have the requirements such as "on the basis, to target the development and welfare of the country which should be given the assistance and 25% of the assistance should be a grant" (Akçay, 2012, p.7).

In general, foreign aid is considered as; "Grants, loans and debts given by one country or international organization to another country or international organization for the purpose of promoting economic or social development, improving democracy and human rights, social equality, meeting basic needs in emergencies" (Akca & Esengun, 2004, pp.82-86).

In the analysis of the external support relationship, there are two parties as one party is donor who gives the support and the other side is recipient who received the support. However, the fact that the relationship has two sides does not mean that the supports are implemented between two countries, all the time. The types of support are divided into two groups as giving attention to the amounts of the sides: two-sided supports and multi-sided supports.

Two-sided supports are implemented depending on the relationship between only two countries while multi-sided supports are performed utilizing an international institution. International institution and non governmental organisations (NGO) are usually on the donor side. Because the donor countries can provide these donations not only by the state but sometimes, also by the non-governmental organizations of their countries (Akçay, 2012, pp.5-6).

The donor countries prefer mostly bilateral aid by considering political and economic reasons. Thus, it makes direct contact with the recipient country and get an opportunity to act with their own interests in mind. In cases such as war and epidemic, bigger organization is required, multilateral aid which is coordinated through an international organization or mechanism is more effective. International donors are international development banks, funds or foundations, mainly the World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations (UN) system.

The donor country, non-governmental organization (NGO) or international organization is a donor. The aid relationship is a cooperation and is put into practice under a formal framework, as appropriate. This related document; The memorandum of understanding can be arranged as a cooperation agreement or a kind of aid protocol.

While the countries providing foreign aid were generally developed countries such as USA the aid recipient countries could be less developed countries. But foreign aid in recent years, the policy should apply the "newly industrialized countries" which is included in the classification, developing countries such as China, Turkey are also located on the side providing assistance. Aid usually takes the form of capital and property transfer. For instance While USA aid to Pakistan before, the last decades Turkey has increased its assistance to Pakistan.

1.2. SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF FOREIGN AID

States that provide foreign aid, their main goal when making aid is their states' interests. Every state is effective and active in proportion to its power. There are many arguments that developed countries can use to be effective in the international arena. Sometimes it shows strength by fighting, sometimes it shows its economic power, sometimes it shows its

greatness by helping the weaker countries. In this way, we can see that America made the invasion of Iraq in 2003 and afterwards the military and economic assistance.

This power and prestige gained him diplomatic and political gain. Aid countries also provide assistance to ensure their own national security. They maintain their political stability in the countries they provide aid and ensure their security by ensuring that these states act on their domestic and foreign policies for their own purposes. In doing so, a country that is not part of its own alliance block wants to draw to its side. It not only aims to gain economic benefit from this country, but also makes it necessary for the future to move forward in line with its global goals (Ari, 2008). For instance; China's exports to the African continent while \$ 5 billion in 2000, was 94.74 billion dollars in 2017 (UN Comtrade).

Hans Morgenthau argued that (1962), “it is very natural for states to use foreign aid as a foreign policy tool to maximize power in the context of national interest. Even from this perspective, even aids which are human based can assume a political function and be a means of maximizing power” (pp.301-304).

In terms of the countries receiving aid, the aid received contributed to the solution of the poverty problem of the countries. It also supported the realization of economic development. Foreign aid has been an important source of finance for underdeveloped countries. For example, the countries receiving the most foreign aid were Syria, Yemen, South Sudan, Iraq and Somalia due to war and poverty in 2017. While the war continued in Syria and Yemen, foreign aid had an important effect on the restructuring of other countries. Foreign aid received has played an important role in the development of the country with the contributions of policy makers and the correct use of the aid received. With the right investments and construction process, countries have improved their development. The economic problems, unfulfilled investments and political instability were minimized with the help of these aids. However, despite Turkey's foreign aid in countries such as Pakistan, political instability adversely affects development (İkbal, 2017).

At the same time, these aids brought dependency in terms of economic and especially in terms of global policy. The countries receiving aid have been influenced by the aid countries, or rather, by the aid of these policies when determining policies both inside and outside. The countries that wanted to continue these aids and connected the continuity of development to these aids continued to be influenced by the political aid countries (Tug Ozmutlu, 2010, p.167).

When looking at the scope and purpose of foreign aid, the effect of the states on their foreign policies appears. This will be better understood when looking the reasons of countries receiving foreign aid and foreign aid donors.

1.3. REASONS OF FOREIGN AID

States base them for some reasons when providing foreign aid. States can sometimes have their own agendas while providing these aids and sometimes they can help for a purely human reason. The reasons of the donor country can be determined in the form of economic, security, political and humanitarian aid. Aid receiving country have reasons like donor countries. The reasons of the donor countries and aid receiving countries are examined in this section.

1.3.1. Reasons for Donor Countries

The reasons of the foreign aid have been discussed by different schools. Realists emphasize that the defeat of any actor in the international arena means that other actors will win. From this point of view, in the case of someone defeats in the system it means others will gain (Kalkan Kucuksolak, 2012).

The liberals claim that states can protect their interests by participating in economic cooperation in their favor. Thus, all the participating states will be able to gain by acting jointly through collaborations (Bozdaglıoğlu & Ozen, 2004). In short, while realism emphasizes military power, liberalism draws attention to the economic power of states.

In the constructivist approach, it is emphasized that the cultural and social aspects of the structures shaped with human hand are more dominant than its financial or political aspects. Constructivism focuses on the roles and effects of identities and norms in international politics and relations, not on material factors in the form of military power in realism and economic cooperation in liberalism. Because military power or economic power alone is not very meaningful (Wendt, 1992).

Powerful states struggle not only with military power but also with economic power. Sometimes they impose economic sanction on states and sometimes show it by isolating them. However, this form of struggle harms both sides. On the other hand, the strengthening of democratic structures, the reduction of armament, human rights, universal values, territorial

integrity and respect for borders, such as the increasing importance and encouragement after the second half of the 20th century, the international conjuncture no longer accepts the application of harsh power by the states. The use of hard power is quite costly, and it is not considered as acceptable as before for the international public opinion. Hence, states have started to develop different strategies and tools according to their purposes. In order to avoid this kind of struggle, powerful states pay attention to influence the countries they help culturally and socially. They usually do this with foreign aid to develop those countries and meet their needs.

Donor countries also look at whether the concept of democracy in the country they are helping is fit. Considering that the democracy level of the aid receiving countries is low, it can be said that foreign aid is provided with the desire to make a change in the style of government. However, although these countries are autocracy, their level of economic development is extremely low. The idea that a country governed by democracy can provide its own economic development as well as the consciousness of democracy in parallel with economic development lies in the basic understanding of foreign aid.

Countries also propose different approaches when choosing a country to help. For example; An example of this is the fact that Germany and Finland show respect for human rights and assess the political situation of countries as they determine the countries they will help (TIKA, 2013b, p.13). Historically, the sole purpose of the assistance provided by the European colonial powers to their former colonies has been to maintain the special economic and political ties between the two states (Raymond, 2007, p.2).

However, in time, foreign aid began to gain meaning beyond just developing relations between the two states. When we look at the reasons why foreign aid is given, we can examine it under 4 headings.

These are:

- Aids for Economic reason
- Aids for Political reason
- Aids for Defense-related reason
- Aids for Humanitarian and moral reasons

1.3.1.1. Aid for Economic Reasons

Foreign aid conceptualized after the Second World War started with the Marshall Plan (Marshall Plan is a package of economic aid from the United States of America proposed in 1947 after Second World War and implemented between 1948-1951. 16 countries received economic development assistance from the United States under this plan) (Gokcay, 2015, p.85). The most important support for the Marshall Plan is the USA capital, which has long been involved in the preparation of “foreign aid” plans, which has faced the problem of overproduction after Second World War and thus the risk of capital devaluation (Mike, 2003, pp.34-62).

This capital support was provided for economic reasons. Because of the Second World War, the European economy had collapsed and as a result, the region was no longer a potential market for US capital. Of course, the presence of socialist countries in the European continent has caused decreasing in this market. These situations led the US capital towards the crisis. For this reason, the United States has started Europe's foreign aid support and eliminated the problems of Europe and prevented a possible crisis. This program is also the largest aid program in the history of America and the most successful foreign policy in the 20th century, initiated by the United States (Hogan, 1987).

One of the reasons for foreign aid is to provide economic development in the countries where the aid is provided. For this reason, economic growth in those countries is expected to show the effectiveness or success of foreign aid. However, there is controversy that there is no definite link between foreign aid and economic growth. Some of the countries such as South Korea, receiving excessive foreign aid have grown rapidly, but their growth has not been the same as the aid they received. Some countries such as Zaire, on the other hand, could not grow fast even if they received much help, and they even grew negatively. On the other hand, some countries have achieved very good economic performance despite receiving very little foreign aid (Radelet, 2006, p.7).

Economic growth varies between countries due to country-specific factors. These factors may be related to the cultures of countries, religious and social structures, availability of natural resources, legal and constitutional organizations, their international participation, their impact on international organizations, their geopolitical importance and institutional arrangements (*United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Investment Report*, 2015).

Developed countries, on the other hand, allocate a certain part of their budget to foreign aid. They do this by considering their own security and economic interests. With the development of less developed countries, the welfare level of developed countries increases. This is because development has a positive impact on the growth of international trade due to the development of market volume in less developed countries and increasing national income (Birand, 1980, p.7). In addition, it is seen that they have developed relations with these countries through foreign aid and they are effective in their regions. Turkey, which increasing the amount of foreign aid in recent years, has increased its relations with countries that it helps and has also started to be effective in its region.

Economic Aids can also be referred to as development loans or financial aids. The economic aids are provided to meet the external financing needs of various public projects. These grants are generally given to projects within development plans and annual investment programs. There may also be foreign aids not provided for the project. Aid for the project can only be used to finance the project in which they are received and it depends on the project. For this reason, underdeveloped states generally prefer aids that are not connected to the project because of the freedom they provide. Another feature of project and program credits is that these loans are given for the purpose of importing certain goods and materials from the donor state and in this sense, it is aimed at increasing the exportation of the donor state rather than meeting the requirements of the receiving state (Ari, 2006, pp.414-415).

Occasionally, the states that grant economic aid may allow such aid to be used within the criteria set by them. For example; Japan laid down conditions for the use of aid provided by the ODA Regulation, which was declared on 30 June 1992. Protecting the environment and sustainable development, not using aid for military purposes and threatening international security, consideration of excessive military spending, mass destruction weapons production and arms trade, and finally the development of market economy, freedom, democracy and human rights (Balci & Yesiltas, 2005-2006, p.180).

1.3.1.2. Aid for Political Reasons

Although foreign aid seems to be largely independent of the interests of the state, foreign aid is actually a method of maintaining diplomacy by other means and is a very effective political tool in this sense. It may be decisive in influencing the foreign policy of the other state and in making some decisions in its foreign policy (Doris, 1966).

Foreign aid has a human aspect, but it also dominates the political side. The political decision-making of the countries that help, the decision of the country that will help, is an indication that they will use the aid in their own will. Thus, foreign aid also aims to establish positive perception (Akçay, 2012, p.24).

The countries that donate do not only work in the countries they help, but also they work in accordance with their own political interests and to benefit them. To illustrate this, according to information published by the Australian state, foreign aid is primarily aimed at preventing poverty in neighboring countries but it also serves the interests of Australia by supporting stability and prosperity in the countries. While determining the priority order of the countries receiving aid, Australia has taken as a basis the potential effectiveness level of the aid as well as the general principles regarding the poverty situation (TIKA, 2013b, pp.12-14).

When foreign aid countries consider the preferences of the countries they will help, it is seen that they give priority to factors such as economic interests, political priorities and geographical proximity.

The geographic concentration of foreign aid activities partially reflects the geopolitical interests of the donor countries. For example, the Russian Federation has directed its foreign aid to neighboring countries, mostly members of the former Soviet Union because it is a close neighbour and to continue its relationship with these countries. Aid to other regions focused on specific industrial sectors and the public sector was mainly created under the influence of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006 (TIKA, 2013b, pp.12).

In addition, it is undeniable that international political expectations are the most important determinants of foreign aid. For example, during the Cold War, both U.S. and the Soviet Union has used it to win countries that will support their policies in their ranks, regardless of whether the foreign aid provided reaches its purpose and whether the recipient countries are used to support development. This is confirmed by the concerns of many donor countries such as France and Britain to maintain their political influence on their former colonies and to provide significant foreign aid to these countries (Alesina & Dollar, 2000, pp.33-63).

In the aftermath of the Second World War, international organizations were established to create political and ideological balances in the new world order. Some of them, the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), have played important roles. They continue to play these roles, especially in terms of foreign aid. For example; Furthermore, Turkey extends its humanitarian assistance not only at bilateral level

but also through international organizations such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and World Food Programme (WFP). Thus, Turkey's humanitarian aid contributions have gained an international dimension and its cooperation with international institutions operating in the field has been enhanced. In this regard, on 1 July 2014, Turkey became a member of the OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG). ODSG is a consultation mechanism aiming at shaping humanitarian policies followed by the OCHA and brings together top OCHA donor countries (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Turkey Humanitarian Assistance).

1.3.1.3. Aid for Defence-Related Reasons

Perhaps the oldest form of aid among foreign aid is military aid. Although it started to be seen in the past, it was in the 20th century that it was used extensively and became an effective foreign policy tool. Military aid has an important share in the foreign aid programs of the USA and the USSR, which are the two opposite poles of the world, which became bloc after the Second World War. These aids, of course, were not intended to increase the military potential of the given state only. Since both block-leader states knew that maintaining their own security was through ensuring the security of their allies, they did this military aid to increase the military strength of the allied state.

The most important aspect of military aid is that it is often under the control and use of the issuing state. As long as the donor government does not maintain spare parts and technical materials and does not provide the necessary support in this regard, it is not possible for the government receiving the donation to use it for the purposes it wants. This partial control of the granting state ensures that the granted aid is prevented from being used for its own purposes, in other words, it is used for the purposes of the granting state (Ari, 2006, p.413).

Turkey in recent years, with the increase nationality rate in the defense industry, in the first place to nearby countries such as Pakistan and Azerbaijan started to grant and export. This assistance also leads to the strengthening of Turkey's foreign policy at the same time.

1.3.1.4. Aid for Humanitarian and Moral Reasons

Foreign aid is generally provided for economic, political and defense reasons. However, in some cases, humanitarian incentives are provided. These are humanitarian and moral reasons. Examples of terms of humanitarian aid, we can divide the needed situations into conflict and wars, natural disasters and other crises. Epidemics, economic crises, weakening of government administration for certain reasons, such as difficult political, economic and social situations can be cited as examples of these crises. Each of these crises had different consequences and the solution of these crises in different ways required them to be divided into these categories. Finding the right ways for each crisis situation and for solving the crisis increases the effectiveness of the aid. (Sogge, 2003, p.46).

Although there is a humanitarian aspect of foreign aid, the political aspects of aid are predominant. It is an indication that the countries, which have political aims in making humanitarian aid, decide on the country they will help and use the aid in their own will. Thus, foreign aid also contributes to the formation of positive perception. Turkey in recent years as an emerging donor countries to come forward as it is effective; Pakistan and Afghanistan in particular has exhibited special effort also increases the positive perception of Turkey (Akçay, 2012, pp.24-197).

Developed countries give more importance to their political and economic interests than human needs when they choose the countries to which they will direct their foreign aid. In fact, the countries that need foreign aid should be selected according to whether they really need humanitarian needs. The average life expectancy and life expectancy of the population of the country in question should be taken into consideration first and the extent to which this population provides the necessary food to survive.

While governments provide assistance, they mostly provide it through non-governmental organizations. Charities that operate as NGOs help people in disasters, disaster areas or people in distress in many countries. The strategies to determine which country or situation will help a country are determined. However, urgent assistance in line with the needs is made in line with the plan determined by the politicians or institutions of that period. Generally, such decisions are determined according to the needs and foreign policies of the countries. For example; US based international NGOs are key partners and implementers of U.S. development and humanitarian programs. International NGOs are also pivotal connectors to local communities. Several U.S. government agencies play key roles in U.S. foreign

assistance, reflecting the multifaceted impact and investment of U.S. international and development programs. The U.S. government directs development support through agencies that often use NGOs' capacities to implement programs abroad. This coalition allows the United States to address the full spectrum of development and humanitarian needs (*Nolan, Foreign Assistance Overview/Aid Delivers*).

While NGOs provide assistance in line with needs, they are among the countries' interests struggles in the international arena. States provide aid as a reflection of foreign policy and seek opportunities to benefit from it, while helping NGOs to help for other purposes. In addition to the moral necessity of being humanitarian, the fact that it is made with a utilitarian understanding with the understanding of obtaining economic and political interests, even leads the aid organizations to compete for gaining benefits.

An international role-sharing is also needed when NGOs help. Where bilateral assistance can be made, states can determine where to provide assistance, particularly in the case of multiple types of assistance, international organizations are decisive. In general, organizations such as the UN decide on which aid and how much assistance is given to which country. States and NGOs comply with this decision and provide assistance through such a channel.

1.3.2. Reasons for Receiving Countries

The reasons for receiving foreign aid are due to poverty in these countries and their efforts to find the solution of poverty. It can achieve economic development and reduce poverty through the savings and direct investment made by their own institutions or aid organizations. Although it is primarily an effort to end poverty, it has an economic development target. These aids also support the realization of economic development. For countries receiving foreign aid, the essence of the business is the economy. Other causes develop accordingly. Aid or loans received are financial resources for the development of underdeveloped and developing countries (Nadia & Yontcheva, 2005, p.3).

Therefore, economic growth is an important indicator in assessing the effectiveness of foreign aid. The economic growth is expected to increase as the aid increases. But the way donor countries provide foreign aid also strongly influences the success of foreign aid. Multilateral aid can be more effective than unilateral aid for recipient countries and non-affiliated foreign aid benefits may have higher returns than affiliates (Radelet, 2006).

Although foreign aid is the goal of realizing economic development, it can be said that in some cases it does not provide development and has no effect on growth or even slow it down. Here, of course, the role of politicians emerges. The fact that managers do not use the aid properly, corruption etc. is wasted, and the economic growth will not slow down. For example; For years Zaire has been given large amounts of foreign aid. However, these aids made no contribution to the development of Zaire and allowed corruption and wrong managers. This is also called “Zaire syndrome” (Knack, 2000). This reveals that foreign aid does not always generate economic growth.

Moreover, underdeveloped and developing countries have not been able to achieve adequate development due to lack of savings, inability to invest and foreign trade deficits. In order to achieve the targeted development, multi-faceted resources from donor countries are needed. In order to ensure economic development, the recipient countries need some financing items other than inadequate savings, inability to invest and foreign trade deficits. Foreign aid is also needed for budget deficits, economic stability and protection, defense expenditure financing, financing large-scale investments, financing of inputs and technical information required for industrialization, refinancing of external debts, financing of emergency expenditures (Evgin, 2000).

Another negative effect of foreign aid to the recipient countries is; it is to put aid recipients under increasing debt burdens and reduce investments in this way if foreign aid does not include full grants. For the poorest countries in the world, external debt is in a very striking position and the presence of large amounts of external debt will likely slow down the pace of economic growth (Presbitero, 2005).

As a result, the countries that receive aid are not always getting the results they want. They are always growing or not growing depending on the countries to which they receive assistance or for many other reasons. Accordingly, the donor countries are strong in foreign policy to the extent they provide aid. Countries such as Turkey began to increase its influence in foreign policy because they started to give foreign aid (Küçükbayrak, 2010, p.86).

1.4. TYPES OF FOREIGN AID

Thesis topics selected as "Turkey's foreign aid analysis: Pakistan case" before crossing to the examination of the subject, was made an overview of foreign aid. Political use of foreign aid, its purpose and institutionalization were mentioned in previous sections. In this section, while referring about foreign aid types, what is going on in recent years, what is the foreign aid in the world, the aid rates of the countries, the official institutionalization of foreign aid will be discussed. The effects and necessity of the incidents on foreign aid and the increase of the aid according to the incidents were examined. Their help was examined under 2 types. The development aids, which were shown in a longer period of time and which the aid country affected economically, socially and politically, and the humanitarian aid that were effective in the shorter term and more during the disaster were examined. In addition, it was mentioned that countries should be accepted as official donors and the necessary conditions for this. Japan, the biggest donor of the 1990s, USA, which provides aids that were accepted as the first institutionalization started and in recent years that most humanitarian aid from Turkey was given figures. While this gives all the data, in fact; how to use foreign aid given by Turkey and before touching on the question of whether it has an impact on its foreign policy, it was possible to compare.

Foreign aid is generally divided into humanitarian aid and official development aid. Humanitarian aid is a means of saving human life and relieving the suffering of victims. Official development assistance is the flow of government-led funding for economic development and welfare of states. If it is wanted to be expressed with a sample; humanitarian aid is aimed at “giving fish” and official development aid is aimed at “teaching fish” (Ozturk, 2014)

Table: 1 Differences between Humanitarian Aid and Development Aid

Humanitarian Aids	Development Aids
Short term	Long-term
Delivered to Disaster Zones	Shipped to developing countries
Responds to an event or crisis	Tries to find solutions to systematic problems
Focuses on saving lives	Focuses on economic, social and political development

Source: Knowledge Analysis- Science Culture and Education Association (İlke Foundation)

1.4.1. Development Aid

If we look at foreign aid within the framework of international political economy, it reflects both aspects of the political-economic relationship. It affects the relations between states positively or negatively. States sometimes use foreign aid to threaten and sometimes use it to establish close relationships. For example; The United States has threatened to cut foreign aid to Pakistan since 2016, as it supports terrorism and does not fight against the Taliban enough (Asst. Assoc. Dr. Aslan, 2018). It can be said that the foreign aid provided in many fields such as security, health, education, agriculture and development started to be fully utilized after the Second World War. In the process following the Second World War, with the establishment of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which was considered as a successor of the Organization of European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), which was established in 1948 as a product of international restructuring efforts, was established in 1960 in this field. It is seen that professional planning is done.

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was established within the OECD to provide support to less developed and developing countries with the participation of donor countries. The aid first developed on 13 January 1960 with the cooperation of the countries that merged under the name of Development Assistant Group (DAG), and in 1961 it became a member of the OECD and became the DAC. Topics such as defining aid, ensuring coordination between donor countries, assistance systems of member countries and increasing the effectiveness of aid are the working topics of the committee. Thus, foreign aid has become an institutionalized and spreading structure (Uckus & Kendirici, 2012, p.64).

1.4.1.1. Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

DAC is a leading international forum for countries with bilateral development cooperation. The main objective of the DAC is to contribute to sustainable development by promoting development cooperation policies and other related policies. The Committee monitors development financial flows, reviews development assistance policies, encourages the creation of such policies and encourages the sharing of good practices and contributes to the shaping of the global development architecture (*DAC Global Relations*, 2016, p.1)

At the time of its establishment, among the members of the DAC; Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Economic Community Commission. The Netherlands and Japan soon joined the group (TIKA, 2013b, p.7).

Existing DAC members are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, England, USA. Other OECD countries have observer status in the DAC together with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Program, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (OECD, 2014).

Countries want to become a member of the DAC;

- Have appropriate strategy, policy and institutional framework for development assistance.
 - Have an acceptable effort for development assistance (providing an ODA of more than 0.2 % of gross national income or 100 million US dollars)
 - It should have a performance monitoring and evaluation system for development assistance.
- (DAC Global Relations, 2016, p.2).

Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries' system search, analysis and planning necessity have resulted in expressing aid in a conceptual framework. The concept of Official Development Assistance (ODA), accepted in this process, was adopted by the DAC in 1969 (DAC in Dates, 2006, s.11).

Official Development Assistance; "at least 25 percent of grants are granted to other countries, non-governmental organizations and international organizations by governmental organizations such as governments, local governments and other administrative agencies in order to promote economic development and increase prosperity in developing countries" (OECD, 2008).

Since its establishment in 1961, DAC has set standards in this area through key decisions on development assistance. DAC has established the concept of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and periodically updates its list of recipient countries. The DAC has set the standards of financial terms and conditions for aid and agreed that the aid to be provided to the least

developed and poorly indebted countries should be unconditional. The DAC also contributes to the development of an international development agenda with policy guidelines on issues such as combating poverty, gender equality, harmonization of donor practices, ensuring development policy integrity, and evaluation of development assistance. DAC established the International Development Goals in 1996, which later turned into the Millennium Development Goals. The Committee also encouraged policy dialogue on how to make aid more effective. As a result of this effort, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Assistance was established (*DAC Global Relations*, 2016, p.2)

All countries and regions in Africa except South Africa; countries in America except United States and Canada; non-Communist Asia and Oceania countries except Australia, Japan and New Zealand; Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia in Europe; After being accepted as a concept in 1969, they began to receive help as ODA.

The end of the Cold War signaled the emergence of new economic and political realities. In 1993, ODA was divided into two parts due to new aid requirements in transition economies in Eastern Europe and reduced aid requirements due to rapid progress in East Asia.

- Part I: Only aid to "traditional" developing countries counted as ODA, for which there is a long-standing United Nations target of 0.7% of donors' national income.
- Part II: Aid to "more advanced" developing and eastern European countries were recorded separately as "official aid".

