



TÜRKİYE'S FRIENDLY HAND

Humanitarian **Diplomacy**





Türkiye's Friendly Hand: **Humanitarian Diplomacy**



Türkiye's Friendly Hand: **Humanitarian Diplomacy**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS ■

Introduction	
President of the Republic Of Türkiye	
Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	07
Preface	
Prof. Fahrettin Altun	09
Introduction	11
1. Foreign Aid And Soft Power	15
2. Soft Power And Nation Branding	21
3. The Relationship Between Nation Branding And Foreign Aid	25
A. What is the Concept of Foreign Aid?	29
B. Historical Development and Institutionalisation of the Foreign Aid Concept	33
C. Why is foreign aid allocated?	39
D. Types of Foreign Aid	48
E. What is Humanitarian Diplomacy as a Type of Foreign Aid?	51
F. Türkiye and Humanitarian Diplomacy	52
4. Historical Development of Foreign Aid	
Provided by the Republic of Türkiye	61
5. Foreign Aids in Turkish Foreign Policy: Humanitarian Diplomacy	65
A. Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)	68
B. Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)	76
C. Turkish Red Crescent	79
D. Presidency of Religious Affairs and Türkiye Diyanet Foundation	80
6. Türkiye's Humanitarian Diplomacy in the COVID-19 Pandemic	85
A. Support Activities Conducted During the Pandemic	99
B. International Cooperation Efforts	101
1. Activities of TIKA During the Pandemic Period (2020-2021)	103
2. Activities of AFAD in the Pandemic Period (2020-2021)	143
3. Turkish Red Crescent's Activities during Pandemic (2020-2021)	152
4. Presidency of Religious Affairs' Activities during Pandemic	153
Conclusion	165



INTRODUCTION

Throughout the world, conflicts, wars, injustices, inequality, terrorism, epidemics, climate change, migration, and racism cause severe humanitarian crises. Unfortunately, governments are unable to demonstrate the necessary solidarity in the face of these challenges that impact the entire human race and that no single nation can solve on its own. Similarly, international institutions are incapable of demonstrating the necessary will and acting to find a solution.

This situation necessitated our nation to assume greater responsibility in the face of global developments as well as those occurring within its immediate geographic region. Türkiye is actively engaged in a vast array of issues, ranging from the fight against terrorism to peace

diplomacy, global system reform to development aid. Humanitarian diplomacy is a significant component of these efforts, which we continue in pursuit of a fairer world.

We, as Türkiye, provide unrivaled assistance to our brothers and sisters who fled the Syrian civil war and terrorist attacks and took refuge in our country. Türkiye, which currently hosts the greatest number of refugees in the world, ranks first in the world in terms of humanitarian aid per national income.

Today, Türkiye seeks to extend a hand of friendship to all corners of the globe, regardless of religion, language, skin tone, or geographic region. Our voluntary organisations, foundations, associations, and government institutions, which are the embodiment of our nation's generosity, come to the aid of the persecuted, the victimized, and the impoverished. Providing medical supplies to 161 countries and 12 international organizations during the pandemic, when wealthy nations were entirely shut down, the Turkish government once again shown the significance it places on sharing and solidarity.

I believe that the book "Türkiye's Friendly Hand: Humanitarian Diplomacy" prepared by our Presidency's Directorate of Communications will be a work that emphasises the vastness of the compassion of our nation and the example that our country sets for the world in this field. I congratulate those who contributed to the preparation of the book and may Allah reward our aid workers who work devotedly all over the world.



PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
RECEP TAYYİP ERDOĞAN



P R E F A C E

Türkiye has stood out as a stabilising and respectable country in its region and around the world, particularly in the last 20 years under the leadership of our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. Our country, which has been consolidating its strength in all aspects, from national security to the economy, makes highly valuable humanitarian and diplomatic efforts and contributions for peace and tranquillity in all parts of the world that are plagued by war and suffering, from Syria to Ukraine.

Humanitarian diplomacy efforts, which are a complementing component of our country's foreign policy initiatives, span from humanitarian aid to development assistance. Türkiye's humanitarian diplomacy has also become a brand due to its genuine efforts all over the world with no hidden motivations. The Turkish approach of humanitarian diplomacy serves as a model for the rest of the world in practically every area, from the refugee crisis to the fight against a global pandemic.