The two-part List of Aid Recipients was reviewed every three years. Countries above the World Bank threshold for high-income countries (per capita annual income around 9,000 dollars at the time) for three consecutive years progressed from Part I to Part II of the list at the end of a three-year notice period.

With successive revisions, the two-part list became increasingly complex. At the same time, aid to more advanced developing and transition countries declined as they became more prosperous, with several former Soviet bloc states joining the European Union and becoming donors themselves. In 2005, the DAC therefore reverted to a single List of ODA Recipients, abolishing Part II of the list and ceasing data collection on official aid to those Part II countries. In addition to a major simplification, the single list was organised on more objective needs-based criteria.

Over the same period, the following countries and territories were removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients: Portugal (1991); French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion and Saint Pierre and Miquelon (1992); Greece (1995); Bahamas, Brunei, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore and United Arab Emirates (1996); Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Chinese Taipei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Hong Kong (China), and Israel (1997); Aruba, the British Virgin Islands, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Korea, Libya, Macau (China), Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia and the Northern Marianas Islands (2000); Malta and Slovenia (2003); Bahrain (2005); Saudi Arabia and Turks and Caicos Islands (2008), Barbados, Croatia, Mayotte, Oman and Trinidad and Tobago (2011); Anguilla and Saint Kitts and Nevis (2014); Chile, Seychelles and Uruguay (2018) (OECD).

1.4.1.2. Target 0.7%

The best known target in international aid proposes to raise official development assistance (ODA) to 0.7% of donors' national income.

In 1970, The 0.7% ODA/GNI target was first agreed and has been repeatedly re-endorsed at the highest level at international aid and development conferences:

- in 2005, the 15 countries that were members of the European Union by 2004 agreed to reach the target by 2015
- the 0.7% target served as a reference for 2005 political commitments to increase ODA from the EU, the G8 Summit and the UN World Summit

Governments have repeatedly committed to allocating 0.7% of gross national income as official development aid. The commitment of 0.7% was first adopted by the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly dated 1970 and subsequently confirmed by many international agreements. To date, most donor countries have not achieved the 0.7% target (*UN Millennium Project*, 2006).

Sweden became the first country to reach the criterion for 0.7% of gross national income as official development aid in 1974. Then the Netherlands in 1975, Norway in 1976 and Denmark in 1978 are the countries that exhibit the same success. With Luxembourg reaching this value, the five countries became the first countries that could exceed the target value of 0.7%.

In 1969, the Pearson Commission – in its report *Partners in Development* – proposed a target of 0.7% of donor GNP to be reached “by 1975 and in no case later than 1980.” This suggestion was taken up in a UN resolution on 24 October 1970. The target built on the DAC’s 1969 definition of ODA.

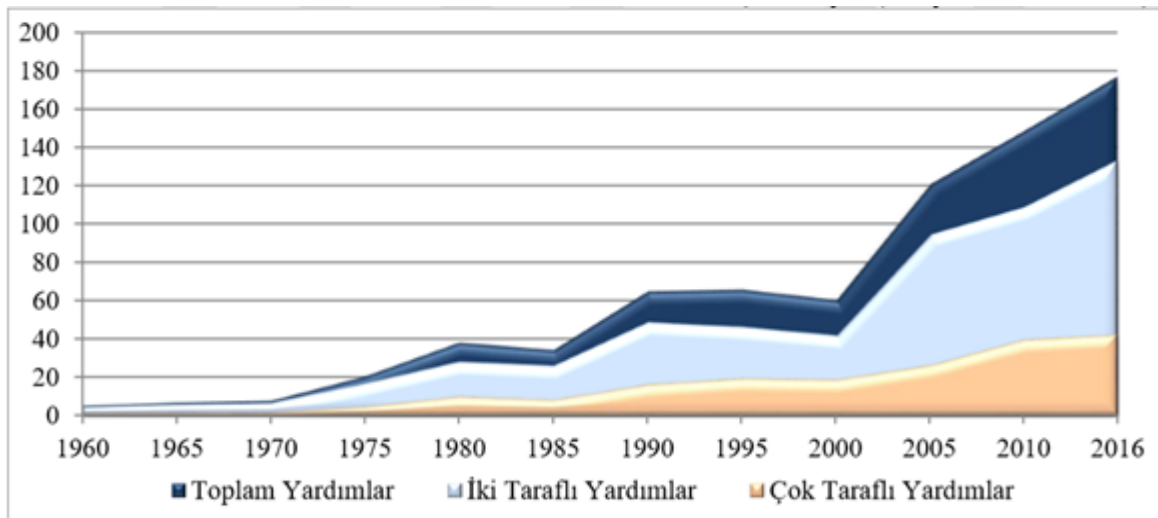
With the revised System of National Accounts in 1993, gross national product was replaced by gross national income (GNI), an equivalent concept. DAC members’ performance against the 0.7% target is therefore now shown in terms of ODA/GNI ratios (OECD).

The UN agreed that developed countries should allocate 0.7% of their GNP as foreign aid to underdeveloped states in the period between 1970 and 1980 (Seyidoğlu, 1998, pp.700-701).

1.4.1.3. Global Foreign Aid Budget

As of 2016 foreign aids, which followed an economic and political conjuncture, reached 176.5 billion US dollars. In 2016, approximately 75% of the aid amounting to 133 billion US dollars was realized as bilateral aid and approximately 25% of 43.5 billion US dollars was realized as multilateral aid (OECD, Development Statistics). In 1960, foreign aid began to institutionalize. Figure 1 shows the course of development from the present.

Figure 1.1: Development of Global Official Development Aid (Billion USD)



Source: OECD, <<http://stats.oecd.org/>> (9th of October 2019)

As can be seen in Figure 1.1, foreign aids were mostly carried out by using dual bilateral aid channels. With the end of the Second World War and the construction of a bipolar world, security and foreign policy concerns have come to the fore and the countries have used bilateral aid channels to which they could influence each other more.

With the re-emergence of neoliberal policies in the 1970s, the state-oriented approach to foreign aid was removed, and the emergence of organizations such as the WB and the IMF through structural adjustment programs and infrastructure investments in the countries receiving aid increased the multilateral assistance

The problems of balance of payments and debt crises experienced in the 1980s have led to the development of aid programs including significant debt reductions by developed countries. These years of increasing work to alleviate poverty have highlighted institutions specialized in development-oriented activities such as the World Bank. (Hjertholm & White, 2000, pp.61-62).

After these years, the share of multilateral aid in total aid has increased and bilateral aid has continued to be maintained through foreign political and economic relations.

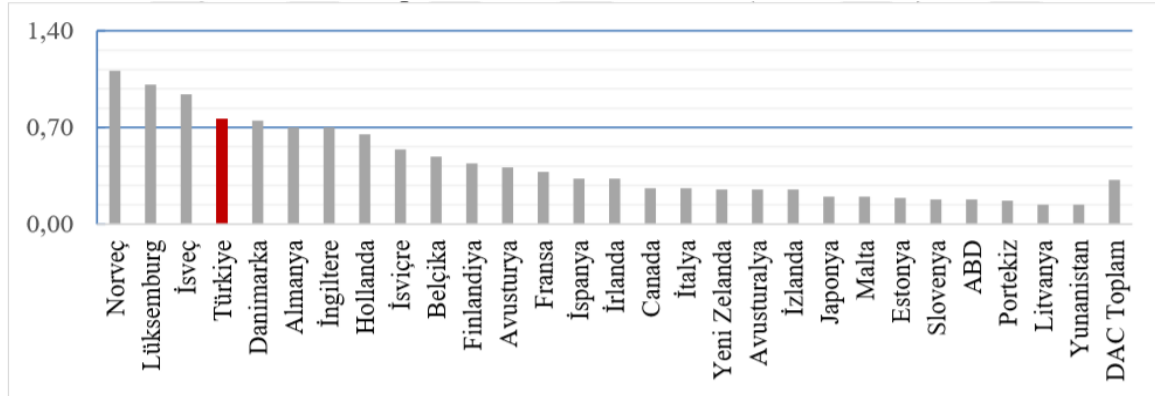
Global events in the 1990s also affected foreign aid. Aid for diplomatic purposes in the bipolar order has been replaced by aid towards transition countries, experiencing economic and political transformation, global problems and democratic formations. The new states established after the disintegration of the Soviet Union sought support for their transition to a free market economy. America and Europe have volunteered in this process. In this period, foreign aid was aimed at alleviating economic contractions and budget constraints and carrying out structural reforms in general (Uckus & Kendirici, 2012, p.64).

With the disappearance of the sensitive balance of the Cold War the importance of foreign aid diminished, the reaction of the anti-globalization organizations to international aid organizations, the narrowing of the Western European economies in the early 1990s and the target of fulfilling the Maasrticht Criteria that came into force in 1992, especially of the foreign aid was effective in reducing (Karagoz, 2010, p.7).

At the beginning of the 2000s, foreign aids started to increase due to the increase in security concerns due to the September 11 incident, the occupation of Afghanistan and Iraq, and the determination of the Millennium Development Goals. (Lancaster, 2007, pp.55-61).

Although the share of the foreign aid budget in the national income of the donor countries increased with the Millennium Development Goals in 2000s, the targeted levels could not be reached. The rapid growth returns of the global economy have been limited in the fight against poverty.

Figure 1.2: Top Aid Countries ODA / GNP (2016; %)



Source: OECD, <<http://stats.oecd.org/>>, (9th of October 2019)

The official development aid amounts of some countries that stand out in foreign aid activities and provide high level of official development assistance are shown in Figure 1.2 as a percentage. It is seen in Figure 1.2. that there are very few countries that can reach the “quantifiable and measurable” target set by the Millennium Development Goals, which aims to reduce poverty by half in the world by 2015. Official development assistance in 2016 to reach 0.7% of GDP of countries only Norway, Luxembourg, Sweden, Turkey, Denmark, Germany and the UK seems to be.

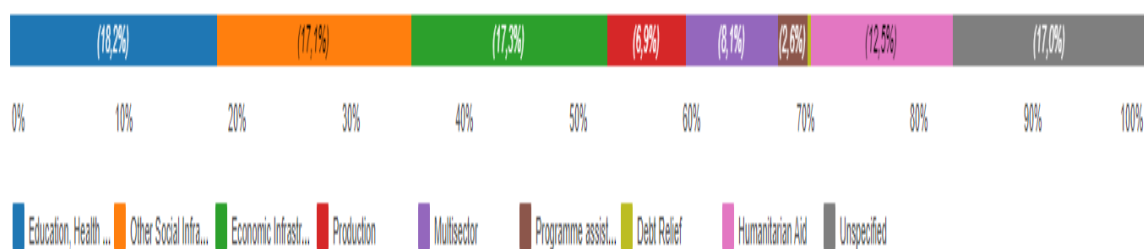
DAC member countries provided 85% of the foreign aid provided in 2016 and approximately 72% of these aid was provided as bilateral aid. According to the income level of the countries receiving aid, the countries with the highest amount of aid were the countries whose national income figures were not announced in 2012 and 2013 with 39%. It is followed by aid to the least developed countries with 26.7%. Lower middle income countries accounted for 24% and upper middle income countries accounted for 14%.

Regarding the regional distribution of aid, the highest share is with 26% Sub-Saharan Africa, 33% of unspecified regions, 14.3% of South and Central Asia, 11.5% of other Asian countries

and Oceania, 10% of Middle East and North Africa, 7.2% of Latin America and the Caribbean, 3.6% of European countries.

In the sectoral distribution of the aids between 2015-2016, it is seen that aid to fields such as education, health and population is in the first place with 19.4%, 19% of the social aids and 16.5% of the economic infrastructure aids are the other sectors where the most aid is provided.

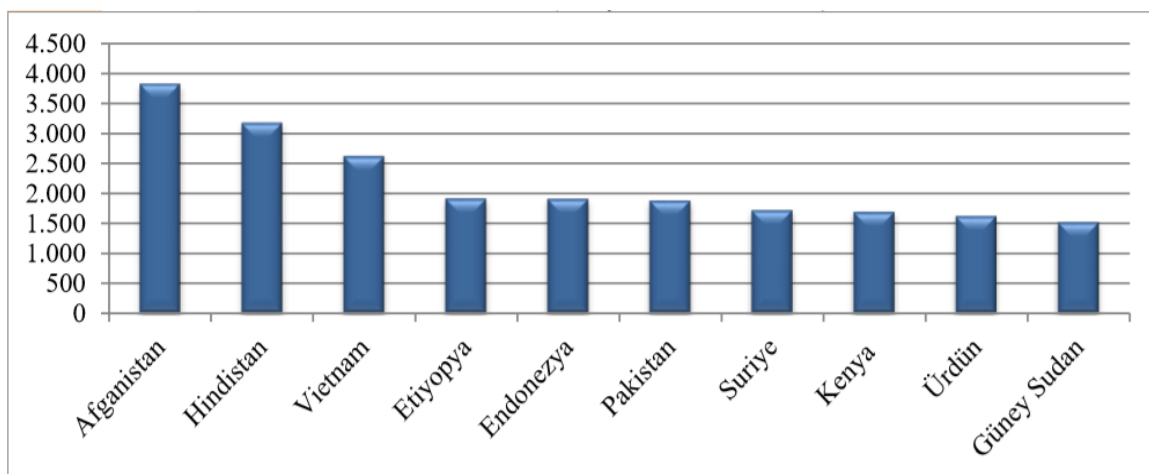
Figure 1.3: By Sector (2016-2017)



Source: https://public.tableau.com/views/AidAtAGlance/DACmembers?:embed=y&:display_count=no?&:showVizHome=no#1 (11th of October 2019)

The countries receiving the most official development assistance in 2015 are shown in Figure 1.4.

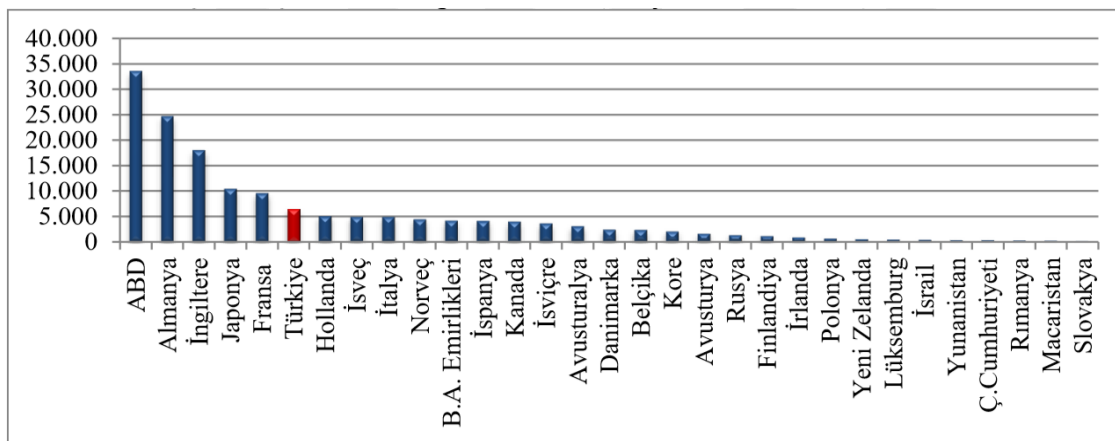
Figure 1.4: Ten Top Aid Countries (2015; Million USD)



Source: <http://stats.oecd.org/>, (11th of October 2019)

According to the data of 2016, the USA is the country that provides the most official development aid with its aid of over 33.5 billion dollars. As a global actor, the United States also sets the agenda for international development. Its economic power, being the most official development aid country among the DAC countries, being active in international organizations such as the G20 and G8, and having a network of foreign representative offices all over the world, highlight the need for the formation of these aids.

Figure 1.5: Top Foreign Aid Countries (2015; Million USD)



Source: OECD, <<http://stats.oecd.org/>>, (15th October 2019)

Foreign aid from official donors totalled 146.6 billion US dollars in 2017, a small decrease of 0.6% from 2016 in real terms as less money was spent on refugees inside donor countries but with more funds flowing to countries most in need of aid, according to preliminary official data collected by the OECD.

Stripping out in-donor refugee costs, net ODA was up 1.1% from 2016 in real terms (i.e. correcting for inflation and currency fluctuations). ODA spent by donor countries on hosting refugees fell by 13.6% to 14.2 billion dollars as refugee arrivals, mainly in Europe, decreased. In-donor refugee costs were 9.7% of total net ODA, down from 11% in 2016.

Bilateral (country to country) aid to least-developed countries increased by 4% in real terms to 26 billion dollars, following several years of declines. Aid to Africa rose by 3% to 29 billion dollars and, within that, aid to sub-Saharan Africa was also up 3% to 25 billion dollars. Humanitarian aid rose by 6.1% in real terms to 15.5 billion dollars.

The dip in the headline figure left total ODA from members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) equivalent to just 0.31% of their combined gross national

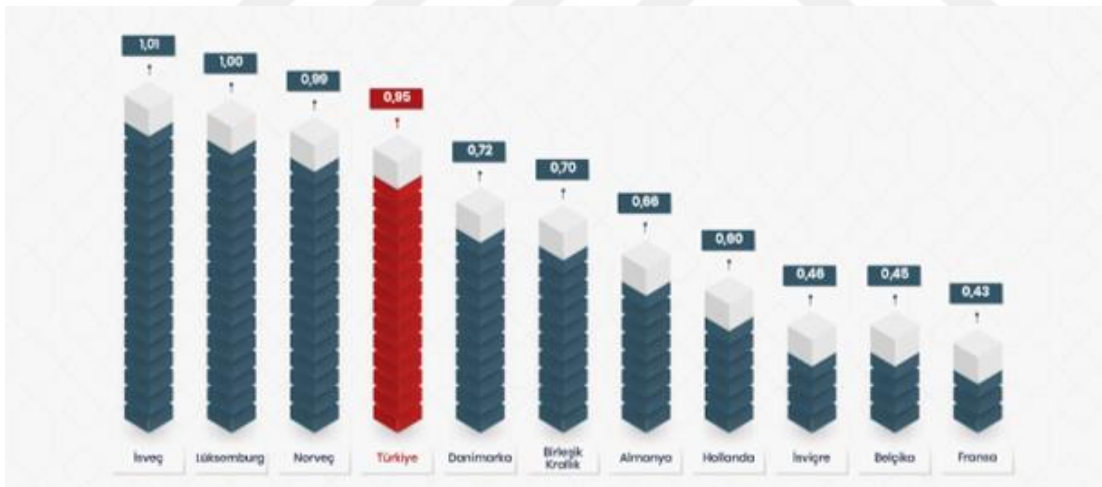
income, down from 0.32% in 2016 and well below a United Nations target to keep ODA at or above 0.7% of donor GNI.

1988 DAC rule allows donor countries to count certain refugee expenses as ODA for the first year after their arrival. Australia, Korea and Luxembourg did not count any in-donor refugee costs as ODA in 2017 but nine countries spent over 10% of their ODA on refugees. Among them, Germany, Greece, Iceland and Italy used over 20% of ODA for in-donor refugee costs.

Overall, total net ODA flows rose in 11 countries in 2016, with the biggest increases in France, Italy, Japan and Sweden. ODA fell in 18 countries, in many cases due to lower numbers of refugee arrivals, with the largest declines seen in Australia, Austria, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland.

Of the several non-DAC members who report their aid flows to the OECD, the United Arab Emirates posted the highest ODA/GNI ratio in 2017 at 1.31% and Turkey the second-highest at 0.95% (Development aid stable in 2017).

Figure 1.6: OECD / DAC Member Countries and Turkey's net ODA / GDP Ratio (2017; %)



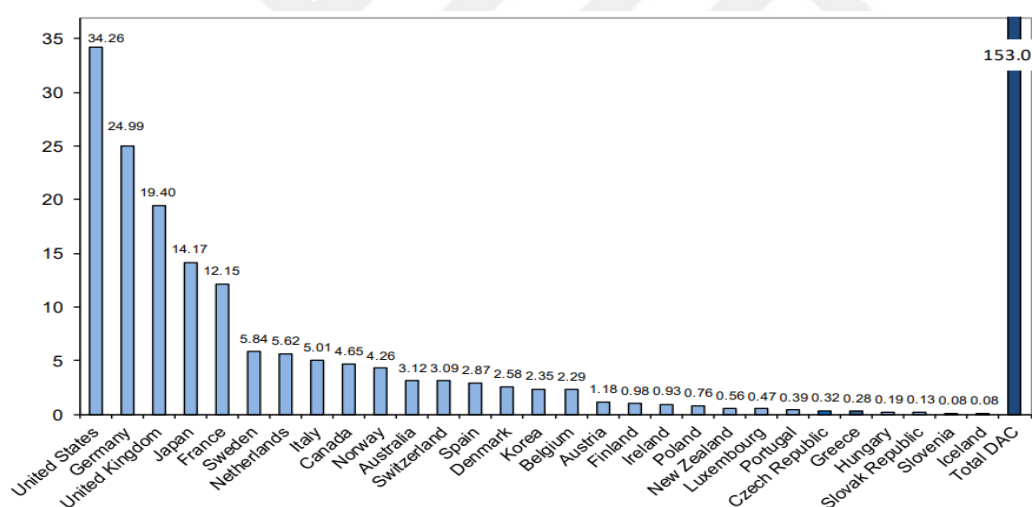
Source: TIKA-Turkey's Development Assistance Report | 2017

Foreign aid from official donors in 2018 fell 2.7% from 2017, with a declining share going to the neediest countries, according to preliminary data collected by the OECD. The drop was largely due to less aid being spent on hosting refugees as arrivals slowed and rules were tightened on which refugee costs can come out of official aid budgets.

Official development assistance (ODA) from the 30 members of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) totalled 153 billion dollars in 2018 as calculated using a new “grant-equivalent” methodology adopted from today as a more accurate way to count the donor effort in development loans. Under the “cash-flow basis” methodology used in the past, 2018 ODA was 149.3 billion dollars, down 2.7% in real terms from 2017. Excluding aid spent on processing and hosting refugees, ODA was stable from 2017 to 2018.

Using the cash-flow basis ODA figure to compare 2018 with 2017 shows that bilateral ODA to the least-developed countries fell by 3% in real terms from 2017, aid to Africa fell by 4%, and humanitarian aid fell by 8%. 2018 ODA outflows rose in 17 donor countries, with the biggest increases in Hungary, Iceland and New Zealand. ODA outflows fell in 12 countries, due in some to fewer refugee arrivals, with the largest declines in Austria, Finland, Greece, Italy, Japan and Portugal.

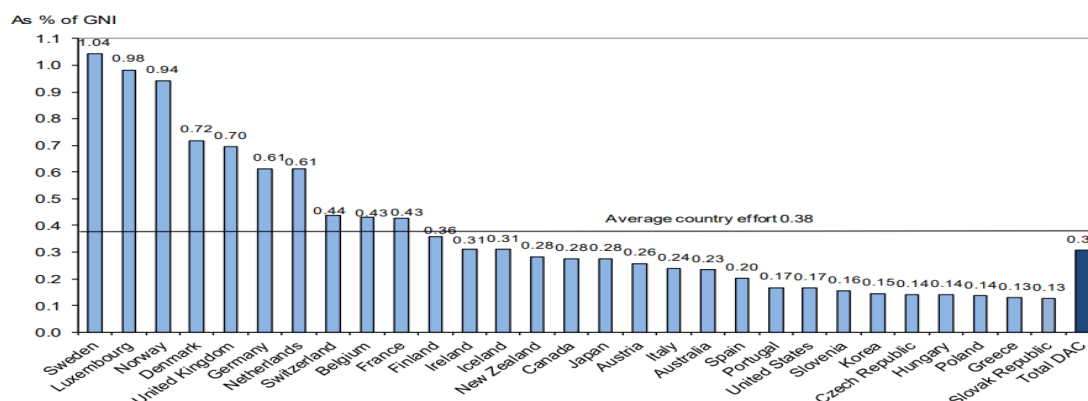
Figure 1.7: ODA in 2018 on a Grant Equivalent Basis- Amounts



Source: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/ODA-2018-detailed-summary.pdf>

The grant-equivalent ODA figure for 2018 is equivalent to 0.31% of the DAC donors’ combined gross national income, well below the target ratio of 0.7% ODA to GNI. Five DAC members – Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom – met or exceeded the 0.7% target (Development aid drops in 2018).

Figure 1.8: ODA in 2018 on a Grant Equivalent Basis – as a Percentage of GNI



Source: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/ODA-2018-detailed-summary.pdf>

The September 11 attacks, wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, widespread diseases such as HIV / AIDS and global economic crises have significantly affected the aid policies of the USA over the past two decades (OECD, Development Cooperation Report, 2016, pp.274-276).

These events markedly increased the US Government's assistance, while inevitably centered the development and national security. In this context, the “transformational diplomacy and development” approach, expressed by US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice in 2005, has been an indication that aid will be used as a support element in development and national security. The US's foreign aid vision has shaped 3Ds within the framework of development, diplomacy and defense (OECD, *The United States Peer Review*, 2011, pp.23-29).

Japan, which has been providing the highest number of foreign aid since 1989, provides both a significant portion of the ODA (Official Development Assistance) in the world according to the data of the last 10 years, and is one of the countries that receive one third of the less developed countries receiving foreign aid.

Japan has been one of the most powerful countries in the region by economic restructuring after the Second World War. It is an active member of international organizations such as the UN, G-8 and APEC. In 2016, it is an effective country in development aid by providing foreign aid over 10 billion dollars. Japan's foreign aid policy is “shaped within the framework of the introduction of the constitution, which recognizes the “right of all world people to live in peace free from fear and poverty” (The Constituion of Japan, 1947). In addition, Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, which was written under the pressure of the USA after Second World War, restricts Japan in terms of the use of force in the international arena and prohibits

it from acquiring weapons for attack, was effective in shaping Japan's foreign aid policy. (Katada, 2002, p.333).

Japan began to use the economy as a foreign policy instrument with this foreign aid policy. Economic growth and revival in the aftermath of the Second World War; it has turned to policies aiming at ensuring international development and maintaining peace abroad. With this policy, which is called 'Yoshida Doctrine' by Japan, it aims to protect its security and prosperity by contributing to the development of peace and international community" (*Japan's Official Development Assistance*, 2003, p.3-4)

The official development aid used to increase its influence in Japanese foreign policy is seen as an instrument not only of Japan's constitutional commitment to international peace but also of its export-oriented economy (Rix, 1989, p.463).

The close relationship between the Japanese government and the business community within the "corporatist in structure of the Japanese state tradition has directed foreign aid to commercial-centered use (OECD, *Development Cooperation Report*, 2016, pp.218-221).

Turkey is located in the OECD data in a systematic way since 1990 and has observer status at the OECD-DAC and reports ODA figures to the Committee every year since 1991 (Hausmann, 2014, p.1).

Turkey's foreign aid to the TRNC is not recognized by the OECD. The amount of foreign aid, which was only 3 million dollars in 1990, was an average of 82 million dollars between 1991-2003, it increased by 5 times in 2004 compared to the previous year and reached 339 million dollars and in 2010 it increased by 14.6 times compared to 2003 and reached to 967 million dollars.

In the region after 2010, especially due to the developments in Syria, Turkey has started to provide comprehensive and systematic assistance to war victims to go with the Syrian people. Aid reached 0.95% in GNP in 2017 and its budget reached 8.1 billion dollars.

In recent years, Turkey with increasing foreign assistance activities, which has been recognized in the international arena and has been one of the fastest growth in the country's share in the GDP of foreign aid.

Figure 1.9: OECD / DAC Member Countries and Turkey's net ODA figures (2017; Million USD)



Source: TİKA-Turkey's Development Assistance Report | 2017

Japan was the biggest official development assistance (ODA) donor in the 1990s, but its contribution has declined in the 2000s as the national economy has worsened and the national deficit has grown extraordinarily (Regulation of Foreign Aid: Japan, Sayuri Umeda, 2011). The concept of foreign aid was first with American foreign aid, and the country that provides the most development aid today is America. Turkey is the country that provides most humanitarian aid in recent years. Therefore, while referring about foreign aid in general, these are explained by giving examples from 3 countries.

Official institutions, the private sector and civil society cooperate on the global financing of development. Development aid to support the development of developing countries can be grouped under four main headings: official development assistance (ODA), other official development assistance, direct investment by private sector in developing countries, non-governmental organization (NGO) support. While the first two of these sources are defined as official currents, the last two are defined as special flows in the financing of development.

NGO Aid, which is one of the tools of development aids and has achieved a serious upward trend in the last quarter century, reflects the transfers of other private enterprises such as associations, foundations and voluntary organizations. The financial support of states for their national NGOs is also covered by development assistance.

Developed countries transfer some of their official development assistance through their own country NGOs. It is seen that there are aid projects realized in cooperation with State-NGO

cooperation and the state has turned into external aid by providing own funds support to its NGOs. These supports to NGOs also contribute to the professionalization and capacity development of NGOs.

Today a significant share of emergency relief, humanitarian aid, and development assistance is raised by/from private sources, and allocated by non-governmental actors, mostly by NGOs (Mehmetcik, 2019, p.250). NGOs were also mentioned after the sampling of states, as they are generally expressed from foreign aid.

When we examine the countries in terms of Development Aids, it is seen that there has been an increase in the amount of aid in recent years. According to the World Bank figures, while total development aid provided in 2003 was 76,114 billion dollars, total development aid increased to 165,785 billion dollars in 2018 (Worldbank data). Foreign aid is often used to foster strategic interests and to strengthen national and regional alliances. In this sense, it is possible to see that donors intensify their activities in strategically important countries (*Eleventh Development Plan*, 2018, p.28). Due to the increase of Turkey's development assistance in recent years, it said to be more active in foreign policy. These aids will be examined in more detail in chapter 2.

1.4.2.Humanitarian Aid/Assistance

Humanitarian aid, another of the foreign aid types, is mostly provided in the short term and to meet the urgent need. In this section more humanitarian aid and principles will be mentioned. Turkey in humanitarian aid take place at the summit in recent years and humanitarian aid to Pakistan will be addressed in other chapter.

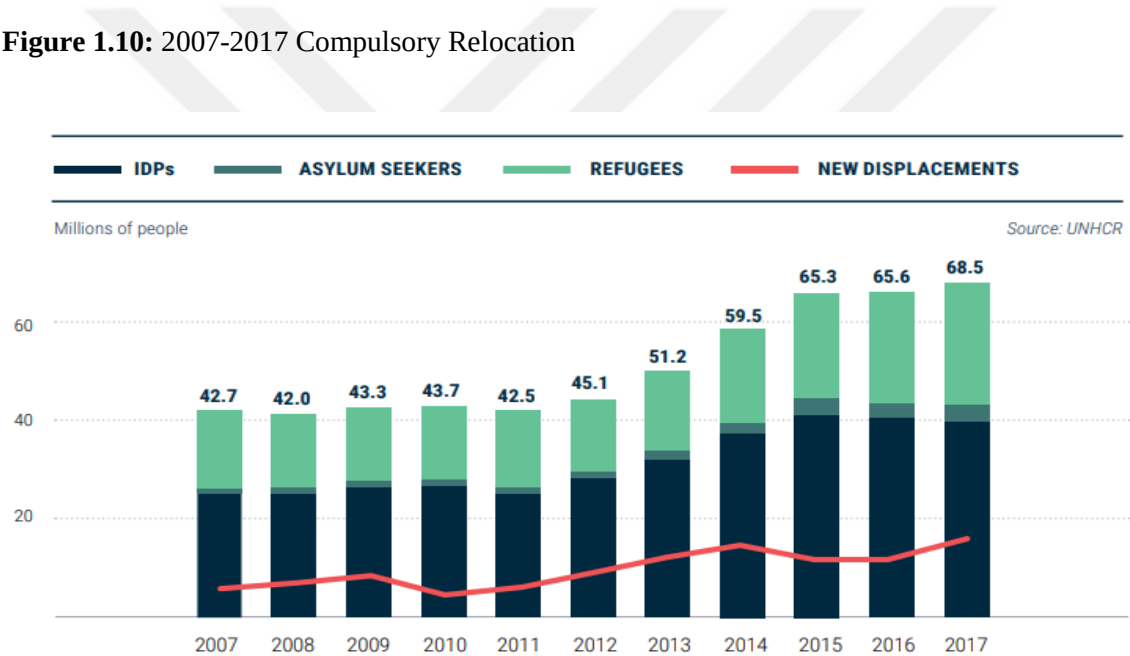
Humanitarian aid, covers activities such as wars and conflicts caused by people's own hand and the end of human suffering due to all kinds of natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and fires and reducing the negative effects such as deaths, injuries and material damages caused by these crises. Humanitarian aid in United Nations legislation; it is expressed as “Aid to save lives and alleviate suffering for the communities affected by the crisis ” (OCHA, 2004).

The United Nations initiated humanitarian aid for the first time by delivering humanitarian aid to those displaced in Europe following the destruction of the Second World War. Today, the UN plays an important role in providing humanitarian assistance in cases of emergency and

long-term support, playing a catalyst role between governments and charities, and advocating for people in need.

Conflicts and natural disasters force people to constantly relocate. According to the report published by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as of the end of 2017, more than 68.5 million people on immigration had to leave where they live without their will. According to UNHCR's “Global Trends 2017” report, 44,500 people were forced to emigrate every day in the world last year. Therefore, a significant population of the people was in motion every day and one person was displaced every two seconds. Of the 68.5 million people who were forcibly displaced last year, 25.4 million were refugees who had to leave their countries because of war, conflict and persecution in their home countries.

Figure 1.10: 2007-2017 Compulsory Relocation



Source: OCHA-<https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/GHO2019.pdf>

According to the report of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 10,383 people died due to natural disasters in 2018. Based on 281 natural disaster analysis recorded by the UNDRR, Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disaster (CRED) and according reports prepared by the International Disaster Database (EM-DAT), 61 million 700 thousand people were affected by natural disasters such as earthquake and tsunami in 2018.

In period after the two great world wars, the establishment of the United Nations, The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) formation after the Helsinki Summit in 1970 and the pursuit of peace within Europe became the period for the pursuit of peace in the world with the European Economic Community. With the development of professional organizations such as UNICEF, UNCHR under the umbrella of the UN, there have been years when the humanitarian approach began to institutionalize.

The Cold War period is the years when the boundaries between military interventions and humanitarian aid are clearer. Humanitarian causes were found to be the least influential for military interventions in the states in the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty in the period between 1945-1990. The most important source of motivation in humanitarian approaches in this period was the political ideological competition between the two poles, between capitalism and communism (Aytac, 2014).

The policies of anticommunism of the Great Depression and Cold War period in the USA were effective in expanding the aims and limits of humanitarian aid. It has been observed that the phenomenon of 'humanitarian aid' is included in a certain political and economic plan in the world system and progresses within the framework of related plans.

In addition, the aim of humanitarian activities in the “Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship”, which was signed in 2003 by 36 donor organizations and governments; “to save lives, to reduce pain, to protect human dignity during and after man-made crises and natural disasters, to prevent the emergence of such situations and to strengthen the preparedness for them.” It is expressed as. (*Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship*, 2003)

Since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009, humanitarian aid has gained the status of a legally binding policy for the European Union. According to Article 214 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union; European Union activities in the field of humanitarian aid aim to “provide immediate support, assistance and protection to people in third countries who are victims of these different situations in order to meet the human needs arising from human or natural disasters” (Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, 2010, 47-99). The European Union must comply with international law and the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence in the provision of aid set by the UN. (*Commission of the European Communities*, 2007)

Humanitarian aid and disasters and mandatory displacements requiring humanitarian assistance were generally mentioned. Turkey's foreign aid, humanitarian aid to Pakistan and humanitarian institutions in the second and third chapter will be examined.

1.4.2.1. Basic Principles of Humanitarian Aid

There are principles to consider when making humanitarian aid. What these principles are explained. These principles should be applied especially by humanitarian organizations such as Turkish Red Crescent.

The issue of humanitarian aid has been dealt with as pragmatic and immediate responses rather than principled approaches until recent years. However, in recent years, it has been reached by benefiting from the institutional experiences gained by the aid organizations such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent, and the existence of the principles generally accepted by the human society and guiding the legal texts is strongly emphasized. In fact, it is stated in the UN legislation that humanitarian aid should be provided in line with the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. (United Nations General Assembly Resolution, 1991)

A. The Principle of Humanity

The principle of humanity, “for whatever reason, human suffering; Intervening with special care to the most vulnerable segments of society, such as children, women and the elderly, and protecting all victims with respect for their rights and dignity” (OCHA, 2004)

This principle emphasizes the need for humanitarian assistance to all people, without any discrimination between people, to be given equal opportunity to enjoy the right to be granted only if they are human. However, while these aids are being made, should be done without breaking human dignity. It has also been recognized that the right to receive and provide humanitarian assistance expressed in this way must be adopted by the citizens of all states (*International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent*, 1995).

B.The Principle of Impartiality

In accordance with the principle of impartiality; “Humanitarian aid should be provided without discrimination of ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political thought, race and religion, should be directed only to the needs, and should first be forwarded to emergency cases” (OCHA,2004).

People who have suffered from natural disasters or conflicts should benefit equally from donations or humanitarian organizations and should only be provided on the basis of needs. Thus, with the principle of impartiality, it imposes responsibilities on donors and interventionist forces on issues such as preventing the use of humanitarian aid to political or ideological goals, ensuring that people are approached as individuals in need only and not carrying out charitable activities without waiting for any benefit.

C.The Principle of Neutrality

The principle of impartiality is defined as “the provision of humanitarian aid without involvement in hostilities and without taking sides in political, religious or ideological conflicts” (OCHA, 2004).

This principle, donors and humanitarian organizations; it shows that it does not act in favor of or against any side of the conflict at stages such as the assessment of crises, the planning of relief activities and the distribution of aid. In addition, the principle of neutrality should not be confused with the position of neutrality taken by states in cases of conflict and war under international law. In fact, this principle means that the direction, quantity and shape of humanitarian aid is realized free of political, military, ideological and similar concerns and does not include any indifference to aid activities.

One issue that needs to be addressed with respect to this principle is the violation of impartiality. They are attacks by aggressive forces on the grounds that humanitarian workers are not impartial and operate within the policies of the forces fighting against them.

Especially in recent years, belief in this direction; It is common in countries receiving aid, which increases the practice of violence against humanitarian workers. For this reason, it is vitally important for the health and safety of both themselves and communities in need of humanitarian aid that donors and charities take care not to be perceived as parties to conflicts

between different groups or different states within the country (*World Humanitarian Day the European Commission*, 2010).

D.The Principle of Independence

Humanitarian aid has always been a political activity before the aid. Aids are influenced by the political priorities of the donor governments, while affecting the political-economies of the receiving governments (Curtis, 2001, p.3).

In particular, political actors who are in the position of decision-making, have the power to decide on which country, amount and form of humanitarian assistance will be provided and humanitarian activities are not based solely on humanitarian purposes and needs; it may lead to political, economic and similar purposes. In the recent period, humanitarian aid has been seen by donor states as a tool to support the comprehensive policies towards a country or region within the framework of the “new humanitarianism” approach (Macrae, 2002).

This is the principle of independence “of humanitarian goals; actors should be recognized as a fundamental principle based on the fact that they express their autonomy from the political, economic, military and other objectives” (*Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship*, 2003) for the region where humanitarian activities will be implemented.

Expenditures for humanitarian aid have increased rapidly in the last 25-30 years, from 2 billion dollars in 1992 to 27.5 billion dollars in 2018. This increase has been an indication of the need for emergency and rescue assistance in ongoing war and conflict situations. According to 2017 figures 8.07 billion dollars in humanitarian aid to Turkey has become a country with the world's top humanitarian aid. Turkey is watched with 6.68 billion dollars by The United States, Germany with 2.99 billion dollars, the UK with 2.52 billion dollars and European Union institutions with 2.24 billion dollars. Turkey with 0.85 percent in the ranking made on the basis of a ratio to GDP of humanitarian aid while the first rank, this ratio stayed at 0.17 percent for closest followers Norway and Luxembourg. The USA, on the other hand, ranked 19th with 0.04 percent.

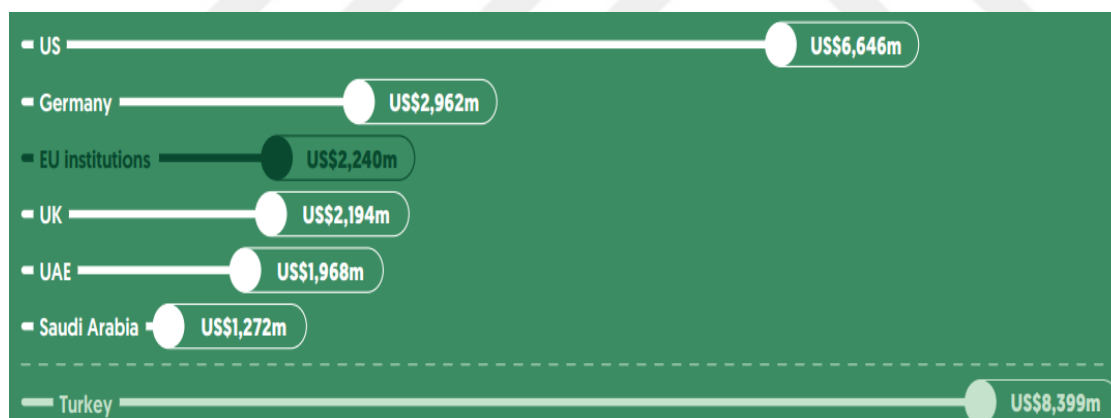
Figure 1.11: 2017 Most Helping Countries



Source: Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2018

In 2018 the country has maintained the position that most help further increasing their assistance to Turkey. While it increased its aid to approximately 8.4 billion dollars, the USA amounted to 6.65 billion dollars, Germany 2.95 billion dollars and the EU institutions 2.24 billion dollars.

Figure 1.12: Most Helping Countries in 2018

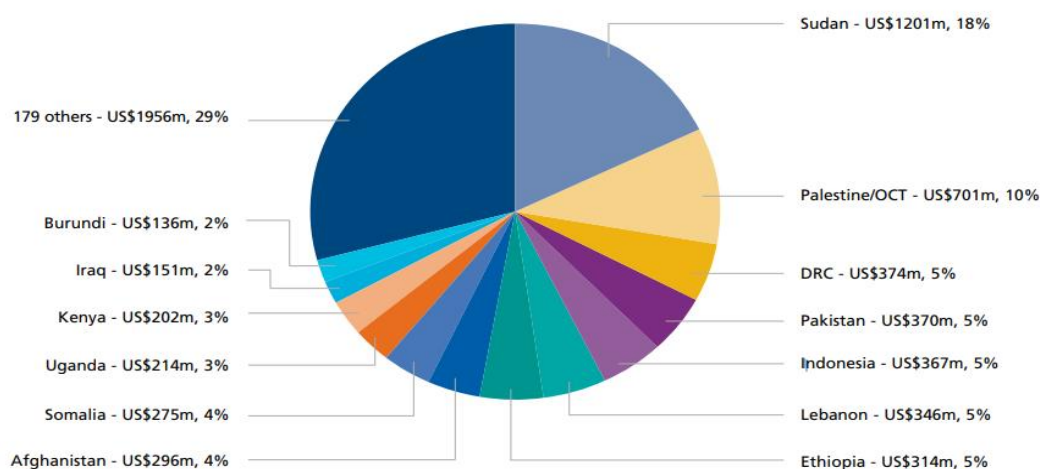


Source: Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2019

Turkey's reason illustrated in a slightly different color, even though Turkey is not a DAC member to report voluntarily.

The distribution of aid to countries in need in the world varies according to years and situations such as disaster, crisis and war. When we compare 2007 to 2017, it is observed that the countries are completely different.

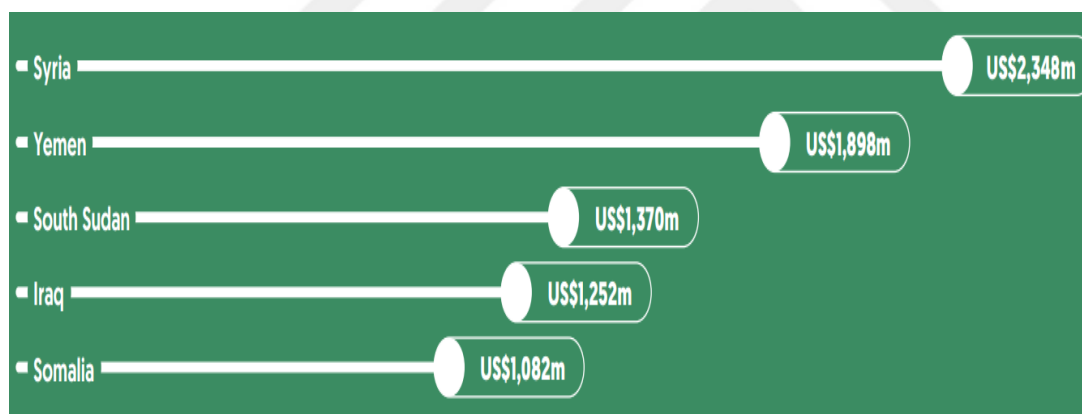
Figure 1.13: Countries with the Most Assistance in 2007



Source: Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2007-2008

Countries receiving assistance in 2007 and 2017 appear to vary according to the conditions of the period.

Figure 1.14: Top 5 Countries Receiving Assistance in 2017



Source: Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2019

1.4.2.2. New Actors in Human Aid World

The economic status and development levels of countries and the amount of donations they make are generally in the same direction. Until recent years, only the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), consisting of 36 member states affiliated to the OECD and the European Commission were a monopoly on aid issues, while in recent years non-DAC member states have shown greater interest in humanitarian aid with the growth of their economies this has changed. Along with the changes in the global economic system, the number of governments and the amount of aid provided by crises and natural disasters is increasing day by day.

Geopolitical changes occurring that have occurred in the globalized world, led to the emergence of new humanitarian aid donor countries such as South Korea, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. This situation has caused serious changes in the structure of humanitarian aid in recent years.

This situation has led to serious changes in the structure of humanitarian aid in recent years and has led to an increase in the number of organizations such as local partners, solidarity groups, religious organizations and private companies in resolving any humanitarian crisis (Smith, 2011).

1.4.2.3. Possible Negative Effects of Humanitarian Aid Activities

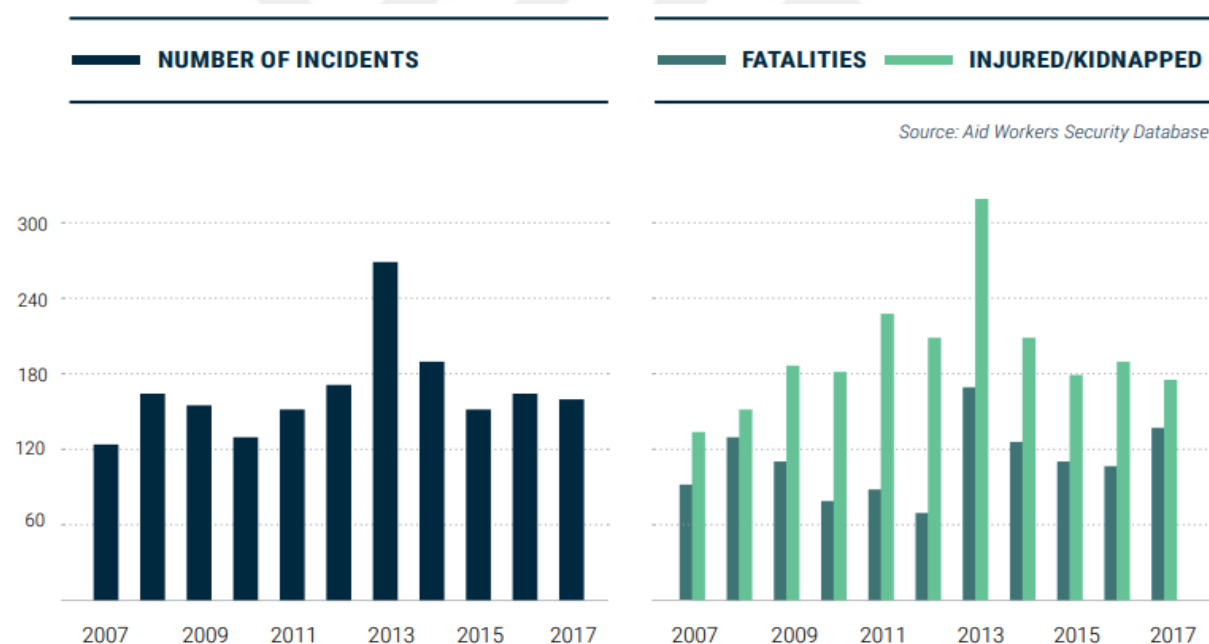
The main objective of humanitarian activities is to save lives and end human suffering. The success of humanitarian aid activities in achieving this goal is increasing by making use of as much data and indicators as possible as, conducting local and regional analyzes, recognizing the community structure in the region, identifying the needs and preparing appropriate aid plans in line with these needs. Emergency aid activities are highly effective in all crisis periods when implemented in a planned and systematic way. If planning and coordination are not done, it is seen that it can harm people. The prolongation and irregularity of the activities of the aid; This can lead to negative effects such as the emergence of dependence, damage to local development, prolongation of conflicts, increase in economic inequalities, corruption and the black market (Hofmann, 2004).

Gathering data from the region that is expected to be a crisis before humanitarian aid activity and analyzing this data correctly enables the region to benefit more from aid activities. Therefore, the teams working in humanitarian activities collect these data correctly and make accurate analysis, develop emergency action plans for crisis areas, and take measures such as determining the aid method according to the needs of the society. In the absence of these activities, it may be possible to carry out aid activities that are not suitable for the needs of the communities or to provide humanitarian amounts that do not fully meet or exceed the needs. This may lead to one or more of the negative effects of humanitarian aid depending on the structure of the society in which the aid is directed (Muennig & Su, 2011, pp.288-289).

Another negative point of humanitarian aid activities is the one related to aid workers. As working area and number of employees in humanitarian activities increased, attacks on aid teams also increased. Assistance and assistance teams often face security problems for various reasons. Staying in the middle of the conflict or traps set up in the region affect aid activities and aid teams. They were exposed to situations such as bribery and ransom. They also face accusations of secret mission or religious missionary work.

Another problem is the problems encountered in the field. It can be said that humanitarian aid is cumbersome with increasing bureaucracy, its effectiveness is reduced to reach the target, and undesirable different side effects occur. When we look at the results, despite the increasing socio-political power and budget, the fact that the number of people in need of humanitarian aid in the world has not decreased but increased is one of the issues that should be questioned.