As a result of the humanitarian aid activities we have conducted with all relevant public and non-governmental organisations, especially TİKA, AFAD, Turkish Red Crescent, and the Presidency of Religious Affairs, Türkiye has attained the position of the most generous country in the world, which is a source of pride for our country and our people. We believe that the book "Türkiye's Friendly Hand: Humanitarian Diplomacy", prepared by the Presidency's Directorate of Communications, will raise public awareness on Türkiye's humanitarian and diplomatic efforts. At this point, I would like to take the opportunity to express my gratitude to Assoc. Prof. Erman Akıllı for the invaluable contributions that he made to this publication.



Introduction

Humanitarian diplomacy is a concept based on foreign aid that functions as a structure that prioritises humanitarian aid over developmental and monetary aspects of foreign aid. The fact that foreign aid, on which Humanitarian Diplomacy is founded, gained a place as a concept in the discipline of International Relations coincides with the end of World War II, i.e. the reconstruction of continental Europe, which was divided into two following the war. Furthermore, with the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the transformation of the bipolar international system into a unipolar one in the early 1990s, this concept surely earned a decisive position in countries' foreign policies. Indeed, states have begun restructuring their political and economic infrastructures in the new world order formed after the Cold War. On the other hand, the countries in the former Soviet basin that gained their independence received some assistance from other states in order to navigate their reform process successfully. Since then, foreign aid has grown in importance in countries' foreign policy, and it now encompasses a broad range of actions, including humanitarian aid, development



assistance, and education assistance. At this point, states employ foreign aid as a soft power instrument to strengthen their own nation brands in the international system.

As will be discussed further below, donor countries offer aid to countries in need for a variety of reasons and expectations. Türkiye, on the other hand, fulfils its duty in oppressed geographies to be there for those who have no one by identifying itself as a member of the Ummah of the Prophet who said, "One who sleeps on a full stomach while their neighbour is hungry is not one of us." As part of this, Türkiye's Humanitarian Diplomacy exercised in its foreign policy, shaped by the spiritual environment of Islamic civilisation, manifests itself in Türkiye's extended hand of friendship to those in need.

Humanitarian Diplomacy is successfully carried out by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the Turkish Red Crescent, the Presidency of Religious Affairs, the Türkiye Diyanet Foundation, and most notably, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) of the Republic of Türkiye. Humanitarian aid efforts of these institutions enable Türkiye to extend its hand of friendship to every corner of the world, from Afghanistan to Haiti, Chile to Kosovo and contribute to the elevation of the Turkish Foreign Policy from a regional to a global scale.

Under the leadership of our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Türkiye's Humanitarian Diplomacy is successfully carried out in coordination with numerous state institutions, from TIKA to Turkish Red Crescent, AFAD to Türkiye Diyanet Foundation, in line with the motto "The world is bigger than five".



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112

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01

Foreign Aid and Soft Power

The concept of soft power was introduced to the discipline of International Relations by Joseph S. Nye's book "Bound to Lead: The Changing Nature of American Power" in 1990. Nye defines Soft Power as 'the ability to obtain preferred outcomes by attraction rather than coercion or persuasion (e.g. payment),' which he used for the first time in the aforementioned work. While the basis of hard power is persuasion by command through coercion and force, soft power achieves its goal of attraction by agenda-setting and becoming a centre of attraction through shared values and cultural policies. In fact, soft power aims to reach its foreign policy goals through persuasion, dialogue and positive image whereas hard power manifests itself with commanding elements such as coercion, threat and embargo.

In a broader sense, soft power is a notion in which a state achieves its foreign policy objectives only via the influence of attraction on other countries, without any material or moral, indirect or direct interference. Nye emphasises that the attraction of a country's cultural structure, foreign policy principles and international image is the essence of that country's 'Soft Power' potential since the foreign policies pursued by that country will increase or decrease its soft power based on its legitimacy in the eyes of the international public. Likewise, Nye said, "Winning the peace is harder than winning a war and soft power is essential to winning the peace. Yet the way we went to war in Iraq proved to be as costly for our soft power as it was a stunning victory for our hard power."