Figure 1.15: 2007-2017 Employee Attack



Source: Aid Workers Security Database-<https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/GHO2019.pdf>

General information about foreign aid is given in the first chapter. This information explains exactly what foreign aid is. While analyzing for what reasons benefits to donor country, whether it benefits the country receiving aid or why it does not benefit. To conduct the analysis of Turkey's foreign aid in the next section; Foreign aid was analyzed with the reasons and scope of the countries. Foreign aid has been examined under 2 types as development aid

and humanitarian aid. With this study, institutions that provide assistance of Turkey will be guiding examining in detail in second chapter. In second chapter it will be held Turkey's foreign aid analysis. When foreign aid has started in Turkey, it will be answered this question. Turkey's foreign aid process, transformation from the receiving aid to the giving aid will be examined. In military, economic and technical areas receiving of foreign aid Turkey where in recent years the process of turning into the country that provides the most humanitarian aid will be examined. With the institutionalization of foreign aid in Turkey, registration of benefits will be mentioned. The public institutions and organizations and international organizations where foreign aid is provided, will be examined in detail. Finally it will mention the impact on Turkey where providing foreign aid and it will move to examine Turkey's aid to Pakistan proceed to the third section.



CHAPTER TWO

2. FOREIGN AID IN TURKEY

With the institutionalization of foreign aid by DAC countries, Turkey has started to regularly receive foreign aid. During the Özal period Turkey, where with the beginning of a more outward-looking foreign policy to follow, has started to turn into a country that provides foreign aid. The policy of establishing be active in geographies such as Central Asia, the Balkans and the Caucasus started during the Özal period. The primary objective of economic, cultural and political relations developed with these regions, was to accelerate Turkey's economic and political development (Ataman, 2003, pp:60-62).

It will be made Turkey's foreign aid analysis in this chapter. Turkey's foreign aid how it benefits in the foreign policy will be examined. Turkey is doing aid to which organizations and institutions and providing support which international organizations, these will be discussed in detail.

2.1. EMERGENCE OF FOREIGN AID

Foreign aid is becoming increasingly important, affected and influenced by many things; It is a whole of international activities with eco-political and diplomatic aspects, closely related to the concepts of power and balance. It can be said that it aims to eliminate poverty and to make the world a more livable place by glorifying the basic human values. In addition, it can be said that there are objectives such as creating a division of labor based on mutual benefit and eliminating wars. In other words, foreign aid is generally provided for political, economic and humanitarian purposes.

The imposition of meanings on foreign aid in terms of economy, security and diplomacy has led to the formation of foreign aid in the first half of the twentieth century after the two world wars in the focus of security impact and the balance of powers. The use of foreign aid as a foreign policy tool began after the Second World War, when the US supported weak socio-economic countries with the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. The development

disparities among the countries of the world have revealed the situation that more developed countries provide assistance to less developed countries. The countries that provides foreign aid are generally developed countries and the countries receiving foreign aid are generally developing countries. Significant changes have emerged in the concept of foreign aid after the 1960s.

Although the use of foreign aid generally came to the fore with the Second World War, it was also used in the early 19th century with the desire to alleviate the problems of countries in need of assistance through cross-border resource transfers. For example; The Ottoman archives show that the Ottoman Emperor I. Abdulmecid sent ships to Drogheda Harbor to help the Irish people (Uckus & Kendirici, 2012, p.59).

In this context, foreign aid has been historically extending from the Ottoman period to the founding years of the Republic. The Ottoman sultans provided military aid to some of the countries that were conquered and provided financial support to the countries that had economic problems. He sent food to scarce countries and accepted people of the same ethnic group who were expelled from the country without discrimination of language, religion and race.

The Republic of Turkey was established after the end of the Ottoman Empire, has preserved historical and cultural ties with various countries separated from him during the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. Turkey, after the Second World War and the Cold War was forced to reshape its foreign policy with a changing world. Turkey has been static relationship with both the Turkic republics and the cultural and historical elements in the Balkans and with the peoples of the Middle East under the influence of polarization during the cold war and was not in close contact with the cultural basin there. There was no tool to provide these relations and power balances in the world did not allow this.

While Turkey is receiving aid for years, aid relation has not been able to mobilize historic ties and technical cooperation facility. In the 1960s in the face of escalating tension in Cyprus Turkey's feel itself lonely and is also late to open up to Africa, Asia and the Middle East in the post-Cold War era; It was accepted as a proof of neglect of the new actors emerging from the colonial revolutions and the societies where they shared their historical and cultural heritage (Davutoglu, 2008, p.72).

In this context, Turkey has a tradition in the history of foreign aid and it is possible to say that establishing a foreign aid relationship and technical cooperation systematics coincided with a

more recent past. Turkey to start monitoring an outward-looking foreign policy is generally accepted as the Ozal period (1983-1993). Ozal has been very active in foreign policy especially during the Presidency.

2.2. FOREIGN AID PROCESS

As one of the world's most strategic location in the region Turkey is located between the eastern and western countries. This gives him some responsibility. Turkey relations with neighbouring countries, with Africa and Latin American countries, from year to year with the proximity that provides foreign policy is becoming stronger. Turkey is located in an area where close relations of societies and states and aims at establishing and maintaining cooperation between developed countries and developing countries within the framework of the strategic plan it has created due to its geographical location.

Turkey where is located between developing and developed countries:

- To create the institutional cooperation conditions,
- To ensure the development of free market economy,
- To act in international cooperation in crisis regions and trying to normalize the process with development aid supports,
- To take an active role in emergency and humanitarian aid in the problem area such as Natural disasters, internal and external conflicts, etc,
- To carry out development aids in order to develop all kinds of cooperation in the field of development aid etc. has multi-faceted objectives such as. (TIKA Turkey Development Assistance Report, 2006)

While being more active in terms of foreign policy and foreign aid relations in Ataturk period; After Ataturk's death, a more stationary period was experienced until the 1950s. From the year 1923 when the Republic was established, to 1992 the transition to multiparty period and the political approach of the Ozal period, have been important opening points. Between 1923 and 1992, the lack of a central structure to coordinate official, civil and private aid and cooperation activities, regardless of the amount of aid, posed a disadvantage for our diplomacy. For this reason, Turkey is unprepared for the dissolution of the Soviet regime as long as the new political beginning.

Turkey, although it has strong historical ties in Central Asia and the Balkans, had to wait for the conjuncture to change in order to provide aid. With the dissolution of the Eastern Bloc in the early 1990s, it began to direct aid to the Caucasus that achieved independence and the “Turkic Republics” in the Central Asia. As a result of all these developments, the establishment of a foreign aid agency in charge of directing the flow that Turkey has emerged as a necessity. Accordingly, TİKA was established in 1992 as a technical assistance organization affiliated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (TİKA will be mentioned in detail later).

In 1992, the year of the establishment of TİKA, coming together in Istanbul and Baku, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey and Turkmenistan's Minister of Culture; “Joint Management of Turkish Culture and Arts” (TURKSOY), which was born with the decision of cultural cooperation, started its activities. TURKSOY, which is described as the UNESCO of the Turkic World, is T.R. has continued its services with the initiative of the Ministry of Culture. Russia's pressures have limited the diplomatic nature of these initiatives, and more consensus has been reached on cultural and symbolic cooperation.

It is possible to talk about three factors in the expansion of the Turkish foreign aid geography and in achieving a more active and planned line. These; TİKA's position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1999), the dynamism of the Turkish civil society after the Marmara Earthquake (1999) and the policy of opening to Africa (2005). In this process, there was an interactive interaction between these factors and Turkish foreign aid policy (Akçay, 2012, p.78).

After the 2000s Turkey, not only does to the states, also began to help various charities or increased the amount of aid that did it previously. In this context Turkey has come a long way in providing assistance to people who is damaged by natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods; wars and civil wars abroad in recent years. It helps people in need all over the world with both public and semi-public organizations such as TİKA, AFAD and non-governmental organizations such as Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), IHH and Doctors Worldwide.

Especially in the last 15 years, Turkey's foreign aid have increased over 100 times. Turkey has been made 76 million dollars Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2003 and increased ODA amount to 8.1 billion dollars in 2017. Turkey has helped more than 150 countries and has become the country that increased its foreign aid the most in 2011 and 2012 in the world (T.R. Prime Ministry Public Diplomacy Coordinator, 2014).

Turkey has been the impetus for his help, has provided cooperation with many international organizations. Turkey was described as emerging donor by the World Food Program, has continued its success as a donor country and has continued to increase their aid. Turkey hosted the first World Humanitarian Aid Summit organized by the UN in 2016. Particularly by the OECD and other countries, also known as Donor Country Turkey, with increasing aid every year attracts attention as the fastest growing and progressive country. It became the most humanitarian aid country in the world with 8.4 billion dollars in 2018.

Depending on the changing conjuncture and natural disasters in recent years, providing new insights with the international aid community, Turkey has also included the foreign aid programs in Africa and Middle East countries. A more systematic and planned aid strategy for African countries has started to be followed compared to previous years. Observer status at the ongoing in Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Turkey has also supported the solution of problems and development efforts in many crisis regions, especially in countries such as Afghanistan, Georgia, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria (*Yeni Safak Newspaper*, 2008).

Development assistance provided by emerging economies in recent years has frequently come to the fore. While Brazil, India and China are considered as rising donors, Turkey also geopolitical position, recently imposed mediation roles in regional policy, is showing great improvement in development assistance between countries along with the new direction of foreign policy. Today aid provided by Turkey, India and Russia are left behind. But on the other hand, Turkey is also still receiving substantial development aid from the outside, especially in the pre-accession financial assistance to EU candidate countries (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs, TR-EU Financial Co-operation, 2020).

2.2.1. Foreign Aid Recipient Turkey

USA, in 1941, before the Second World War "Loan and Lease Act" under the name began to help implement the project in the first phase of assistance to European countries, but Turkey is excluded from the scope of this assistance. US "Loan and Lease Act" despite not having the scope to Turkey, assistance to Turkey has been realized by through England. Assistance have started direct aid to Turkey by the American government since November 30, 1941. During the period of aid between 1941 and 1944, in accordance "Loan and Lease Act" Turkey has received 95 million dollars war material from United States (Guler, 2004, p.211).

Turkey, after a member of NATO in 1952 has followed in foreign policy that completely NATO and especially pro-American policy. Turkey is located in the policies of the Western security system, it is guaranteed that the position indicator of US aid and was officially regarded as a European state (Gonlubol, 1993, p.311). That's why American aid played a major role in Turkey's relations with the United States. The economic and military assistance of the United States has been considered important with regard economic problems and security needs. Especially the United States has made significant assistance to Turkey for providing access to facilities such as the military base in Incirlik.

Turkey's foreign aid received in 1950 was not limited to the US aid. Foreign aid funds were also provided from international organizations such as the World Bank, the IMF and the United Nations, although very few compared to the USA.

Foreign Minister of the period Fuat Koprulu, in the information he gave on 15 May 1952 about foreign aid in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, stated that the total amount of economic aid (for 1948-1952 period) was 351.7 million dollars (Oğuz & Bayar, 2003, p.14).

2.2.1.1. Military Aid

Turkey was the only country in the field receiving large-scale military assistance apart from development assistance and technical support in the Middle East (Military aid to Israel at that time was either very limited or did not appear to be of American origin because it was hidden) (Peretz, 1957, pp.95-100). Defense Support grants provided under the Mutual Security Law were limited to 12 countries until the establishment of USAID in 1961. (Are 11 other countries except Turkey; Spain, Greece, Iran, Pakistan, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, the Philippines and Thailand (OECE, 1959, p. 113). (1959 US Department of Defense in fiscal year support is given to help two-thirds of these four countries: Taiwan, Vietnam, South Korea and Turkey.) Although US officials negotiating framework in the form of a multinational NATO military aid, to the previous year As in the past, he preferred to conduct assistance within the framework of bilateral negotiations (DIT, 1950-1952).

2.2.1.2. Economic Aid

By the end of the Marshall Plan funds in June 1952, all aid began to be transferred through Mutual Security Agency (MSA) funds. (After the closure of the Economic Cooperation Administration, which carried out the Marshall Plan, the management of American foreign aid was taken over by the Mutual Security Organization, MSA. The name of the ECA mission in Turkey was changed to Mission MSA). The Mutual Security Program benefits were provided in the form of grants or debts. Grants were collected in the Turkish lira equivalent of the reserve funds and used in the designated projects. A standard MSA debt agreement included the following provisions:

1. Debts would be repaid within a maximum of 40 years.
2. Interest would be commenced three years after the end of the month in which the first payment of the debt was made.
3. The payment of interest would begin to be paid no later than six months after the date of processing.
4. The payment of the principal would begin no later than four years after the end of the month in which the debt began.
5. Interest would not be less than three percent and payments would be made in US dollars. Interest would not be below four percent if the local exchange rate was agreed (NARA, 1942–1963).

Most of the loans extended during the early years of the World Bank were directed to industrialized European countries. For this reason, the World Bank loans had left behind as a foreign aid tool. However, in the period from the 1950s to the 1970s, the World Bank became an increasingly important source of foreign aid for developing countries.

Turkey has made an initial application to the World Bank in 1948 and has submitted 125 projects are not coordinated with each other and wanted 250 million dollars loan for them. The bank did not accept this amount and stated that it would support ports, grain silos and Seyhan Dam from the projects (*Letter from the Prime Ministry*, 1950).

Turkey had applied to large-scale assistance to the World Bank on 5 March 1949. The loan to be provided by the Bank was allocated for the development and construction of the port of 12.5 million dollars and for the grain silos project of 3.9 million dollars (IBRD, 1950).

These debts would be given to one third of the cost of the projects and to meet the foreign exchange requirement for the purchase of imported materials. Besides the 12.5 million dollars port development loans provided by the world Bank, Turkey would invest 73 million dollars. With this investment, the ports of Samsun, Mersin and Trabzon would be developed. In addition, a loan would be provided for the purchase of loading cranes in the ports of Salıpazari, Haydarpasa, Alsancak and Iskenderun (DIT, 1950-1951).

Turkey has not been receiving assistance from the block only west during this period. In 1967, the Soviet Union granted 62 million dollars for Seydisehir Aluminum Plants, 24 million 250 thousand dollars for Izmir Refinery, 101 million 160 thousand dollars for Iskenderun Iron and Steel Works in 1969, and 159 million 100 thousand dollars for the same facility in 1970. However, these aids were rather limited compared to American aids. Turkey's exports during 1960-69 was 4.3 billion dollars. In the same period, American aid reached 1.6 billion dollars and reached almost half the size of exports. When the start of American aid started with the Cold War years, it was seen that it increased up to 7.8 billion US dollars in 1949-1969 period (Esiyok, 2004, p.24).

In December 1949, the World Bank announced that it could open a loan of 9 million dollars for the bank to be established. The capital with the participation of private banks in Turkey, privately owned, medium and long-term loans, an investment bank that led the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey (TSKB) was established in June 1950 with registered capital of 12.5 million US dollars. The bank, which was established with local capital and will be borrowed by the World Bank in foreign currency, was the first bank to implement private investment capitalization.

2.2.1.3. Technical Aid

Turkey has used it receives technical assistance from the UN rather than the US because it costs less and used it for agriculture, industry and transportation between 1949 and 1953 and for technical support in education, labor, public administration and mass communication after 1953. While there were expenses for US technical assistance, such as transport, equipment and subsistence costs for families, this was not the case for the UN (DIT, 1952). Turkey had received little assistance fthe Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) established under the United Nations in 1950 and the United Nations Special Fund (UNSF) established in 1958 (Black, 1968, p.8).

The plan called the Turkish Stabilization Program was adopted on August 3, 1958. (The main points of the Program were determined during the meetings with the OEEC and IMF officials in Ankara) (DIT, 1958). It was decided to grant aid to Turkey, 100 million dollars by OEEC and *European Payments Union* (EPU) member countries, 25 million dollars by the IMF, 234 million dollars by the United States and including a total of 359 million dollars. This assistance was provided that Turkey overcome the problem of balance of payments and for the implementation of the specified financial program. 100 million dollars aid of OEEC would be provided 25 million dollars by EPU and 75 million dollars by member states. The assistance received from the IMF would be half in US dollars and half in German marks. (DOSB, 1958, pp.322-323)

It has signed a Defense Cooperation Agreement with Turkey and the US at the beginning of 1980. USA has transferred between 1980-1987 to support the transition to the free market of Turkey, including IMF loans, debt delays and military aid, 13 billion dollars sources to Turkey.

The distinction of foreign aid from being economically based and the emergence of security concerns as an important element in foreign aid is closely related to the Comprehensive National Security (sago anzen hosho) Concept introduced in the early 1980s with Japan Prime Minister Suzuki's administration (Sueo, 2001, p.290). Japan has launched an active economic aid campaign to countries that can contribute to their own security and international security. In the context of the mentioned policy change to ensure security, active in the regions; Egypt and Turkey in the Middle East, Nigeria in West Africa, India and Pakistan in South Asia, Mexico and Brazil in Latin America, China and Indonesia in East Asia received significant foreign aid from Japan (Chan, 1992, p.11; Yasumato, 1989-1990, p.494).

When TIKA started collecting data on development aid in a one hand before 2004, Japan take first place with a total of 795 million dollars when we look at bilateral assistance to Turkey between the years 1990-2003. Germany takes second place. During the Cold War the United States, while most countries providing aid to Turkey, seems to be lagging behind. EU countries after Japan have begun to provide more assistance to Turkey in the period after 1990.

Turkey enters the big downturn in the economy after 1980, is strongly influenced by the international institutions and organizations including in particular the IMF, and external economic developments. Internal policies are replaced by proposed external policies. After

each economic crisis of the country, IMF directions and economic programs called “stabilization measures” have to be put into effect (Egilmez, 1996, pp.221-222).

Since 1961 Turkey has signed 19 agreements with the IMF. Relations with the IMF and external borrowing to the IMF continued uninterruptedly until 2008. IMF has provided funding of over 50 billion dollars in the process. Turkey paid their debts to the IMF on May 14, 2013 and did not go to stand by agreement with the IMF.

European Economic Community's (EEC) financial assistance for Turkey begins with the entry into force of the Ankara Agreement between the parties signed in 1963. The Ankara Agreement, which started the partnership between the parties, is the starting point of financial cooperation. Over the years, the political dimension of relations becomes an indicator of problems.

Especially after 1980, The introduction of different factors in relations with the Union; increased problems, freezing decisions taken by the European Parliament or Greece's veto to financial assistance to be given to Turkey, it causes the relations to drift into an insurmountable period and the financial assistance axis to shift. Turkey's perspective of full EU membership was formalized after the 1999 Helsinki decision and thus the period of financial cooperation focused on projects that will support the candidate country's compliance with the EEC is entered (Bilici, 2004).

Turkey, the European Union (EU) candidate country with taking what it has developed for these countries has been incorporated into the EU's enlargement strategy. With this strategy by the European Commission to Turkey is allocated grant-based EU financial assistance. These aids are not directly in cash. The European Commission and Turkey, determine in common which projects and programs are used for financial support.

Turkey, shaped in accordance with candidate status since 2002; It benefits from the aid program called “Pre-Accession Financial Assistance”. Turkey, provided primarily by grants from the EU budget and the European Investment Bank to make loans; it benefits from the community's financial aid opportunities in 2 ways. These aids are used in social projects such as education, health and culture. The grants support non-governmental organizations projects related to the priority issues of the EU, such as the promotion of human rights, the principle of the rule of law and democratic standards. Funding in the form of loans is financed by the European Investment Bank resources to support public institutions or the private sector. EIB loans are given for use in areas such as transportation, environment, energy, industry and

agriculture. Countries that are candidates prior to joining the Community must fulfill the criteria set before they are included in the membership. While these criteria are met, the candidate country also develops economically and socially (Bilici, 2004, pp.54-92).

Provided financial support programs until 2006 is ISPA, SAPARD, Turkey Pre-Accession Assistance, CARDS and PHARE. The supports have started to be provided by the so-called Pre-Accession Financial Cooperation Instrument (IPA) as of 2007. (*Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade*)

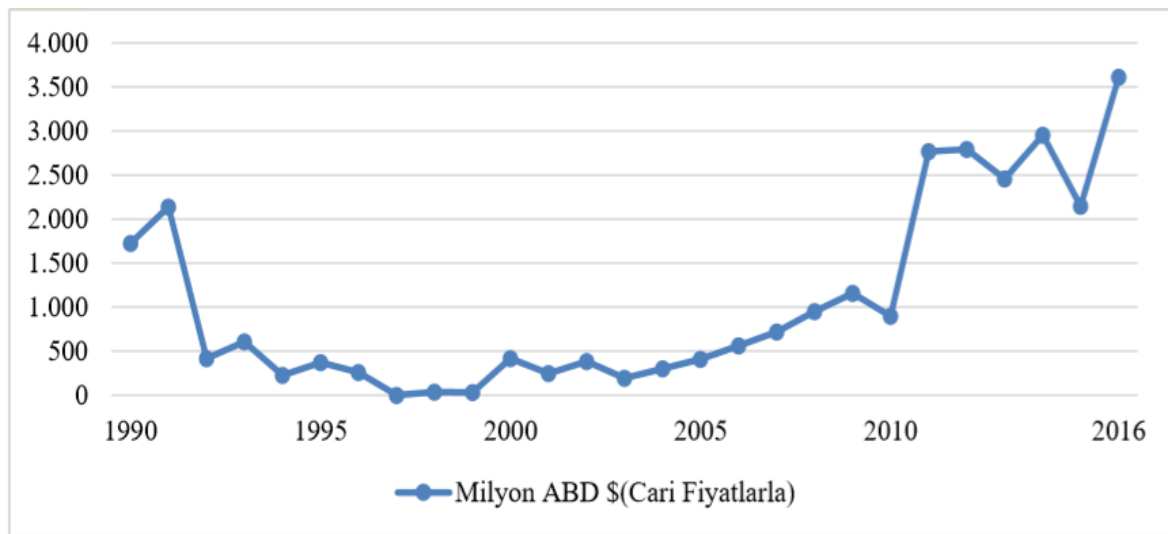
Turkey has received financial assistance under the IPA a total of 4.8 billion euros in the period 2007-2013. However, when these aids are compared to other countries as per capita aid, the amount of aid is small. As a matter of fact, the amount of aid provided for the period between 2007-2013 is calculated as 66 euros per person compared to the 4.8 billion euros, which is very low compared to other countries (Akca, 2014)

In 2014-2020, financial assistance continues to function with five policies under IPA II. The policies under IPA II are as follows (DİAB, 2014).

- EU Accession Process and Capacity Building,
- Regional Development,
- Employment, Social Policy and Human Resources Development,
- Agriculture and Rural Development,
- Regional and Cross-Border Cooperation.

Turkey's official development assistance received by ups and downs, though the amount was happening close to each year in the last 30 years. Since the Syrian civil war started in 2011, it has been home to approximately 4 million refugees, of which 3.6 million are Syrians, and the foreign aid received has increased since then. Turkey has become a donor country with increasing foreign aid budget but at the same time continues to receive assistance due to its unique conditions.

Figure 2.1: Turkey's Official Development Assistance Received (1990-2016)



Source: OECD, <<http://stats.oecd.org/>> (8 november 2019)

Turkey's foreign aid whether it used effectively in foreign policy and to be mentioned in the next chapter to understand whether the aid to Pakistan is effective or not, Turkey must be understood which points it has reached. Turkey, for helping Syrian refugees and Since it is a candidate country for the EU, still receiving foreign aid. However, the foreign aids which Turkey started to give in 1985, has been giving it regularly since 1992. It has mentioned Turkey's foreign received aid in different area in this chapter. It will be referred foreign aid giving Turkey in next chapter. Many data will be given what point in Turkey's foreign aid. In recent years, development aid and humanitarian aid have increased, however, it will be seen that humanitarian aid has increased to the position of the most aid country in the world in 2017-2018. Whether these aids are effective in foreign policy will also be analyzed. While Turkey's assistance to over 170 countries around the world, aid to Pakistan and the impact on the foreign policy of this aid will be examined and evaluated in detail.

2.2.2. Foreign Aid Donor Turkey

The orientation of Turkey's foreign aid shows interest and proximity to the geography of the Ottoman domain. Turkey has given priority to this area the increasing foreign aid activities in recent years. In countries where Muslim communities live intensively and in need of humanitarian aid, aid activities are carried out intensively. However, experienced security

problems in the region aimed at minimizing the Turkey, transfers important resources to other countries in the region, especially Syrian refugees.

Turkey, while foreign aid, which is a purpose to adapt to the OECD DAC criteria and achieve the Millennium Development Goals has identified strategies to achieve these objectives. The most important of the targets adopted by Turkey in the framework of the UN Millennium goals to meet the special needs of these countries by providing more official development aid for countries aiming to reduce poverty (Coral, 2005). The main activities of the projects carried out within this scope are gender equality, environment, ensuring good governance, fighting poverty, improving mother and child health, strengthening the position of children and young people and developing program implementation capacity. In this context, Turkey also voluntarily reports to the OECD. Turkey has acted in good faith for the purpose of carrying out projects within the framework of friendship and a desire to help developing countries (Urcan, 2006, p.10).

When we look at the development process of Turkey's foreign aid; We see that it has become a country that has been receiving foreign aid since the 1940s, and receiving and starting to provide foreign aid in the 1980s.

For the first time, with the Cabinet decision in 1985 (85/9573 decree), Turkey started foreign aid which for the made food assistance and institutional capacity building to Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal, Somalia and Sudan, then continued spread to many areas such as military, social and political (Karagoz, 2013, p.326).

Previously, aid provided at the bilateral level, started to be provided through international organizations after a while. International organizations such as the United Nations Humanitarian Affairs Coordination Office (OCHA) and the World Food Program (WFP) were used as tools for these aids (MFA, 2014).

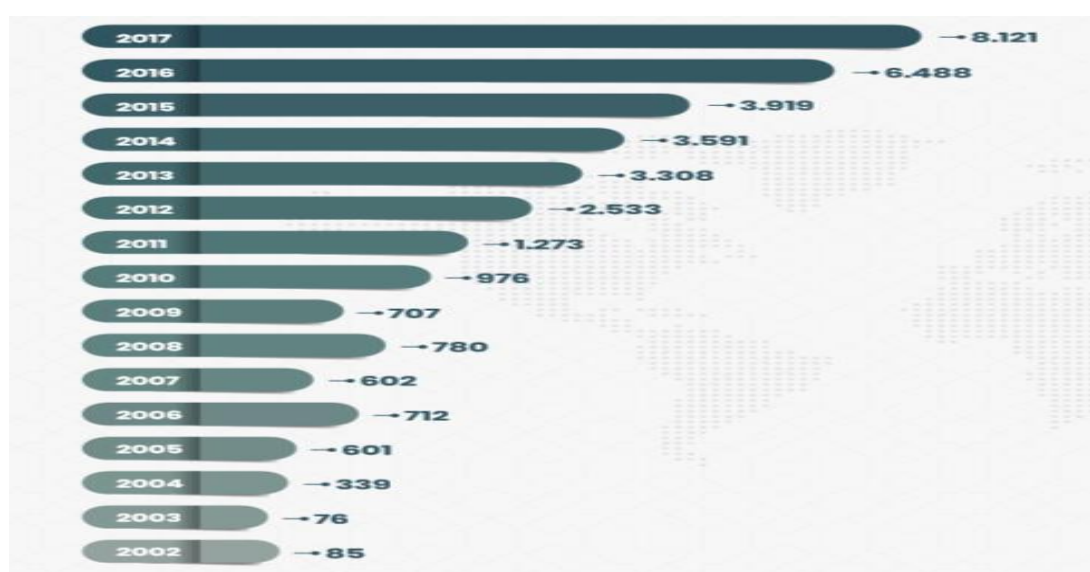
Turkey, particularly since the 1990s, mainly North Cyprus Turkish Republic and the Turkish Republics; In the following years, it contributes to the countries of the region, and in kind and in cash, such as financing and credit support, in order to contribute to the development efforts of economically underdeveloped countries with then the members of the Organization of the Islamic Development Conference.

Foreign aid has become more systematic with TIKA, which was established in 1992, depending domestic and foreign political developments after the cold war period.

The most concrete result of the restructuring pains in Turkey on foreign aid, the aid is not to be recorded. Foreign aid under record for the first time in 1997-2000 in aid from the State Institute of Statistics (*State Institute of Statistics*, 2002).

Turkey, by increasing their foreign aid after the 2000s began to actively pursue a foreign policy in this regard. Turkey, not only the state but also began to fund the various international organizations or increased the amount of aid given it previously.

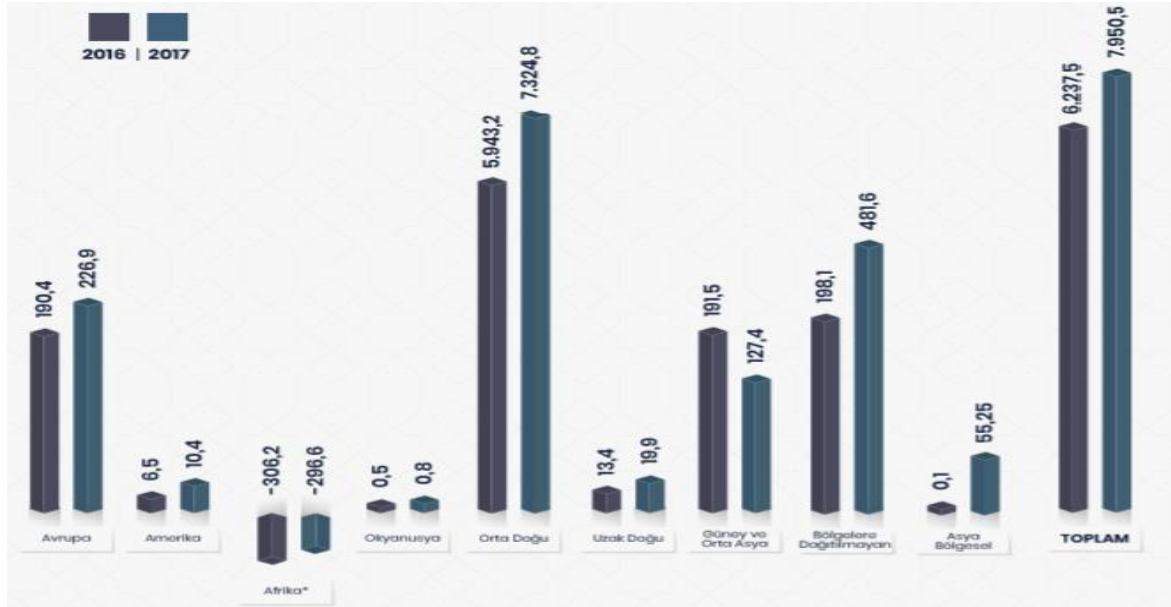
Figure 2.2: Turkey's Official Development Assistance (2002-2017 Billion Dollar)



Source: TIKA-Turkey's Development Assistance Report 2017

Regarding the regional distributions; A more systematic and planned aid strategy for African and Middle Eastern countries has started to be followed compared to previous years. Turkey's official development assistance to African countries, 1.56 million dollars in 2004, 38.08 million dollars in 2010, while rose to 153.4 million dollars in 2017. While it was 222.37 million dollars in 2010 for Middle Eastern countries, it increased to 7,325 billion dollars in 2017 due to the Syrian civil war.

Figure 2.3: Turkey's Regional Distribution of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (2016-2017; Billion Dollar)



Source: TİKA-Turkey's Development Assistance Report 2017

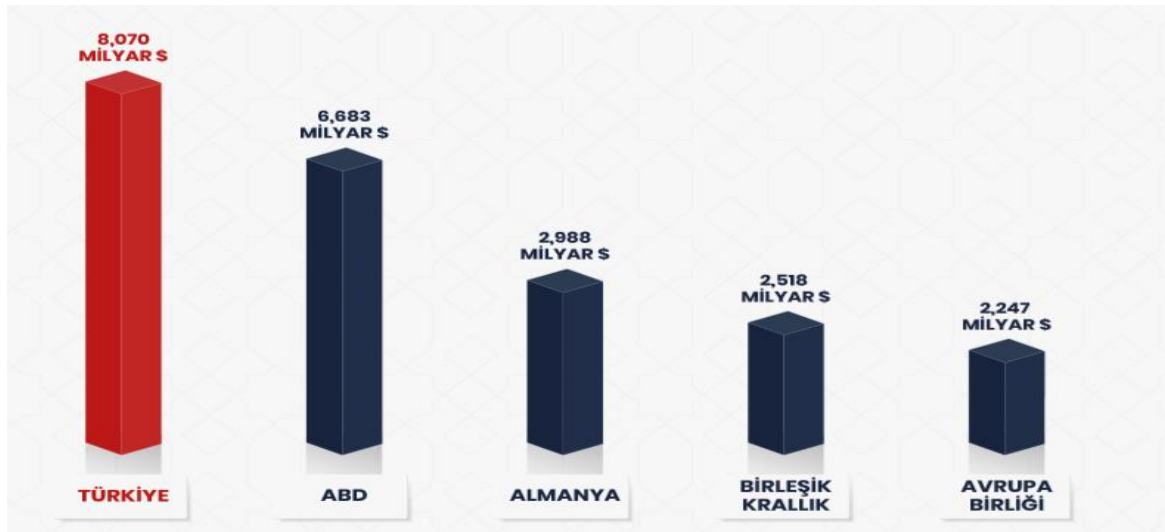
* Turkey has made to Africa 143.8 million dollars in 2016, while in 2017 has made 153.4 million dollars in aid in the form of grants. According to OECD-DAC rules, repayments of concessional loans provided to countries should be deducted from the total aid amount in that year when reporting. Therefore, the net repayment amount has been calculated by deducting the loan repayments of African countries from the total amount of 450.0 million dollars in both years.

The increase in the flow of humanitarian aid directed to Pakistan and East Asian countries after the earthquake in Pakistan and the tsunami disaster in East Asia has played an important role in determining Turkey's Africa and the Middle East aid projections. The tsunami disaster within East Asia on December 26, 2004 and earthquake that took place in Pakistan on October 8, 2005, first in assistance to this region of Turkey provided new insights with the international aid community depending to the conjuncture and natural disasters in recent years. It has included African and Middle Eastern countries in its foreign aid program.

While there was a sudden increase in total foreign aid flows in 2004, humanitarian aid flows increased to a limited extent in the same year and increased mainly in 2005. The tsunami at the end of 2004 and the earthquake in 2005 were effective in this. Although humanitarian aid rose to 212 million dollars in 2005, it declined to its previous levels in the following years. Humanitarian aid, which was at a very low level with the crisis experienced in 2008, increased continuously after 2009. Humanitarian aid, which reached the billion dollar aid

band for the first time by increasing approximately 5 times between 2011 and 2012, became 3.2 billion dollars in 2014. Turkey maintained third or second place in the list of the world's most generous countries from 2013 to 2016 and has been engaged in the country, the world's top humanitarian aid with a total of 8.1 billion dollars in aid in 2017. It continued to be maintained its leadership in this field, reaching approximately 8.4 billion dollars in 2018.

Figure 2.4: Most Humanitarian Aid Countries (2017; Billion Dollar)



Source: Global Humanitarian Report 2018, Development Initiatives

Turkey is supporting as economic, financial and technical, maximum to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) (The national income per capita in the TRNC is approximately 14 thousand US Dollars and the official recognition of TRNC by international organizations causes the aid to not be reflected in OECD data).

Between TRNC and Turkey there are multi-dimensional and close relations in the economic, financial, social, cultural field as in regional and global politics, from history. Foreign aid is an important dimension of this relationship. Efficient resource allocation and reforms necessary to establish a sustainable economic system in the TRNC are being implemented through the three-year Economic Programs implemented within the framework of the Economic and Financial Cooperation Agreements signed between the two countries since the beginning of 2000s.

With the increasing foreign aid activities in recent years, one of the countries fastest growth in the GDP share of attention in the international arena and foreign aid is Turkey. While the rate

of foreign aid in GDP was 0.17% in 2011, this rate was 0.45% in 2014 and 0.76% in 2016, and this rate was 0.85% in 2017.

Figure 2.5: Countries with the Highest Humanitarian Aid Percent (2017, %)

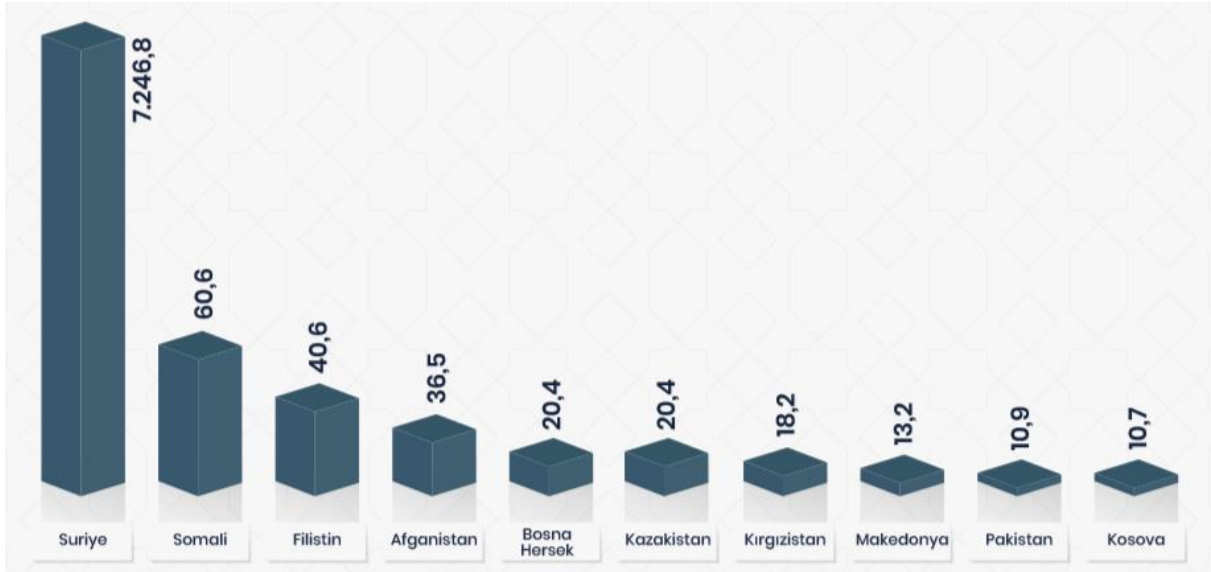


Source: TİKA-Turkey's Development Assistance Report

The main reason for the increase in aid, influx of refugees due to the civil war in Syria and Turkey is to host the Syrians. Because the resource allocated for Syrian refugees constituted 42% of humanitarian aid in 2012, 52% in 2013, 65% in 2014, 70% in 2015, and 89% in 2016 (OECD, 2016, pp.291-292).

Looking at the 10 countries where Turkey's aid in 2017, with their historical and cultural relations with Turkey and it is seen that the Muslims or communities the majority of a Muslim population. It can be said that although the countries seem like the countries that meet these conditions, Turkey has the purpose of overcoming the security challenges and meet the humanitarian needs.

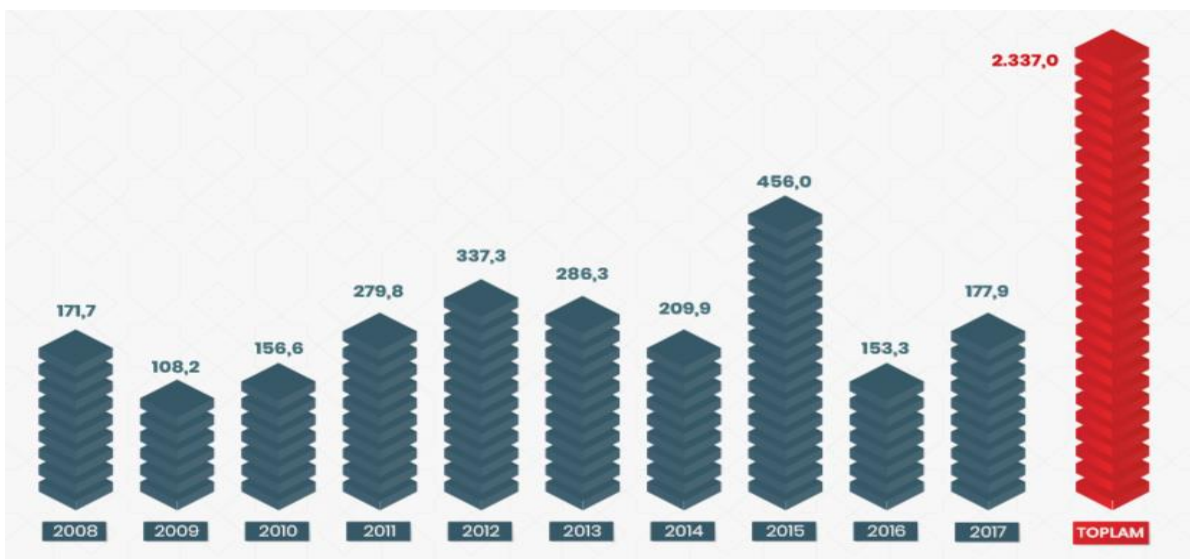
Figure 2.6: Turkey's Most Eligible Countries of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (2017; Billion Dollar)



Source: TİKA-Turkey's Development Assistance Report 2017

Turkey, not only historical and cultural relations and countries with Muslim populations but it also strives to help the least developed countries. Turkey where also hosted the first World Humanitarian Summit organized by the UN in 2016, has made 2.3 billion dollars in aid to the least developed countries in the last 10 years total.

Figure 2.7: Turkey's LDC Aid (2008-2017; Billion Dollar)



Source: Global Humanitarian Report 2018, Development Initiatives, Source: TİKA-Turkey's Development Assistance Report 2017

2.3. INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF FOREIGN AIDS

Turkey's foreign aid after began to use actively in foreign policy began to make more regular. State and private institutions have increased and aid has started to be recorded.

The first arrangements regarding foreign aid started after the 1974 Peace Operation. In this process, politicians of Turkish community in Northern Cyprus, economic, social and cultural regular continuation of life and ensuring the planning and coordination of assistance to be made from Turkey to 31.01.1975 dated and 75/9400 numbered Cabinet Decision with Cyprus Coordinating Committee (later Prime Ministry Office of the Cyprus Affairs) and with the same decision T.C. Aid Committee Presidency (later Development and Economic Cooperation Office) was established.

The first comprehensive institutionalization studies on foreign aid started with the \$ 10 million aid package made for African countries in the 1980s and the Cabinet Decision No. 9573 dated 5.6.1985. Increased aid activities for African countries required a wider regulation. With the Cabinet Decision dated 17.11.1987 and numbered 12154, the task of carrying out the practices regarding the aids and the works related to the amount of the aids was given to the State Planning Organization (SPO) under the Prime Ministry at that time.

Known practices and plans for foreign aid continued in 1985 with the establishment of the Turkish Cooperation Agency (TAC) Group Presidency within the SPO, which provides technical assistance to developing countries (Sandalyeaya & Aybey, 2008, p.263). Food aid provided in 1985 and subsequent increasing technical assistance became the first official development aid within the framework of DAC norms. .

After leaving the Balkans, the lack of success in preserving the Ottoman works and culture, security concerns brought about by the Soviet regime and the Cold War period, weakened relations with the Turkish world, weakened cooperation and solidarity activities. Turkey to establish relations with Turkish world starting after the Soviet Regime collapsed began to intensify their assistance to this region. In this process, the lack of a coordination mechanism at the national level has rendered inefficient and inefficient activities of more than one actor in the region. In this context, developing cooperation and solidarity activities revealed an institutional necessity. In this context, the Chief Advisory of Relations with the Turkish World was established under the Prime Ministry in 1991 and the lack of coordination was tried to be eliminated (Kabasakal, 1997, p.703).

Despite the efforts to institutionalize within the Prime Ministry, the Chief Advisor was affiliated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1992 as Economic, Cultural, Educational and Technical Cooperation Presidency (EKETIB) (Ozcokun, 2018, p.101). The purpose of EKETIB; "Especially including Republics where Turkish language is spoken and neighboring countries to Turkey, to help developing countries to develop, to develop cooperation with these countries in economic, commercial, technical, social, cultural and educational fields through projects and programs, to carry out the procedures regarding the aid to the countries on the way of development in this way" determined as (Akca, 2012, p.70).

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, EKETIB, which was established to support the restructuring and development needs of the Turkish Republics and later became an international technical assistance institution affiliated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, changed its name to Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA). Turkey has fulfilled an important task for the institutionalization of the foreign aid activities. The Program Coordination Offices (PCOs), which were first opened in the Turkish geography, further strengthened the institutional structure and communication networks.

However, many organizations are involved effectively in foreign aid activities in Turkey. For this purpose, institutions such as Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB), Religious Affairs Foundation, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) in recent years has begun to take an important role in Turkey's foreign aid system.

In addition, many non-governmental organizations, particularly the Turkish Red Crescent Association, which was established in June 1868, are located in many countries to provide priority humanitarian aid.

Turkey has a close relationship with the Balkans, Central Asia, South Asia, Middle East, Africa and Latin American countries due to Turkey's international organizations. Especially; culture, art, education, industry, agriculture, tourism etc. cooperation established in the fields constitutes an important area in global and regional development (Akca & Ceyhan Akca, 2011). Turkey membership in international organizations as well as having been a very active role in foreign aid with national aid agencies and institutions.

Turkey using state institutions while foreign aid and sometimes NGOs are located in areas where direct assistance of the state. Turkey's foreign aid organization it will be examined in detail. Turkey sends aid to international organizations outside agencies and NGOs. In

reviewing Turkey's foreign aid, these organizations need to be analyzed. The most important of these organizations is TİKA. It is the most influential institution in Turkey's aid. Although TİKA is affiliated with the state, it works with the logic of NGO. In NGOs, the oldest and largest aid organization is Turkish Red Crescent (TRC). TRC responds quickly and effectively in emergency aid and disasters. Turkey also helps to international organizations. Turkey, UN and also helping its affiliates; It tries to be active in foreign policy. These institutions are also seen to be effective in foreign aid to Pakistan. It will be examined in detail in the last chapter.

2.3.1. State-Based Foreign Aid

2.3.1.1. Turkey Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)

TIKA was established in 1992 as a technical assistance agency under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure direct communication with the peoples and development aids for the new Caucasus and Central Asian Republics, which gained their independence after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, it is possible to make two important emphasis on the establishment of TIKA within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: First, Turkey's ongoing interest in the Balkans and Central Asia for centuries has been institutionalized. Secondly, as this institutionalization was within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it paved the way for a foreign political initiative and orientation.

After the establishment of TIKA, Turkey in cooperation with the targeted states economic, commercial, technical, social, cultural and educational relations; has started to take a more active role at the international level by developing it through projects, programs and activities. Until 1995, TIKA, which carried out social, cultural and economic activities in sister countries, accelerated its aid in education after this year and started to provide technical assistance to universities by building schools, libraries and laboratories.

TIKA was established with the Statutory Decree Law No. 480 under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 1999 it was entrusted to the Prime Ministry with a Presidential Order, and in 2001, the organization's body of rules were put into force with the publication of the Law no 4668

on the “Organization and Tasks of Turkish Cooperation and Development Administration Directorate”.

With the inclusion of TİKA in the Prime Ministry in 1999, the number of budget and projects increased. TİKA, which increased its activities in the Middle East and Africa between 1999 and 2011, was able to introduced Turkish foreign aid with the help it provided in distant regions such as Latin America and the Pacific after this date.

In order to increase the efficiency of the development cooperation process, the organizational structure of the Turkish Cooperation and Development Administration was revised and TİKA was restructured. With the Statutory Decree Law No. 656 dated October 24, 2011, the body of rules and the name of Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA) were updated

Within the Article 521 titled “Establishment and Organization” of the Section 37 titled “Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency” in the “Presidential Decree Law on the Organization of Institutions and Organizations Under, Affiliated with, Linked to the Ministries, and Other Institutions and Organizations” published in the Official Gazette dated July 15, 2018, and numbered 30479, our agency was described as having a public legal entity and a private budget and it carries out its activities under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

TİKA enlarged its activity area. It increased the number of Programme Coordination Offices from 12 in the year 2002 to 25 in 2011, and to 33 in 2012. Today, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency is engaged in various development cooperation activities in 150 countries through its 61 Programme Coordination Offices located in 59 countries across 5 continents.

With political coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided technical and application development assistance with the coordination carried out by TİKA since 2004, Turkey has started to support the development efforts of developing countries. As planned since the 1990s, Turkey began to provide development assistance; initially only helping countries in the region where there is cultural and geographical proximity; He has been involved in relief activities in almost every part of the world in recent years. The number of countries that gave Turkey's development assistance in 2004, this number was 72 in 2005 to 88 in 2006 127, reaching 131 in 2007. In 2016, it exceeded 170 countries (TİKA, *Development Assistance Report*, 2016).

In this process, especially the role of TİKA should be emphasized. USAID in the USA, GTZ in Germany, CIDA in Canadian, JICA in Japan is the countries' foreign aid policies in the role played by how important, founded in 1992, TİKA has a role to play in Turkey's foreign aid policy is it so important.

The purpose of establishment of TİKA; to support the communities in the path of development and to meet the needs in economic, social, cultural and many other fields through projects and programs. In carrying out these functions, TİKA acts together with the private sector and non-governmental organizations as well as public institutions and organizations. At the same time the national actors as well as Turkey's development cooperation is also responsible for coordinating with international organizations and bilateral donors (TİKA Activity Report, 2014)

TİKA's main areas of activity are:

- Project and program assistance
- Education
- Health
- Water and purification
- Administrative and civil infrastructure improvements
- Cultural cooperation
- Restoration activities on housing
- Agriculture

TİKA's share in Turkey's foreign policy to be effective in foreign aid is more than the other tool (Kardaş & Erdağ, 2012).

2.3.1.2. Disaster and Emergency Management (AFAD)

General Directorate of Civil Defense under the Ministry of Interior; General Directorate of Disaster Affairs under the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement and Turkey Prime Ministry Emergency Management General Directorate which operates in relation to disasters was closed and the Disaster and Emergency Management Directorate under the Prime Ministry was established with the law numbered 5902, and the powers and responsibilities

were gathered under a single roof. Within the scope of the arrangements regarding the Presidential Government System, with the Presidential Decree No. 4 published on 15 July 2018 was linked Disaster and Emergency Management Directorate to the Ministry of Interior.

AFAD is responsible for planning, implementing, directing, supporting, coordinating and effective implementation of a wide range of actions that can be considered as prevention and mitigation of disasters, humanitarian aid requiring international emergency response, post-disaster development and cooperation assistance. It is the highest authorized institution providing cooperation between all institutions and organizations of the country.

It is an effective institution in Turkey's foreign aid.

2.3.1.3. Yunus Emre Institute (YEE)

Yunus Emre Foundation is a public foundation which established by Law No. 5653 dated May 05, 2007, to promote Turkish language, history, culture and art, to present relevant information and documents to the benefit of the world, to serve abroad in the fields of Turkish language, culture and art, to improve or increase Turkey's friendship with other countries in order the cultural exchange.

Yunus Emre Institute, as an affiliate of the Foundation, conducts cultural and artistic activities in order to promote our country in addition to teaching Turkish to foreigners in the centers established abroad to realize the aims of this law and also supports scientific studies.

Yunus Emre Institute, which started its activities in 2009, has 58 cultural centers abroad. In addition to the Turkish education given in cultural centers, Turkology departments and Turkish education are supported through cooperation with educational institutions in different countries. Many events are organized to promote our culture and art through cultural centers, our country is represented in national or international events.

Institutions are established to demonstrate Turkey's cultural influence abroad. In the long term it is expected to be effective in Turkey's foreign policy.

2.3.1.4. Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB)

The Presidency of Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB), which was established on April 6, 2010; Turks abroad; historically close and have religion, language and race similarities; to coordinate efforts for the international scholarship students studying in Turkey, has undertaken the task of improving the services and activities in these areas. It was affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism with the Presidential Decree No. 4 dated July 15, 2018.

Relations with both the citizens living abroad and the sister communities are strengthened and closer, economically, socially and culturally closer relations are established with the YTB. If Turkey Scholarship students; they are regarded as honorary ambassadors around the world.

YTB is institutions, which people with Turkish origin who living abroad and foreign persons whose in the field of education in Turkey, interested. This creates Turkey's Diaspora, aims to increase the effectiveness of future foreign policies.

2.3.1.5. Ministry of National Education (MEB)

The planning, general coordination and execution of basic, secondary and higher education and postgraduate education, which are not included in the specialization trainings within the scope of development aids, are carried out by the Ministry of National Education (MEB).

Turkey with Central Asian Turkish Republics, which gained their independence in the early 1990s, student exchange programs were realized and joint education investments were encouraged. In this way, Turkey aimed to strengthen the historical and cultural ties with these countries. Within the scope of the project called Great Student Project (GSP), since 1992-1993 academic year, Turkey accepts students with a scholarship from the Turkic Republics and Relative Communities.

GSP, which initially covers the five Turkic Republics, includes the countries and communities in Asia and the Balkans along with the Turkic Republics today. Since the academic year of 1992-1993, when the project was implemented, the country or communities in question have been granted scholarship quotas between 1,000 and 1,500 each year. In addition, bilateral agreements enabled 1,929 students to benefit from scholarship programs in 2011. 245 teachers are assigned to 7 primary schools in Azerbaijan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, operated by the Ministry of National Education.

Interior Ministry Immigration Administration General Directorate prepared "Turkey Migration Report 2016" of the "Aliens" section provides information on studying in Turkey for foreign students. According to the 2016 Turkey Migration Report; Including 232 thousand 714 students in educational institutions affiliated to the Ministry of National Education, 103 thousand 727 students at universities and 459 thousand 521 students in temporary education centers, the number of foreign students in Turkey has reached 795 thousand 962.

Although the Ministry of National Education does not have a “general” authority regarding foreign aid for our country; referral and administration of abroad schools, has many “special” powers and duties related to education, such as ensuring the access of citizens of abroad to the right to education and international cooperation. These tasks are carried out under bilateral cooperation agreements signed with other countries. The Ministry of National Education is among the ministries with the highest number of officials abroad and carrying out “aid” activities through abroad school and educational consultancy under embassies.

In the 2017-2018 academic year in Turkey, The number of foreign students studying at universities through the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) is 125,138. This number has reached approximately 150 thousand students from 182 countries as of 2018-2019.

2.3.1.6. Turkish Armed Forces (TAF)

An important element of the hard power of Turkey, TAF participation in peacekeeping operations and with the “Civil-Military Cooperation” activities carried out within the framework of these operations bilateral military training cooperation and military aid activities can be considered as foreign aid activities.

The Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) is the only organization that contributes to peace-building operations. It is engaging in projects and program aids and technical cooperation categories in sectors such as education, transport, energy, cultural cooperation, development of administrative and civil infrastructures, water and water hygiene.

Although tough power is always effective, may be outside of the purpose of foreign aid.

2.3.1.7. General Directorate of Security

The General Directorate of Security is in continuous cooperation with other national police and international organizations in order to fight crime more effectively and to contribute to peace formation by sharing mutual knowledge and experience. In this respect, it supports the UN Peacekeeping Force and continues its development cooperation projects in recent years through international Police Training Projects and by organizing international congresses, conferences and symposiums.

2.3.2. NGO Sourced Foreign Aid

2.3.2.1. Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)

Founded under the name of “Society for Aiding the Wounded and Ailing Ottoman Soldier” by a group of idealist Ottoman physicians on the 11th of June, 1868, the Turkish Red Crescent was then named as “Turkey’s Red Crescent Community” in 1923 and “Turkish Red Crescent Community” in 1935 and as “Turkish Red Crescent Society” in 1947.

The Red Crescent assumes substantial tasks such as ensuring social solidarity, contributing to improvement of social welfare, providing the poor and those in need with accommodation, food and healthcare. Pioneering in many fields, the Turkish Red Crescent also offers diverse services such as blood, disaster operations, healthcare, social welfare, youth and education.

There are the seven fundamental principles of international federation of red cross and red crescent societies, while providing humanitarian aid. TRC carries out aid by taking these basic principles into account while providing assistance.

With the principle of humanity, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavors, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found.

With the principle of impartiality, it makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavors to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

With the principle of neutrality, in order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

With the principle of independence, the Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

With the principle of voluntary service, it is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

With the principle of unity, there can be only one Red Cross or one Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

With the principle of universality, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

Being an active member of the International Movement of Red Cross and Red Crescent, the Turkish Red Crescent was founded as the very first Red Crescent throughout the world in 1868. The International Movement was granted "The Red Crescent" emblem by the Turkish Red Crescent.

Existing within the international movement, the Turkish Red Crescent is actively involved in entities such as High-Level Application Consulting Group, Council Development Group, Tsunami Committee, European Conference, Mediterranean Conference, Balkan Conference, and Donor Forum. The Turkish Red Crescent was elected as Member of the Governing Board of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) by delegates during Federation meeting in 2013.

The head of the Turkish Red Crescent, Kerem Kinik, was elected vice president responsible for the European region of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 2017.

Kinik was elected to a four-year term by 116 votes out of 189. He will be responsible for 53 countries in the European zone.

Duties and authorities of the Turkish Red Crescent are laid down by national and international laws. The only institution entitled to use the title and emblem of “Red Crescent” in Turkey is the Turkish Red Crescent.

The Turkish Red Crescent is an autonomous international society executing its work based on fundamental principles and guidelines of International Movement of Red Cross and Red Crescent. Operating both nationally and internationally, the Red Crescent is a humanitarian relief foundation established and managed by the bylaw adopted by the Council of Ministers. Honorary President of the Turkish Red Crescent is the President of the Republic of Turkey in accordance with such adopted bylaw.

While the Turkish Red Crescent provides foreign aid on the one hand, it also increases the effectiveness of the Red Crescent diplomatically in the international arena. The election of the Turkish Red Crescent president as the president of IFRC Europe also shows that Turkish Red Crescent is both effective in foreign aid and diplomatic.

2.3.2.2. Doctors Worldwide (YYD)

Doctors Worldwide Association, which was formed by a group of volunteer doctors in 2000, first taking action in Bosnia, Kosovo wars and the August 17 earthquake. Today wherever in the earth, if there is a person (patient, disability, disaster, oppressed, victim), who is deprived of basic medical care and health services; it tries to provide medical assistance regardless of language, religion, race, gender.

Doctors Worldwide, who emergency medical intervention and delivering medicines to Syrians who took refuge in Turkey border, also provides mobile health services to refugees in the interior.

The Association has Nutrition Health, Eye Health, Maternal and Child Health, Psychosocial Support projects and education projects given to healthcare professionals in underdeveloped and low income countries.

2.3.2.3. Humanitarian Relief Foundation (IHH)

IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation, which started its first activities in 1992 and became institutionalized in 1995, regardless of region, religion, language, race and sect, has been in distress, disaster, persecuted, hungry and exposed anywhere in the world; victimized, injured and maimed due to war; natural disaster, homeless, to all people; continues its activities in 5 continents and 135 countries and regions in order to provide humanitarian aid and prevent violations of the fundamental rights and freedoms of these people.

2.3.2.4. Religious Foundation of Turkey (TDV)

Religious Foundation of Turkey, which in order to support the activities of the Presidency of Religious Affairs, to convey religious services to a wider audience and to raise the generation to take part in religious services, was founded on March 13, 1975. It is a non-governmental organization which working in a wide range of fields, from education to culture, social and charity services, to supporting religious services and international aid activities in 149 countries of the world. Religious Foundation of Turkey with its works all over the world, it carries out its activities without discriminating religion, language, color and gender.

2.3.2.5. Yardımeli International Humanitarian Aid Association

Yardımeli Association was founded in March 2007 by fifty-five founders. In addition, the association continues to operate under the name Yardımeli Europe, which was established for international humanitarian aid since 2014. Yardımeli as an international charity which aims to provide all kinds of in-kind and cash assistance to the real needers in the shortest and highest quality, without discriminating language, religion, race, gender at domestically and abroad.

2.3.3. Foreign Aid from International Organization

Turkey improves cooperation with leading international organizations to highlight the growing role of global cooperation. In this context, Turkey provides voluntary contributions to multilateral organizations such as OECD, UNDP, UNIDO and FAO. Turkey allocates the

largest share of its contribution to international organizations to UN specialized institutions and funds. The total of contributions made to international organizations in 2017 amounted to 170.5 million dollars.

Figure 2.8: Change of Payments to International Organizations by Years [2002-2017; Billion Dollar]



Source: TIKA-Turkey's Development Assistance Report 2017

Turkey sometimes provides as bilateral foreign aid through NGOs, sometimes with government agencies and generally provides bilateral aids to improve its relations with countries. However, in situations such as wars or disasters that affect many countries, multi-sided aid mechanisms are more effective. Turkey also make donations to international organizations for such cases. This section will examine the international organizations that have a relationship with Turkey. Turkey making donations to international organizations and to influence the policies designated as members of such organizations.

2.3.3.1. United Nations (UN)

United Nations (UN), which includes the aims of protecting international peace and security, supporting sustainable development and securing human rights after the end of World War II, by 51 countries including Turkey was founded on October 24, 1945. The number of UN member states has reached 193 today.

Turkey, as a founding member of the United Nations, plays an important role in the fulfillment of many of the UN's duties, from building peace and peace to improving the lives of poor people around the world. The UN is in Turkey for more than 50 years. It working with the government, private sector, media, women's civil society organizations, NGOs, with universities and other representatives of civil society for the implementation of priority.

While Turkey's contribution to the UN budget to 0.617% in 2012, surpassing the 1 percent level in 2013 reached 1.328% of the UN budget. Thus Turkey, among countries with the largest contributor to the UN, has risen from 25th to 16th place. In this context, in May 2014, it became a member of the Geneva Group, which is an informal entity attended by countries that are Engaged in activities for the UN to work effectively and are in agreement with administrative / financial issues. While the contribution of our country to the UN general budget in the 2016-2018 budget period was 1.018%, it was determined as 1.371% in the 2019-2021 budget period (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

2.3.3.2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

NATO the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is an international military alliance established to protect the freedom and security of member states. NATO's political aim is to support democratic values, to consult member states' defense and security issues, to cooperate, to build trust and to provide long-term conflicts. Its military purpose is primarily to help resolve disputes between countries in peaceful ways. In case of failure, it is to put the possible military operations on the table by creating a crisis method. Military forces of the Alliance; Although it is not a NATO member in the war regions, it can undertake various tasks such as training soldiers of some countries, maritime piracy operations, ensuring security in no-fly zones, and implementing embargoes.

NATO has 29 members and was established in 1949. Turkey became a member in 1952. Turkey, located between the allies, the biggest contributor to NATO's common budget. It contributed 89.8 million euros to NATO Joint Funds in 2018.

2.3.3.3. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

After the FAO country office was established in Ankara in 1982, with the opening of Sub-Regional Office for Central Asia (SEC) in 2007 increased cooperation between the FAO and Turkey. The FAO-Turkey Partnership Program and FAO-Turkey Forestry Program continue to strengthen cooperation. Turkey received support from FAO on a wide range of topics but at the same time is an active donor country that gives FAO significant support in technical and financial matters. FAO was financed with funds from the guarantee provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Turkey, represented by government supported. Turkey has contributed a total of 20 million dollars to the program, which went into operation in 2006 to today.

2.3.3.4. International Labor Organization (ILO)

ILO, which was established under the Versailles Agreement in 1919 after the First World War, became the UN's first expert organization in 1946. The headquarters of the ILO, of which 186 states are members, is in Geneva, Switzerland.

ILO sets international labor standards; protects and improves basic rights in working life; it promotes the development of decent work opportunities, social protection and social dialogue on issues related to working life.

Turkey became a member of ILO in 1932. Turkey's first ILO office in Istanbul in 1952 "Near and Middle East Manpower Field Office" was opened under the name. The ILO Ankara Office was opened in 1976.

In February 2009, the national decent work-country priorities Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the ILO determined the priorities of the country to which the social partners agreed: Combating child labor, youth employment, increasing women's employment, ensuring gender equality and social dialogue.

The ILO Office in Turkey also, as a reflection of ILO's urgent and sensitive approach to emerging local and regional developments, it launched two new projects related to Occupational Health and Safety and the Syrian Refugee Crisis in 2015.

2.3.3.5. International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Founded in 1951 the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is a major intergovernmental organization in the field of migration which working closely with governments, UN organizations, charities and other stakeholders. IOM began working in Turkey in 1991 after the first Gulf War. Turkey's cooperation was formalized with being a member of the IOM in 2004.

IOM Turkey, for migration management, a country considered, border management, asylum, human trafficking, readmission, return, to create capacity for integration and secure data collection is working with Turkey's government and state institutions since 2005. IOM Turkey is working with key stakeholders to discuss the policy, to share information, to develop migration management strategies through skill transfer and analysis.

The number of migrants choosing Turkey as a destination country has also increased significantly in recent years. About 4 million migrants and refugees were living in Turkey in March 2017. The vast majority (about 3.8 million) are people seeking international protection. About 3.6 million Syrians have registered for temporary protection in Turkey. Approximately another half million migrants have come to study, work or other reasons including family reunification (IOM Turkey).

2.3.3.6. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) which is the development network of the United Nations, supports development of policies, leadership skills, cooperation capacities, institutional capacities and the building of endurance to ensure sustainability of development gains.

UNDP relations with Turkey dates back to the 1950s. From the date in Turkey, many projects have been implemented in the social and economic field within the framework of the technical assistance of UNDP. UNDP's Ankara Office was established in 1965.

The projects implemented by UNDP in our country are grouped under three main headings. These are poverty reduction, democratic governance and the environment and sustainable development. By UNDP in Turkey over the last decade, with the cost of over 150 million US dollars, more than 100 projects have been implemented / being implemented.

The funding sources of the projects mainly consist of public budget, private sector, development cooperation institutions, other governments and UNDP funds (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

2.3.3.7. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA strives to ensure that every woman, man and young person lives a healthy and equal life. It supports the use of population data in the process of developing state poverty reduction policies.

UNFPA operates to ensure that every pregnancy is desired, every birth is safe and every young person is protected from HIV / AIDS and contributes to women and young girls to receive the respectful treatment they deserve.

The first Country Program of UNFPA, which started working with the Turkish government in 1971, started in 1988. UNFPA Turkey is currently the sixth Country Program (2016-2020) are carried out. UNFPA operating in Turkey for more than forty years;

- Improving reproductive health to meet the needs of women and youth
- Improving social gender equality and preventing violence against women
- Improving data collection, use and distribution related to the development area; works on issues.

UNFPA Turkey office, also since 2003; Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia operate as an office coordinating country programs. Republic of Turkey, the main development issues, including poverty and regional disparities, by defining strategies for their causes and resolution program has been involved in the development process.

2.3.3.8. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on 14 December 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. UNHCR has been empowered to organize international movements to protect refugees, to lead them and to solve refugee problems worldwide. Its main purpose is to defend the rights and welfare of refugees. UNHCR has been empowered to organize international movements to protect refugees, to lead them and to solve refugee problems worldwide. UNHCR has helped some 50 million people restart their lives in a period of about fifty years.

UNHCR Turkey to work together on asylum and refugee issues with government was established in 1960. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) is working in close cooperation with Turkey in asylum and refugee issues since 1960. Turkey and the UNHCR gives formalize existing cooperation and strengthen the Host Country Agreement was signed on 1st September, 2016. UNHCR's operation in Turkey, as well as the head office in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Gaziantep, Hatay is one of the largest operations in the world with presence in the field in Sanliurfa and Van.

UNHCR's main field of activities in Turkey:

- UN organizations, led to Turkey's intervention in order to support the work carried out by the Syrian refugee crisis and to ensure coordination,
- strengthen access to protection environment and social support mechanisms existing in Turkey for people in need of international protection,
- Providing humanitarian assistance to refugees living in camps and urban areas, working in close cooperation with Turkish authorities,
- Support and contribute to institutional and legal capacity building activities to strengthen the national asylum system (UNHCR Turkey).

2.3.3.9. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF collaborate since 1951, for the realization of the welfare, life, health, education, protection and participation rights of all children in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, with government and non-governmental organizations operate in Turkey.

UNICEF is an organization that helps children primarily in disasters and emergencies. Thus, is conducting joint work with relevant government agencies and civil society organizations in Turkey, helps to support Syrian children.

Turkey is a country where in special position, in terms of having both the National Committee and Country Office of UNICEF. While promoting and defending children's rights, the National Committee receives donations from individuals and the private sector, Country Office in key areas affecting children's welfare is implementing a program developed in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Turkey.

Turkey-UNICEF, 2016-2020 country program is based on sample applications. It envisages efforts to strengthen the national system in areas such as education, child protection and humanitarian aid.

2.3.3.10. World Health Organization (WHO)

The mission of the World Health Organization is to bring all people to the best possible level of health. WHO was founded in 1948 by 61 states to improve the health of all people. Today there are 194 Member States. WHO is the competent authority responsible for the management and coordination of health within the United Nations system. WHO achieves its public health goals within the framework of its basic functions.

There are 53 countries under the WHO Regional Office for Europe. The Regional Office is located in Copenhagen, Denmark. Along with Turkey office, in 29 countries offices and in five technical centers, consists of scientific, technical and public health experts working.

WHO Representation in Turkey, is part of the WHO Regional Office for Europe. The office was established in 1959 to provide technical support to the Ministry of Health and to coordinate health activities with other relevant partners.

2.3.3.11. United Nation Woman (UN Women)

The UN Women Unit is the UN agency working towards gender equality and women's empowerment. The UN Women Unit supports UN member states in setting global standards to achieve gender equality. The UN Women Unit promotes equal participation of women in all areas of life and focuses on five priority issues:

- to increase women's leadership and political participation;
- to ensure women's economic empowerment;
- to end violence against women and girls;
- to ensure women's participation in all areas of peace, security and humanitarian aid processes;
- to place gender equality at the center of national development planning and budgeting.

The UN Women Unit also encourages efforts to improve the gender equality of the UN system and ensures that these efforts are coordinated.

The UN Women Unit has been working on two programs on Women's Leadership and Political Participation and Gender Sensitive Budgeting in the Ankara office since 2012.

UN Women Unit Europe and Central Asia Regional Office was established in Istanbul in 2014 and supports studies in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo (UN Security Council resolution 1244 decision numbered), Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

2.3.3.12. World Food Program (WFP)

Assisting 86.7 million people in around 83 countries each year, the World Food Programme (WFP) is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.

As the international community has committed to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition by 2030, one in nine people worldwide still do not have enough to eat. Food and food-related assistance lie at the heart of the struggle to break the cycle of hunger and poverty.

In addition to the office opened by WFP in Ankara, it has a building that can manage monitoring activities in Gaziantep, as well as teams working in the field in Hatay and Sanliurfa. WFP, for food aid to Syrians, with Turkey's demand, implemented the Electronic Food Card Program (e-food card), in order to meet the food safety needs of the camp population. E-Food Card Program was launched in October 2012 in cooperation with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and close coordination with Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). WFP and TRC launched an expense-sharing model with the participation of AFAD, since WFP on the inadequacy of resources for the total camp population.

As well as the money transfer made through the e-food card, WFP is buying a large amount of nutrients for a long time from Turkey. WFP uses these purchased food supplies in emergency activities both in the region and worldwide, including Syria and Iraq.

Syrians made to WFP for food aid, food security of the camp population in Turkey as well as the demand to meet the needs of Electronics Food Card Program (e-food card) was introduced. The E-Food Card Program was launched in October 2012 in close coordination with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). WFP and the Red Crescent started a cost-sharing model with the participation of AFAD, as WFP's resources are not sufficient for the total camp population.

As well as through e-made food card money transfer, WFP has a long history of Turkey buys a large amount of nutrients. It uses these purchased foodstuffs for emergency activities both in the region and around the world, including Syria and Iraq.

In 2018, WFP purchased 3.6 million metric tons of food. At least three quarters of it comes from developing countries. Since 2012, WFP has injected US\$ 1.01 billion into the Turkish

economy through cash transfers to refugees. WFP also has a history of large-scale commodity procurement in Turkey to support its global operations. More than US\$ 2.01 billion worth of commodities have been procured in Turkey since 2011. Almost two thirds of these commodities have been used for emergency food assistance in WFP's operations in Iraq, Syria and the region, including surrounding countries hosting refugees. Since December 2016, ESSN has injected almost 740 million dollars into the host economy (World Food Programme Turkey).

2.3.3.13. UN Agency for Assistance and Public Works for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Palestine has a priority place in Turkey's foreign policy. Turkey, in addition to the assistance provided by bilateral level for Palestine, also provides maximum contributions on a multilateral level, in particular the UN Agency for Assistance and Public Works for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). UNRWA founding members include, Turkey has made in cash and in-kind help to the agency within the last two years and the amount of aid has reached 28 million US dollars.

2.3.3.14. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was established in 1985. It is designed as a duty to provide assurances for foreign investments in developing countries to cover non-commercial risks (foreign exchange transfer difficulties, expropriation, nationalization, etc). Turkey has joined MIGA in 1988. Capital share and voting power within this institution is 0.4%.

2.4. IMPACT OF FOREIGN AID TO TURKEY

There is an effective relationship between a country's foreign aid and its foreign policy. Sometimes there is mobility in terms of foreign aid in cases where the opening of the diplomatic mission, the signing of a cooperation protocol, or in the most general sense of a new foreign political opening. Sometimes, through foreign aid, the diplomacy of the two

countries can find the basis of mobility. Regardless of the situation, foreign policy and foreign aid relations can accelerate or lose momentum simultaneously. Status, has remained in the same parallels in terms of Turkey.

On the other hand, through donations, the donor country provides the construction or consolidation of its national identity. A state's ability to help many parts of the world and its economic power, and the feeling it feels by its own citizens, will add additional value to the perception of national identity. Aid to different geographies and to many parts of the world will create a great perception of the country on its own citizens, and cultural, political and historical perspectives expanding to distant places will be perceived as reflections of the power of the state.

Turkey's official first foreign aid in 1985, for drought and hunger faced by the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal, Somalia and Sudan, food aid and institutional capacity construction, had begun with assistance. Then Turkey's foreign aid has continued and expanded in many fields such as social, political and military. Institutionalization efforts of foreign aids made after 1985 have become more institutional with TİKA founded in 1992. TİKA, especially with its interest to the Balkans with the Turkish Republics, which gained their independence after the dissolution of the USSR, with responsibility from Turkey's history shows that once again try to revive ties. Have more expectations from Turkey, has been influential in shaping priorities. However, these aids, which are not linked to a strategic program, seem to be national ties rather than anticipating economic / commercial benefits (Oksay, 1996, p.195).

In this context, it is seen that some aid to these countries has symbolic meanings. Within the scope of the Mongolian Turkish Monuments Project (MOTAP), which started in 2001, the conservation and renovation of the Göktürk Monuments and Bilge Kağan Complex, in 2009 the restoration of the Ottoman heirloom Konjic Bridge, which was destroyed in Bosnia, and It is possible to see these traces until the renewal of the crescent of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. As a matter of fact, the dome realm, which was previously renewed by the Umayyads and Ayyubis, was renewed twice during the Ottoman period.

Turkey's Great Student Project that was implemented from the 1992-1993 academic year is remarkable in that it contains components of unity. The project aims to meet the qualified manpower needed by the Turkic Republics and relative communities. However, "Turkey friendly Raising a young generation" refers to the expression of cultural diplomacy at once an

expanding feature. The project has been sustainable for nearly 27 years, and reaching about 60 countries from the Balkans, the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa within the scope of the project, which started with 5 countries in 1992, makes the project special.

Turkey, in 1992 "Great Student Project" which began, "Turkey Scholarships" with YTB from 2012, thanks to the ongoing projects, students from many countries of the world, returning to their country after studying in Turkey, both serve to their own people and seen as "Turkey's honorary ambassadors". Also an audience sympathized with Turkey thanks to this training project has occurred.

With the changes made in 1999 the prime ministry which was directly involved in foreign aid, has increased its activities in the Middle East and Africa. Turkey also made after 2004 with help in remote regions such as Latin America and the Pacific has been achieved recognition of the Turkish foreign aid.

With the 2000s, Turkey's economically to become one of the G-20 countries have also increased activity in foreign policy. After the 2000s, with changes to the understanding of foreign aid Turkey, today builds its foreign policy based on "humanitarian aid" discourses in the world, for developing an idealistic language in public diplomacy in this regard. With the increase of aid by NGOs, it has risen to a different position in foreign policy. After bilateral aids, it has started to show itself in the international arena, with provide the aid to international organizations. Since 2004, with the support for the development of developing countries Turkey, it was initially doing only provide aid to countries in the region where the cultural and geographical proximity. In recent years, it has been conducting aid activities in many parts of the world. On this occasion, it takes initiatives and makes attempts in the areas of peace-building and peace-keeping.

For example; As in many parts of the world in recent years, due to the internal turmoil in our border neighbor Syria, many asylum seekers have been coming to our country since 2011. Foreign aid made to the Syrians, Turkey's image in the region and it provides a basis for Turkish public diplomacy studies and also prove to reveals the importance of Turkey in this matter.

Thus in recent years, the rising humanitarian donor country Turkey, on behalf of our common ties from history and our relationship in these lands, it has continued to provide Syrian refugees diligently. With the assistance in the fields of shelter, education support, psycho-support, food and health, it has increased the trust relationship between the two countries'

society and in this context, the importance of adopting continuous, long-term strategies independent of governments has emerged (Cevik, 2013).

Considering the timing of strategic priorities on a geographical scale; other regions such as the Middle East, Pacific and Latin America appear to come after Central Asia, the Balkans, and Africa. However, Central Asia and the Balkans maintain their primary importance and numerical weight in Turkish foreign aid policy. In this respect, the developments in Africa, the Middle East and the following period towards Latin America and the Pacific are not a change in the priority axis of Turkish foreign aid policy; reflects the expansion of the domain.

Turkey, the foreign aid not in the short term, but in the long term, has realized how important it is for the state's foreign policy and national interests. For example; Turkey's to the UN Security Council temporary membership; It was selected as the country the highest number of votes since 1996, by taking the vote of 151 from 192 member countries (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

In this election, Turkey's in particular making extension to Africa and aid to the region played an important role. Turkey since 2003 to various countries in Africa, affected by the tsunami disaster to Southeast Asian countries, to Pakistan, Iraq, Lebanon and Palestine, takes the lead among the donor countries (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

In terms of Turkey's aid understanding, Pakistan has always been in a different place. The ties from the history and the aid example shown in the War of Independence have never been forgotten by the Turkish people and for years it has been met with an equivalent fidelity; so that the difficult to define but an extremely strong bond of brotherhood between Pakistan and Turkey was formed. the earthquake in 2005 and the disastrous floods in 2010, Turkey stood by Pakistan and has demonstrated broad participation by all possible assistance operations.

The faith factor is undoubtedly an important starting point for aid and cooperation. It is possible to say that the Turkish foreign aid policy is pursuing a religious perspective that is far from radical approaches and can be called Anatolian Islam.

As a result, the great sacrifice of foreign aid given by Turkey, the return is generally qualified morale, abstract and / or stands out as a spiritual output. Turkish foreign aid policy in line with the general Turkish foreign policy lines, sometimes by taking advantage of the foreign political making use of offered by the historical heritage, sometimes progresses positively by introducing new expansions to foreign policy.

CHAPTER THREE

3. PAKISTAN IN THE CONTEXT OF FOREIGN AID

Pakistan is one of the top aid countries in the world.. That is because of low domestic savings and foreign exchange restrictions, foreign aid and long-term economic growth have an impact (Burki, 2000).

Pakistan has been the recipient of the foreign aid since 1947 and its volume has been increasing since then, however, with some periods of slow down. In the 1960s and 1970s, this aid was under easy terms and conditions. Over time, Pakistan is having trouble getting more aid.

Pakistan is particularly dependent on foreign capital. Pakistan launched trade liberalization reforms in the mid-1980s and has been completely free since the mid-1990s. Therefore, trade promotion has created new opportunities for economic growth and poverty reduction. At the same time, among other things, because the trade balance is deteriorating, he cannot properly gather these opportunities. One of the main reasons for this is underdeveloped physical and commercial infrastructure.

Between 1960 and 2002, Pakistan received 73.14 billion dollars in foreign aid. However, this assistance did not benefit the whole community and was unable to improve economic conditions in Pakistan (Anwar & Michaelowa, 2004).

Pakistan received foreign aid equal to approximately 6.6% of GNP in the 1960s. In the early 1970s, it gained momentum and remained around 4.2% of GNP. In 1974-75, the inflow of foreign aid to Pakistan reached 1 billion dollar and the rate of aid to GNP has changed to 5.5%. Due to the huge inflow of foreign aid, the government has initiated roads, electricity, increased social services and public investment programs such as the Indus Super Motorway and the Pakistan Steel Mills. The increase in aid witnessed in the mid-1970s did not continue

in the coming years. Since the US restricted its aid to Pakistan due to its nuclear policy, gross aid payments fell in 1977-78 and 1978-79 (Malik, Hussain & Shirazi, 1994, pp.935-952).

However, in the 1980s, Pakistan received a large amount of foreign aid of 4.6 per cent of GNP because of its pioneering role in the US-Soviet conflict in Afghanistan. By the mid-1980s, which increased Pakistan's creditworthiness, foreign inflows reached 2 billion dollars annually (Le & Ataullah, 2002, pp.1-32). Pakistan and the United States signed a six-year agreement in 1985, starting from September 1987, for a six-year period in which the US would provide 4.02 billion dollars in terms of loans and grants.

Of the 4.02 billion dollars, 57 percent were allocated to economic aid and the remainder to military aid. After signing this agreement, the payment of gross aid increased to 1.8 billion dollars in 1987-88. The composition of aid over the years has changed from grants and grant-type grants to loans in difficult conditions.

In 1990, the United States announced that it would not be able to sign any more aid agreements with Pakistan, and by 1993 it would end its aid-related projects. This change in US policy has led to significant negative changes in aid revenues to Pakistan. When Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in 1998, more international sanctions were imposed on Pakistan, especially by the US government. As a result, both bilateral and multilateral assistance have declined significantly during the 1998-2001 period (Sarwar, Hassan & Mahmood, 2015, pp.149-176).

However, things have changed a lot since 9/11. The volume of aid increased by 7 times to 776.5 million dollars. In June 2003, the US launched 5 billion dollars five-year economic aid package for Pakistan. Other donor countries have approved the aid and re-planned Pakistan's foreign debt. This shows that the flow of foreign aid to Pakistan is always subject to conditional conditions and is particularly vulnerable to the geopolitical and strategic interests of donors.

The enormous inflow of foreign aid to Pakistan could not be used for development. On the contrary, aid has served the interests of a small influential group of society and the political elites around the government. In the 1990s, the increase in the form of loans in foreign aid increased the problem of foreign debt in the country (Khan & Ayaz, 2007, pp.215-240).

Pakistan has been relying on foreign aid since 1947. Foreign aid is one of the key sources of income in Pakistan but foreign aid has not remained effective to improve the economic

circumstances of Pakistan. There is one view that foreign aid weakens quality of governance through high level of corruption, weak rule of law, weak institutions and absence of accountability, and leads to bad management; that's why foreign aid does not contribute to the process of growth (Sarwar&Hassan&Mahmood, 2015, p.152).

3.1. TURKEY- PAKISTAN RELATIONS

In Pakistan since 1947, usually it spends great efforts to establish a common culture and geopolitical concerns and pleasant and friendly relations with Turkey. Since the establishment of Pakistan a continued relationship between Turkey and Pakistan. In addition to promoting mutual cultural and religious heritage, both countries had a common vision on many international and regional issues. More than half a century, Turkey and Pakistan have remained close friends and brothers. Their strong ties and mutual concerns in different fields strengthened the relationship that reflects the same spirit of brotherhood that has existed for centuries; Indian Muslims until 1947 with the Ottoman Empire / old ties between the Republic of Turkey. Ideologically, the two states apart from each other a secular republic, Turkey, Pakistan's ideology was based on the fundamental principles of Islam. However, in spite of the great difference in ideology, both countries do not interfere with the process of friendly relations with their thoughts and opinions on different and relevant external issues.

Turkey, the Pakistani army has accepted help and support provided through international forums many times in the fight against terrorism. In addition, Pakistan needs time and emerged for Pakistan's aid when it was damaged by the country's natural troubles.

In addition, Pakistan's democratization challenges are often referred to as “role models tarafindan by Pakistani authorities trying to deal with economic modernization demands and political transformation concerns. In short, Pakistan and Turkey, provided with a long history of energy, transport, communications, infrastructure, strengthened over time with increasing economic cooperation between the two governments in sectors such as textiles and say that they have renewed good relations. Automobiles, agriculture, industry, food processing, dairy development, information technology, oil and gas, and finally, it is possible to articulate trade agreements (Dr.Muhammad Ahmed Qadri, Suwaibah Qadri & Dr Lubna Ahsan, 2016).

3.1.1. Turkey-Pakistan Relations in a Historical Perspective

Turkey and Pakistan share a sense of brotherhood because they have a long history. Pakistan, Turkey carries a concern and cooperation of this historic relationship.

The institutions of the caliphate occupied a very important place in the history of the Islamic peoples. After the destruction of Baghdad in 1258 BC, it fell into the hands of the Fatimid rulers of Egypt and finally fell to the Ottoman Sultans in the first half of the sixteenth century. The Ottoman sultans were not recognized by the Mughal rulers of India as spiritual presidents. Instead, they read Khutbah for themselves. However, after the collapse of the Mughal Empire there was a change and the name of the Ottoman caliph was widely used in sermons from the pulpit during Friday prayers in India (Ali, 1988).

It was in the year 1897 that a serious agitation began in Aligarh during the Greek-Turkish war against the British Government for helping the Greeks against Turks. At the same time, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, who was recently confined to Aqba by Sultan Ahmed Khan of Sir Ahmed Ahmed Khan. In a similar way, he was forced to passivate Aligar's Muslim students. Tripoli was attacked by the Italians with the shouting of the British in 1911, agitated the Muslim students and stated that their meetings in the mosques were violently angry against the British Government. As a token of their love for the Turkish cause they decided they decided to forego their meat dishes and sent the saving thus made to the Red Crescent. Muslims expressed their resentment through the press and warned the British government. In November 1912, when the Prince of Wales visited India at that time, he boycotted the functions organized to meet him as a protest protesting the British policy towards the Turks Malabar (Ahmad, 2005).

On August 4, 1914, the First World War began. Then once again, Muslim leaders in Delhi (India) met and decided to send a telegram to the Sultan of Turkey. However, on November 4, 1914, Turkey joined the war against the Allies. Henceforth, the plight of Turkey remained the main cause of anxiety for the Muslims of south Asia and they tried to give Turkey all possible help. After First World War, Indian Muslims tried their best not to shorten the spiritual and regional value of the Turkish Sultan. By the middle of 1920, anti-British sentiment was more tense among Indian Muslims and other Indian subjects. In the result of these burning feelings Khilafat Movement was launched in India to preserve the Turkish Khilafat (Burke, 1973).

During the Caliphate Movement, well-known leaders such as Molana Muhammad Ali, Shaukat Ali, Abul Kalam Azad and Shibli Numani strongly condemned in unequivocal terms the brutalities perpetrated on the Turks by the aggressors. On the other side the Agha Khan (president of All India Muslim League) and Syed Ameer Ali (president of the London branch of the Muslim League) respectively, they made honest appeals to the British Government to save Turkey from total disintegration. Those campaigns of the Khilafat Movement at least succeed to collect huge funds for the support of Turks (Ali,1988).

The situation of the Turks made the Indian Muslims very uncomfortable. Muslim leaders warned the British government of the consequences of their intervention in the future of Hilafat, led by Mohammed Ali Johar. He urged the government to take into consideration the feelings and sentiments of the Indian Muslims with the regard to Turkey while formulating the policies of the empire. The Muslims hoped that their strong expression of supporter for Turkey would persuade the British not to be too harsh in their treatment of defeated foe.

Turkey, then sealed the deal. On November 3, 1918, British forces in Mosul declared a ceasefire. Istanbul was officially occupied by the British. The Greek army entered Smyrna on 15 May. Government of British Muslims, Turkey did not pay anything for the numerous appeals made to protect anywhere. As Muslims' hopes fell, they were dragged into conflict with British rulers (Ali,1988).

The entire Indian Khilafat Committee oversaw the Khilafat day in October 1919. The first session of the Khilafat Conference began in New Delhi, and on November 23, he was pleased to reject Muslim aspirations and victories in the war. It was also decided not to cooperate with the Government and boycott British properties.

Leading member of the Khilafat Committee, Molana decided to organize a Muslim delegation led by Mohammed Ali Jauhar. Then Mohammed Ali Johar was sent to England. At that time, British Prime Minister Lloyed George was met with the demands of Muslims. His direct answer was that all the lost states should be treated in the same way and there would be no exceptions. Muslim group militants decided to emigrate from Dar-ul-Harb from British India as a result of the British stance. On the other hand, Indian Muslims were making heavy sacrifices to save the turkey. Ottoman Sultan Vahideddin accepted the Treaty of Sevres.

This agreement was not implemented because Mustafa Kemal established a nationalist government in Ankara. There was an overwhelming defeat against the invading Greek forces and expelled them from Anatolia (Ali, 1988). On the other hand, the Muslim masses of the Grand National Assembly disappointed. However, Allama Muhammad Iqbal argued that the Caliphate could be won according to the spirit.

On July 8, 1921, Molana Muhammad Ali chaired the session of the Khilafat Conference in Karachi and warned the British Government: “If the British Government fought the Ankara Government, India declared full independence by applying Muslims to civil disobedience; National Congress of India in Ahmedabad. Republic of India Raises the Flag” (Wasti) Materially, Kemal's strong support came from the Indian Muslims, who saw nationalist Turkey as the only independent Muslim nation. The Khilafat Committee in Bombay contacted a Kemal representative from Istanbul who received a continuous letter of encouragement and started a fund to help the Turkish nationalist struggle. Finally, some of the Indian Muslim fund, which is about 125 thousand liras, was used to pay the army (Ali, 1988).

When Mustafa Kemal dislodged Greek forces from Turkish territories in 1921 he was highly applauded by the leaders of the All India Muslim League and they passed a resolution in this regard in the December. He emancipated the Turkish areas completely from the European control in 1922 and declared Turkey as an independent Republic and became the president of Modern Turkey in the same year until his death in November 1938. During his political career Quaid I Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah minutely observed the developments in the Muslim world especially in the modern Turkey of the ancient Ottoman Empire.

The All India Muslim Union in Patna on 27 December 1938 Muhammad Ali Jinnah chaired the session, the charismatic leader of Turkey gave the most heartfelt respect for his remarks. The death of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk was a major blow to the Muslim world. He was the foremost leader of Muslims in the East”.

3.1.2. Turkey- Pakistan Relations After Partition

1947 would be regarded as a very important period in world history, on the other hand the old system began to collapse with the division of Europe into two separate areas. On the other hand, the subcontinent is ideologically divided into two independent states of Pakistan and India. The dream that the Indian Muslims longed for became a reality and now has their homeland Pakistan; the home of pure civilization, the carrier of ancient civilization and culture; Seen on a world map. After the split of Pakistan, one of Turkey was planning to establish diplomatic relations with foreign countries with the best idea. Continental Muslims received great lessons and inspiration from their Turkish brothers in their struggle for independence. The decisive years of the Caliphate movement in 1919-1922 played an important role in the Pakistan Movement as well as the first major movement of Indian Muslims. Not only did they support the Turkish brothers, they also presented themselves as a turning point in the history of the Turkish Emperor's symbolism.

Malik Feroz Khan Noon on December 12, 1947 on special instructions of by Muhammad Ali Jinnah (Quaid-i-Azam) visited Turkey. "Pakistan has affected Turkey's glorious past and the past and present achievements of the administrative and organizational skills. Pakistan aims to establish closer cultural, commercial and political relations between the two sister countries in the near future. A new happy era will emerge for these two countries" (*Pakistan - Turkey's relationship with the historical perspective*).

In October 1947, Mohammed Ali Jinnah sent Feroz Khan Noon as a special envoy to some countries of the Muslim world in order to unite with the Muslim Ummah. Malik Feroz Khan is the first ambassador to Pakistan after independence. The aim of this one-man delegation was to introduce Pakistan to other countries, to explain the reasons, to introduce the internal problems of Muslim countries and to provide moral and financial support to the fraternity countries. Malik successfully fulfilled his duty (Sheikh, 1978, p.284).

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Turkey on March 4, 1948, the appointment of the first ambassador to Pakistan: "Turkey, admired the Turkish people and the Turkish statesmen and leaders of hardship and struggle. To talk about your your freedom and sovereignty of Muslims in Pakistan, both countries your both Turkey and I assure you of a unique and perfection that it will be free, sovereign and respectful to Pakistan, independent countries can strengthen their ties for the benefit of both (*Essay: Pakistan-Turkey Relations in a Historical Perspective*,

2020). Peoples of both countries said that the peoples of the country will not support their real support and teamwork to establish closer political and cultural ties between these states and thus contribute to the welfare and development of these problems (Atique, 1978, p.284).

On 19 February 1954 in a Joint statement, issued together in Karachi and Ankara; it was declared that Turkey and Pakistan were agreed to adopt the mechanisms of closer cooperation in the political, economic and cultural departments, and they will also put their sincere efforts to develop peace and security between each other not only in their own interest but also in the interest of all peace loving nations (Burke, 1973).

The agreement signed on 2 February 1954, the content of the Turkey-Pakistan communique February 1954 entered into a certain form. The defense treaty IV. Article details of the contract are interpreted. According to Article 51 of the UN Charter and will strive to fulfill the basic requirements of contactless assault weapons and ammunition supplies (Hussain, 2008, pp.67-85).

3.1.3. Turkey-Pakistan Relations in the Current Situation

During the 2010 floods in Pakistan, various Turkish organizations and institutions, together with civil society, not only provided significant assistance during the disaster, but also provided assistance in post-disaster relief projects for disaster-affected Pakistan. Turkey's State Minister Egemen Bagis, said Turkey would donate 5 million dollars to the flood-hit people of Pakistan. Furthermore Turkish businessmen helped Pakistanis in this crucial time and they provided an aid of forty tons to the country flood struck areas, in addition with this they supplied to flood victims on urgent basis an ample quantity of clean water, food, blankets, tents and medical supplies. Thus Turkey became the first country to help Pakistan in these hard times (Haq, 2010).

Today between Turkey and Pakistan roots date back to the 19th century. Pakistan and Turkey, has been a part of many economic and defense treatment over the past 72 years. Ankara and Islamabad are also members of the Organization for Islamic Countries (OIC) as well as the D-8 Economic Cooperation Organization and support each other on various regional and international issues, including Kashmir and Palestine.

Pakistan always supports Turkey's stance on Cyprus, Ankara Islamabad supports the stand of Jammu and Kashmir.

In February 2018, Turkey together with Saudi Arabia and China blocked a move by the U.S. and the U.K to put Pakistan on a list of countries which have failed to stem terror financing.

However, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), a global terrorist financing observer, placed Islamabad on its list after Saudi Arabia and China did not oppose the US move in June 2018. However, Turkey stood up. He opposed Pakistan and the movement.

Pakistan, under a deal finalized in July, 2018 with Turkey T129 Advanced Tactical Reconnaissance and Attack (ATAK) ordered 30 helicopters.

Turkey, Defense Minister Nurettin Canikli'nin until the date of the defense industry as the largest export order to supply four corvettes with Pakistan Navy has signed a contract worth billions of dollars in July, 2018 in Ankara. According to the agreement, two ships will be built in Istanbul and the other two in Karachi.

The Pakistan Navy commissioned on October, 2018 a 17 thousands-ton fleet tanker built in collaboration with a Turkish defense contractor, STM.

Meanwhile, Ankara buys MFI-17 Super Mushroom aircraft from Pakistani Submarines and builds a fleet tanker together.

In return, Pakistanis launched a “support Turkish Lira” campaign across the country by buying the Turkish currency after the U.S. imposed unilateral sanctions on two Turkish ministers in August amid a row over American Pastor Andrew Brunson, who was detained in Turkey on terror charges.

Pakistan, which immediately condemned the coup in 2016 to perform in Turkey and was one of the few leading countries expressing solidarity with the Turkish government.

Pakistan's Supreme Court ordered the government to designate the Fetullah Terrorist Organization (FETO) a terror group and ban its affiliated schools in the country. (*Overview of the Turkey-Pakistan relations Unconditional*, 2019)

Although it has changed over time, Turkey has long been considered an economic and political model for Pakistan. The current Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan, called Erdogan one of his "political heroes" because of the 2016 military coup. For both Erdogan and Khan, fear of a military coup is a source of solidarity. Ankara and Islamabad have long

been a part of different crises, but the two sides, the economy in Turkey after Erdogan came to power, defense, health, and increased cooperation in the energy sector.

3.2. TURKEY'S FOREIGN AID TO PAKISTAN

Especially during the First World War, then the people of India, have done their best with the togetherness of being under the banner of caliphate and were delivered to Turkey all the help they collect, although it is bad their situation. The Turkish people, who have never forgotten this, were with Pakistan and the Pakistani people whenever needed. On October 8, 2005 with occurred Kashmir earthquake along hundreds people from Turkey, they have rushed to the aid of Pakistan. The Turkish people provided their support. After the great flood that across the country in 2010, Many institutions of Turkey, by staying permanently in Pakistan, aid was delivered directly to those in need and continues to deliver. These aid organizations identify those in need and thses aids deliver mostly through local partners or deliver them directly. Turkey that most humanitarian aid in recent years, also provides a very high amount of humanitarian aid to Pakistan too. Turkey, while the scope of the urgent need of humanitarian aid provide to Pakistan, but also implements long-term projects that will help Pakistan's development (Pakistan Red Crescent, interview, 2017).

Turkey is providing aid through institutions and organizations, NGOs to Pakistan. Aid organizations will be examined in detail. Their projects will be mentioned. After this review, the reaction of Pakistani people to Turkish aid will be discussed.

3.2.1. Turkey Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)

TIKA, the most important of donors in Turkey, with more development assistance provides support to the countries. While it has been increasing its effectiveness in many parts of the world in recent years, it has been helping Pakistan since 2005. TIKA opened the Program Coordination Office in March, 2010, with the idea that aid needs to be carried out from Pakistan in order to make the benefits more useful and coordinated. Since 2010, it continues to aid Pakistan by identifying the need on the spot.

Some of the projects carried out by TİKA are as follows;

Library and Playground for Girls School:

TIKA made a library and a playground in Garibabad Girls' School in Pakistan. TİKA, which has undertaken important projects in Pakistan, has established a library and a playground in the Garipabad Girls' School in Rawalpindi, which has a population of 2 million.

Construction of 7 Schools and One Dormitory Building in Pakistan:

During his official visit to Pakistan at the end of 2009, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan promised to build four schools, one girl and one boy, in each state. With the TİKA Islamabad PCO studies, the projects were approved for the construction of 7 schools in 3 provinces of Pakistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Punjab) and projects were approved. One boys' school and one dormitory building were built in Punjab Province.

Recep Tayyip Erdogan Hospital:

After the flood disaster that took place in Pakistan as the biggest natural disaster in the history of the country, where nearly two thousand people died, President Erdoğan visited the disaster areas the prime minister of the period. He promised to build a school and hospital in the Multan - Muzaffargah region, which is one of the places most affected by the flood. In “Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Hospital”, patients are treated with the most modern technical equipment. The hospital, which has two operating rooms equipped with the latest technology devices through TİKA, is ranked among the best in the region and Pakistan by local officials.

Other TİKA projects in Pakistan are:

- Pakistani were trained on "Cleaner Production Technologies in Leather Industry" in Izmir, Bursa and Istanbul,
- A Professional Training Center was opened in Karachi where young people who could not find an education opportunity could learn a profession.
- Renovated the Dar-ul Ehsaas orphanage with 100 orphans in Islamabad,
- 5 thousand bookcase children's library opened in Karachi,
- Stationary materials were provided to public schools in Gwadar,
- Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA) and T.R. An experience sharing program was organized for the experts of the Honeybee Research Institute of the Ministry

of Food Safety and Research of Pakistan in cooperation with the Directorate of Beekeeping Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,

- In Islamabad, 200 people, 130 of whom are children, are provided with wheelchairs and 10 stretchers and 15 air beds are provided to the National Rehabilitation Medicine Institute.
- A iftar program was organized for poor madrasah students and their families in cooperation with Baitus Salam Foundation in Karachi,
- Okara Regional State Hospital in Okara Province of Punjab Province was given a newborn unit,
- Cystoscope device support was provided to the Rehabilitation Medicine Center in Islamabad,
- Work was carried out to better exhibit the Holy Relics in Lahore City,
- Assistance was provided to people affected by floods caused by excessive monsoon rains in the cities of Jhang and Chiniot,
- In Faisalabad, specialized trainings and vocational training courses were organized to kadın increase women's employment in cities, and, women and development in rural areas çalış were conducted. Etal Petal Alleviation and Rural Women Empowerment Through Propagation of Beetal Goats Proj Project with the aim of Reducing Poverty and Empowering Women in Rural Areas is carried out in cooperation with TIKA and Faisalabad Agriculture University,
- Pakistan Wheelchair and sewing machine ”was distributed throughout Pakistan. Thus, 440 women were provided with important support in order to continue their lives in better conditions,
- 85 water wells were drilled in the cities of Swabi, Dera İsmail Khan and Lakki Marwat in Hayberpakhtunkhwa province (TIKA, interview, 2017)

3.2.2. Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)

AFAD, as in every country in Pakistan, has provided support in the emergency aid point. AFAD, established in 2009, has helped Pakistan to erase the impacts of 2010 floods and subsequent floods in Pakistan.

Turkish Government initially donated 10 million dollars cash assistance in order to meet the urgent needs of the victims of a flood that hit Pakistan in August 2010. In addition, 206 million Turkish liras were raised as a result of aid campaigns. After the flood in 2011 and Medical supplies with dimensions of 1,100 cubic meters and weighing 121 tons, provided by the Ministry of Health, were delivered to people in need by cargo planes dispatched by the General Staff and Turkish Airlines as part of humanitarian aid efforts in the wake of a flood in August 2010. Humanitarian aid was provided to 86,000 households as part of the Zakat Distribution Project, and was delivered to the Pakistani authorities. 35 thousands US dollars was donated as part of an event entitled "Pakistan Appeal" organized in Dubai on March 4, 2011. Field hospitals, kitted out with medical supplies and equipment, were set up by the Ministry of Health in the Dera Murad Jamali and Khairpur cities as donations to Pakistan. The Turkish Red Crescent dispatched 50 tons of foodstuff to Karachi by cargo plane owned by Turkish Airlines on May 9, 2011. The total amount of in kind assistance was 57 million, 525 thousand US dollars and 69 million, 250 thousand US dollars was spent for 4,620 houses, 8 schools, 12 trade centers, 3 sports centers, 2 health centers, 6 mosques, 6 social facilities infrastructure and environmental monitoring (AFAD, interview, 2018).

3.2.3. Turkish Armed Forces (TSK)

Turkey and Pakistan, joint exercises and share their experiences within the scope of bilateral relations in the military field with educational activities. Military training cooperation activities between the two countries, "Pakistan and the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) Training Institutions to be trained in Pakistan and Turkish Military Personnel Status Agreement" and "Military Education, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Agreement" is carried out.

So far, Pakistani military personnel in 1494, was educated in Turkey. 116 military personnel participated in various courses and training at the TAF Partnership for Peace Training Center (TPPTC) 116 and 138 at the Center of Excellence Defense Against Terrorism (COE-DAT).

So far, 125 Turkish military personnel have participated in various courses and trainings in Pakistan Military Academy and Pakistan National Defense Academy.

In recent years, "the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Needs More Grant Agreement Between the Government of the device and Reserves" within the scope of the defense industry and spare parts for many devices were donated by Turkey. 681.252 pounds of surplus warfare ship command control system electronic devices and spare parts in the amount of 119 million 396 thousand 245 TL worth of T-37 spare parts and equipment donated in 2016.

The TAF has provided full support to Pakistan not only through grants but also in the 2005 earthquake and 2010 flood in Pakistan. On September 2, 2018, he assisted Pakistan with a search and rescue team of 25 people from the Turkish Navy and an A-400M aircraft in search of a military helicopter falling offshore in Karachi.

3.2.4. Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)

Turkey is the country that most humanitarian aid in the world it is clear that the owner of the Turkish Red Crescent's largest shareholders. TRC is trying to heal the wound of the crisis by acting fast and coordinated in disasters and emergency humanitarian aid. In addition to this, in many countries such as Pakistan, it has accomplished many permanent welfare activities as well as humanitarian activities. TRC has concentrated its projects in needy countries in areas such as housing, school, community center, worship, public facilities construction, provision and support of livelihoods, health, education, social assistance, agriculture and irrigation.

TRC, which strives to wrap up half of Pakistan with a very large team in the 2005 Kashmir Earthquake, became the first team to intervene in the flood disaster in the country in 2010. Apart from disasters, studies are carried out for social life. By sharing the knowledge and experience Turkish Red Crescent, by organizing trainings, by giving technical support, and by showing at the place of work done in Turkey, It helps the capacity development of Pakistan Red Crescent. This ensures that benefits are permanent and sustainable.

Some of the aid provided by the Turkish Red Crescent in Pakistan are as follows:

Mobile Blood Donation Tool Support

The Turkish Red Crescent has given the Pakistani Red Crescent a fully equipped mobile blood donation vehicle designed to support Pakistan in this area, despite the voluntary blood donation program, in which blood purchases are not at the desired level.

Other aid and projects of Turkish Red Crescent:

- Turkish Red Crescent has implemented in total valued 52 Million USD cash and in kind humanitarian assistance activities in 2005 Earthquake,
- Turkish Red Crescent has implemented in total valued 37 Million USD cash and in kind humanitarian assistance activities in 2010 Flood,
- 77,000 tones humanitarian aid items distribution to approximately 3.5 million affected people,
- Prefabricated disaster houses, tented camp, container camp,
- Nutrition (food distribution, bakery)
- Field Hospital (Temporally Emergency Health Unit)
- Psychosocial Services,
- Disaster Response and Logistic Support, a State of the Art DM&LC has been establish, furnished and equipped at Islamabad, which is the center of coordination for planning and response activities of the PRCS,
- Disaster Response and Logistic Center for Pakistan Red Crescent AJK Branch,
- Staff Training and Exchange visits,
- Construction of Mosque at District Bagh, AJK,
- Staff training programs for Capacity Development Program,
- Establishment of Disaster Communication System,
- 15,000 doses meningitis vaccine,
- Anjuman Faiz-ul-Islam and Sweet Homes Orphanages Restoration,
- Construction of Mosque at District Jhang, Punjab,
- Sacrifices donation,
- Food packages donation in Ramadan,
- Iftar programs were organized (Turkish Red Crescent, interview, 2017).

3.2.5.Humanitarian Relief Foundation (İHH)

Having completed its institutionalization in 1995, İHH has been active in Pakistan since 1999, which it always regards as its siblings. İHH continues its work in cooperation with local NGOs to support them. The official İHH office was opened in March 2018. İHH mainly works for schools and orphanages they have built in Pakistan. However, some of the studies are:

Mobile Clinic Project

Together with its international partners, İHH has established 8 mobile clinics in the poorest regions of Pakistan. In these clinics, which provide free patient treatment, approximately 40,000 patients have benefited so far.

- 37 permanent works have been completed in Pakistan and 10 of them are still under construction.
- About 400 orphans and their families who were affected by the 2005 earthquake and 2010 floods were built house.
- 8 orphanages were built throughout Pakistan, except for those under construction.
- A total of 1492 orphans to date; If they live in orphanages, all their monthly expenses are covered, and if they live in their homes, they are paid monthly.
- Six schools were built throughout Pakistan.
- 8 mosques were constructed except for those under construction.
- 2 Health centers were established.
- Water wells were drilled.
- During Ramadan, fasting was given and food packages were distributed.
- Sacrifice meat was distributed during the feast of sacrifice, while zakat, votive and agate sacrificial meat was distributed at other times.
- Apart from the established mobile clinic, health studies were conducted. Health scans such as cataracts were performed free of charge.
- Made activities for Pakistani students coming to Turkey (İHH, interview, 2018).

3.2.6. Religious Foundation of Turkey (TDV)

Religious Foundation of Turkey, there are many years of working in Pakistan. However, rather than opening an office in Pakistan, projects and activities are carried out in partnership with local NGOs. These studies were intensified and carried out especially after 2010. Some of the studies:

- Food aid (during Ramadan and other months)
- Cleaning Package help
- Fasting dinner programs
- Offering and Akika sacrifices (except for Eid al-Adha)
- Sacrifice program by proxy (during Eid al-Adha)
- Deep water well openings (Water wells operated by Solar Panel and electric motor without suction pump)
- Distributions of humanitarian aid to Arakanese who have defected to Pakistan
- Educational activities for Arakanese students who have sought asylum in Pakistan.
- A limited number of scholarships are given to Pakistani students to receive education level which high school, college and graduate in Turkey (TDV, interview, 2018).

3.2.7. Yardimeli International Humanitarian Aid Association

Yardimeli is operating in Pakistan from last 12 years. It started working in 2007 with Qurban Project which made collaboration with STK. Yardimeli has office in Pakistan, it started working own office from November 2014. Some of the projects of Yardimeli Association are as follows:

Co-Family Project

Yardimeli Pakistan supporting nearly 300 families of different areas of Pakistan (Rawalpindi, Nowshera and Charsaadda) and Kashmir (Neelum, Bagh and Dherkot).

- Yardimeli sponsors 60 orphans of Rawalpindi as cash for their education support
- Yardimeli provides clean drinking project to needy areas of Pakistan and Kashmir through water tanks, hand pumps etc
- Yardimeli constructed Model village near Charsadda for flood affectees of 2010
- Yardimeli arrange iftaar parties and food distributions for poor families during ramzan
- Yardimeli distributes qurban meat among poor families to needy families during Eid Qurban
- Yardimeli arrange activities during any emergency occur in Pakistan (Yardimeli, interview, 2018).

Each country becomes effective and active in proportion to its power. There are many arguments that especially developed countries can use to be effective in the international arena. One of them is foreign aid. There are many arguments that especially developed countries can use to be effective in the international arena. One of them is foreign aid. Countries want to ensure their own security, support their policy internationally in the long run, and gain an economic advantage. For the countries receiving aid, the aid received solves the poverty problem of countries. Despite foreign aid to countries such as Pakistan, political instability or corruption affects development negatively. It can provide economic development and reduce poverty through the savings and the right investment effect, which will be directed by its own institutions or aid organizations. Although it is primarily an effort to end poverty, it also has economic development goals. However, these aids brought dependency in terms of economic and especially global policy. The countries that demand the continuation of these aids and link their continuity to development continue to be influenced by the countries that provide political aid. Looking at the preferences of the countries to which foreign donors give aid, it is seen that they prioritize factors such as economic interests, political priorities and geographical proximity. However referring to relations between Turkey and Pakistan, it can be said that some of these discourses do not meet this relationship very much. These assistances provide by Turkey to help Pakistan's development. However, the historical loyalties of the two countries are far beyond interest. So Turkey, the aid given to Pakistan operate according to their mutual benefits than own interests rather.

3.3. CRITICISMS TO TURKEY'S AID TO PAKISTAN

By being in the field in the aid provided, benefited from interviews with local people in Pakistan, Pakistani NGOs and Turkish officials.

3.3.1. Pakistan's Positive Perspective on Turkey's Aid

The people of Turkey-Pakistan relations began in the 19th century, while the country since 1947, the year of the official institutions of Pakistan have always been good and always supported each other. Whichever country needs it, the other has come to aid each other. Therefore, the love and respect of the two states and peoples have always existed.

“The two countries have always stood alongside each other. Turkey is one of the few countries that has unequivocally supported Pakistan. Pakistanis really feel proud of being a friend of Turks” (Siddiqui, an analyst from Karachi).

In the Kashmir earthquake in 2005, while Turkey mobilized all its capabilities, with the crowded a team came to Pakistan. In 2010, the flood that affected most of Pakistan; Turkey, the country has been running with the first aid assistance. Turkey, for the re-development of Pakistan, since 2005 in the country with humanitarian aid and development assistance by making every effort has managed to leave a trail.

In international relations, the interests of states are at the forefront. But politicians of Pakistan and Turkey, while politics between the two countries, and set their position according to brotherhood law. Therefore, their explanations have always been to raise each other. After the 2005 Kashmir earthquake and 2010 flood in Pakistan, Turkey's aid to Pakistan, the term Pakistani President Memnun Hussein: ““Turkey, TICA and Red Crescent through the 2005 earthquake and the 2010 floods in a very shabby it falls to our people, delivering huge benefits conquered their hearts. Thanks to the Turkish Red Crescent and TICA, every Pakistani living in Pakistan is commemorating the help of the Turkish people in difficult times.” has said (Pakistani President: “Turkey was always with us”, 2015).

Term of the state minister Egemen Bagis, then the resulting flood disaster in Pakistan 192-member UN General Assembly held in his speech at the top level meeting on aid to Pakistan Turkey's brotherly country, the prime minister of the period, giving information and assistance to Pakistan, Erdogan He read: “Pakistan is experiencing the most devastating natural disaster in its history. On behalf of my country and my government, I would like to

express my deepest sorrow for the flood that ruined the lives of millions of Pakistanis. Turkey and the Turkish people, and Pakistan will continue to act in solidarity and to heal the wounds of the people of Pakistan will do its utmost best” (Albayrak, August 20, 2010).

These aids have always been answered by the public. In the flood disaster in 2010, has organized an aid campaign in Turkey, artists have organized programs for Pakistan, a lot of volunteers who participated in relief activities in Pakistan. These aids continue not only in 2010 but also today. Aid and donations are transmitted to the Pakistani people through various institutions. The Pakistani people that help is coming from Turkey to accept gifts from their brother was always with complacency. The people of Pakistan to Turkey in recent years, the need for the aid must follow the policies it Turkey were closer due. Whatever the political views of the people of Pakistan have been the policy of Turkey in each of his next of Turkey. In particular, the president Recep Tayyip Erdogan to increase the country's level of prosperity with its policies, they said the international arena, in more senses of Turkey's voice in Turkey so that the more developed and stronger, they mentioned that they found themselves in a more aid (Baitussalam Welfare Trust & The Ngo World Foundation, interview, 2018).

3.3.2. Pakistan’s Negative Perspective on Turkey’s Aid

With historical brotherhood ties Turkey and Pakistan, strive to act together on every platform. This unity was adopted by the people more and more, and always acted together. The people of Pakistan did not give a negative perspective to the aid provided. Therefore the people of Pakistan have always thanked Turkey's assistance. Although it is difficult to mention negative opinion, only reasons such as the amount of the aid being given are higher or the regions being assisted are different (Baitussalam Welfare Trust & The Ngo World Foundation, interview, 2018).

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSIONS

Foreign aid that became a foreign policy tool after the Second World War was brought to life primarily with the efforts of US capital. The overproduction of US capital encouraged and supported the US government in foreign aid in order to dispose of its products to Europe whose post-war purchasing power was decreased. The issue of foreign aid, which first began with the Marshall Plan and was accepted as first aid, is now multidimensional in the context of foreign policy in the international arena. Nowadays, foreign aid is not only a tool used by the states in foreign policy, but it is also a symbol that people can be in a decisive issue in foreign policy. Sometimes foreign aid can be directed by president of state, this can bring the president of state in front of the country. Probably, in the future, foreign aid will continue to be one of the issues that are constantly debated as an element of foreign policy in the international arena. In the Cold War period, the states that were parties to the bipolar world also assisted in other states in order to gain strategic advantage. During this period, developed countries used foreign aid in order to meet their short and long term expectations in national or international policy. With the end of the Cold War and the change in the bipolar world, the conditions of the developing countries economically improved and made them able to provide foreign aid. The countries supplying foreign aid have intended to gain political and economic interest in foreign policy. Moreover, in domestic politics, it was mostly about motivating its community and keeping its power.

The Republic of Turkey has long been a recipient country. It didn't actively participate in the Second World War, but the political and economic effects of the war had been substantial and a large part of the budget was spent to keep the army ready. Turkish earlier orientation towards the US was visible through American goods arrived in Turkey by Lending and Renting system through the UK. Military aid, which began with the Truman Doctrine,

continued economically with the Marshall Plan. Turkey also tried to be a part of the economic integration established in European countries. Turkey, as part of the Western bloc, had received assistance from many states, including the United States. Foreign aid was one of the essential milestones of Turkey's relationship with the western world. The issue of foreign aid has been one of the determining factors in Turkish's foreign policy as an important policy tool not only in relations with Western states but also with other international organisations, especially NATO and the European Union.

Beginning with the 2000s, Turkey was recognised as a help-supplier (donor) country. In recent years, it has become a country that has made itself increasingly known about foreign aid. Turkey has become a country which has made foreign aid to 170 different countries according to the data of 2016. Foreign aid continues to be one of the essential instruments of foreign policy today. Turkey seems aware of its importance and increased foreign aid to increase its weight. Turkey, with its foreign policy towards increasing its influence in the the Caucasus and Central Asia began to make foreign aid to these regions and thus, has had the opportunity to strengthen its relations with a wide geographical area in Eurasia, which has historical, cultural and linguistic ties. The Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) was established to meet this need to a large extent. This trend has recently been followed by a rapid transformation resulting in the development partnership covering a much wider geography, including countries in the Middle East, Africa and Asia. TIKA does not limit its activities with 59 offices it has opened, reaching more than 170 countries worldwide. Since 1992, TIKA has carried out nearly 25,000 projects / activities. Looking at the recent years, it is seen that the project / activity approaching 2.000 annually has been carried out.

Turkey aims at helping to improve the human physical need through TIKA in both social and economic infrastructure of the receiving country . At the same time, it continues its activities in many different areas such as the restoration of architectural works of cultural heritage and emergency / humanitarian aid, thus ensuring its recognition and permanence in the receiving country. Turkey's activities in the field of development cooperation, is an indicator of commitment to poverty eradication and sustainable development, which aims to contribute to global efforts for a better future. For example; reconstruction, provision of basic services, the creation of a new order based on respect for fundamental freedoms and the re-establishment of public order have been Turkey's priority in Afghanistan that was devastated because of the

war. Development aid provided by Turkey to Afghanistan during 2005-2017 reached 1.07 billion dollars.

One of the goals of Turkish foreign policy in recent years has been to further expand the area of action and to be a pre-emptive foreign policy behaviour in other global issues. Turkey, in line with this objective, has initiated development cooperation relations with African countries. In this context, Turkey has been recognized as "observer" in the African Union in 2002. Turkey has declared "Year of Africa" in 2005. Turkey hosted "Turkey-Africa Cooperation Summit" in August 2008 and has declared the African Union and Turkey as a "strategic partner" in the same year. While aid to Africa was 11.76 million dollars in 2005, this figure increased to 153.37 million dollars in 2017. These figures show that Turkey's commitment to active development partner on the continent.

Turkish foreign aid activities include international organisations, official institutions and NGOs. Recently, a team should be organised and systematised in the division of labour to help expand the volume of Turkey's cooperation with these organisations. On the other hand; the lack of institutionalisation of NGOs and assistance, even if they are experienced in aid, the inability to assist according to a planned program, and the emphasis on emergency assistance given for short periods are factors that make it difficult for NGOs to survive permanently. The public understanding of "help should be done secretly" effects institutionalisation of NGOs. People usually choose the way to help without informing the person in need of help. Thus, although the need of the person who needs help is solved for a short time, a definite solution is not produced.

Another priority is to improve Turkey's cooperation with leading international organizations to highlight the growing role of global cooperation. In this context, Turkey provide voluntary contributions to multilateral organizations such as OECD, UNDP, UNIDO and FAO. Turkey devotes the largest share contribute of international organizations to the UN specialized agencies and a fund. The total of contributions made to international organizations amounted to 170.5 million dollars in 2017.

Turkey intensifies their assistance to the social and economic infrastructure projects, to allocate more resources to the education and health sectors. The majority of development cooperation projects focused on the development of social infrastructures. The main reason

for this is that Turkey's demand-driven aid policies. Turkish people have a strong tradition in humanitarian aid, stemming from its history and culture. In this context, Turkey is seen to help as a humanitarian mission to natural disasters, war, poverty and to the countries remaining in a difficult situation due to the presence of social conflict. Based on this idea; regardless of the race, religion, language, gender difference, or geography,, Turkey also contributes to international efforts in this direction.

In fact, a general problem appears in Pakistan. In some cases, there is no distribution of duties in different institutions, so the same kind of assistance can be provided depending on the need. Institutions responsible for humanitarian aid can provide development aid or institutions responsible for development. With a lack of coordination, the reflex of helping needs is also effective in this.

Many of our non-governmental organizations, especially the Turkish Red Crescent, are very active in the field of humanitarian aid. On the other hand, Turkey is not only in bilateral humanitarian assistance, also strives to do so through international organizations such as the UN Humanitarian Coordination Office (OCHA) and the World Food Program (WFP). Thus, our humanitarian aid has also been brought to an international dimension and our cooperation with international organizations operating has been increased in this field. In this respect, Turkey has been accepted as members the UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Donor Support Group (ODSG) on July 1, 2014. According to the Global Humanitarian Assistance Report; Turkey made 8.4 billion US dollars of humanitarian aid in 2018, it remained the largest donor country in the world. Turkey is also the same year, separated for 0.79% of national income humanitarian aid "the world's most generous country" has continued to be. These data were 8.1 billion dollars and 0.85%, respectively in 2017.

Turkey, in the light of experience in the field of international humanitarian aid, for which the bottleneck in the global humanitarian system to overcome and build a more fair and effective system serves to support the UN-led operation.

Turkish foreign aid was often provided with extra efforts and difficulties. After the natural disaster in Pakistan, Indonesia and Somalia, it was experienced a mobilisation of help in Turkey; In line with the efforts of public institutions, aid was collected through all mosques and media. It is understood that economic recovery is not targeted in Turkish foreign aid. It is obvious that versatile prestige in international aid activities is a positive perception for the public.

There have seen this sense of sympathy and trust in Turkey's aid given to Pakistan. Turkish and Pakistani people always see each other as brothers with ties from history. Therefore Turkey's help always accepted as a gift from his brother to help each other and every time they pray to Turkey's best. As one of the people who participated in humanitarian aid for 1 year in Pakistan, according to the interviews with Pakistanis and responses from Pakistani institutions; Turkey always need to be found in Pakistan, is thought to be there with the feeling of helping their siblings, far from having an interest. Whereas in recent years, Turkey has increased its exports to Pakistan. The export figures, which were 163,18 million dollars in 2009, reached 550,1 million dollars in 2019 and increased in 10 years. The trading volume of 782.40 million dollars, while in 2009, in favor of Turkey in 2019 was 865.4 million dollars. In this context, Turkey and Pakistan "brotherhood" besides the bond, the strengthening of economic ties is of great importance. It seems that Pakistani and Turkish investors have a wide range of commercial areas to turn the potential in bilateral relations into opportunities.

In recent years, Turkey has increased its defense exports to Pakistan and at one time the in Turkey's history has made largest defense exports to Pakistan. Turkey, which make 12% of arms exports to Pakistan. Turkey's defense industry exports to Pakistan, began to increase their foreign aid was seen that after 2010. In addition the Supreme Court of Pakistan banned all the activities of the terrorist organization in the country by ruling that the FETO affiliated groups declared as terrorist organizations would constitute a contradiction to the Pakistan Constitution. Thus, Pakistan was declared a terrorist organization by Turkey of the structure adopted by the terrorist organization has been shown to give support to Turkey. Foreign aid to Pakistan provide a positive contribution to relations between Pakistan and Turkey and has been understood progress further these relationships.

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Pakistan Coordinator, TIKA, 2017

Secretary General, Pakistan Red Crescent, 2017

Foreign Relations Officer, Baitussalam Welfare Trust, 2018

General Manager, The Ngo World Foundation, 2018

Pakistan Manager, Yardımeli International Humanitarian Aid Association, 2018

Institutions interviewed in Turkey

Person responsible for foreign affairs, Disaster And Emergency Management (AFAD), 2018

Person responsible for foreign affairs, Religious Foundation of Turkey (TDV), 2018

South Asian Desk Manager, Humanitarian Relief Foundation (İHH), 2018

APPENDICE

Donor Government Organizations	Donor NGOs	Donor International Institutions
• Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) • Disaster and Emergency Management (AFAD) • Yunus Emre Institute (YEE) • Housing Development Administration (TOKI) • Municipalities • Universities • Yurt-Kur • TRT • General Staff • Treasury Undersecretary • Turkish Armed Forces (TSK) • General Directorate of Security • Syrian Guest Coordination Ministries: • Ministry of Development • Ministry of Commerce • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry • Ministry of Interior • Ministry of Justice • Culture and Tourism Ministry • Environment and Urban Ministry	• The Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) • Doctors Worldwide (YYD) • Humanitarian Relief Foundation (IHH) • Turkish World Research Foundation • Yardımelî International Humanitarian Aid Association • Religious Foundation of Turkey • Friendly Hand Solidarity and Solidarity Association • Association for Education and Assistance and Solidarity for the Disabled and Needy • Turkmeneli Cooperation and Culture Foundation • Turkish World Research Foundation	• Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) • Council of Europe (COE) • United Nations (UN) • North Atlantic Organization (NATO) • World Bank (WB) • United Nations Development Program (UNDP) • The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC). • 8 Developing Countries (D-8) • Organization for Economic Cooperation (ECO) • Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) • Group of Twenty G- 20 • Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Source: (Gizem SARAY, Foreign Aid: The Case of Turkey)