Nye highlights that being feared is not more vital than being loved. In his famous work *The Prince*, Machiavelli actually advised princes in Italy that it was more important to be feared than to be loved; however, Nye argues that in today's world, it is essential to be loved along with being feared, stating that especially minds which cannot be bend or hearts that cannot be reached by fear can only be won with soft power. According to Nye, power is "the ability to influence the behaviour of others to get the outcomes one wants." Nye describes the use of power as "There are several ways to affect the behaviour of others. You can coerce them with threats; you can induce them with payments, or you can attract and co-opt them to want what you want." The Turkish Language Association defines the concept of power as "the ability to exert physical, ideological, or moral influence or to resist that influence." According to another definition, power is "the capacity to influence others and shape their preferences within the bounds of possibility."

Nye makes a distinction between Hard Power and Soft Power using his renowned carrot and stick metaphor. Hard Power, according to Nye, can be fuelled by inducements ("carrots") or threats ("sticks"). However, Soft Power does not allow for inducements or threats; if other states admire a country's values, level of prosperity and opportunity, that country's wants will become the wants of others. As part of this, it is essential to set the agenda in global politics and attract other countries, rather than relying just on military power or economic sanctions. Nye further stresses in this context that 'influence' and 'soft power' are not the same as influence can also be based on the hard power of threats or payments. Soft power is the ability to attract, which requires acquiescence rather than coercion; in other words, the soft power concept aims to lead to acquiescence rather than coercion in the target country. While Nye describes soft power in behavioural terms as attractive power, he defines it in terms of resources as the assets that produce such attraction.

On the other hand, Nye claims that soft power and hard power are connected. In fact, Nye highlights that these concepts represent two distinct approaches to achieving one's purpose by influencing the conduct of others. The distinction between them lies in the nature of their behaviour as well as the tangibility of their resources. Nye argues that command power (the ability to change what others do) is

based on coercion or inducement, whereas co-optive power (the ability to shape what others want) depends on the attractiveness of one's culture and values or the ability to manipulate the agenda of political choices for one's own purpose.

According to Nye, the origins of the concept of soft power in international politics often derive from the values expressed by an organisation or country in its own culture, the examples set by its practices and policies, and the manner in which it manages its relationships with others. Indeed, Nye, using the "American Dream" as an example, asserts that the USA's power inspires the desires and dreams of people across the globe, owing to Hollywood and that many students from other countries travel to the USA to pursue their education. As this interpretation of Nye suggests, the primary objective of the concept of soft power is to produce a 'dream' that will attract and charm others.

As suggested earlier, while Nye acknowledges a relation between soft power and hard power, he argues that the two are actually divided by sharp lines. Nye also stresses that soft power is not dependent on hard power; that is, the presence of soft power is not reliant on the existence of hard power. In other words, there is no object-shadow relationship between them. Nye provides the following explanation for this situation, "The Vatican has undebatable soft power despite Stalin's mocking question, 'How many divisions does the Pope have?' The Soviet Union once had a good deal of soft power, but it lost much of it after the invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Soviet soft power declined even as its hard economic and military resources continued to grow."

Nye states that utilising soft power aspects is actually more challenging than utilising hard power elements. He accepts that soft power aspects produce outcomes more slowly than hard power aspects. However, Nye emphasises that the effect acquired through soft power is more lasting than the one obtained through hard power.

According to Nye, the soft power of a country rests primarily on three resources: (1) the culture of the country, (2) its political values, and (3) its foreign policy. Nye defines a country's culture as the collection of values and practices that have meaning for society and emphasises-

es that culture has many forms of manifestation. Nye classifies these manifestations as "high culture", which includes literature, art and education that appeal to the elite, and "popular culture", which is based on entertainment. As Nye stated, when a country's culture integrates universal values and its policies are viewed and embraced as legitimate by others, the prospect of achieving the country's objectives arises. Nye stresses that achieving this objective is extremely difficult for countries with constrained and shallow cultures surrounded by narrow-minded ideals. In this context, it would not be incorrect to argue that the Republic of Türkiye, as a result of its Ottoman Empire heritage and profoundly influential imperial culture, possesses significant potential and capability for soft power development.

The popular culture pillar of soft power is comprised of items such as television series, movies, and music produced by a country. Thus, when the Taliban regime fell in Afghanistan in 2001, the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent an aeroplane to Kabul filled with Bollywood movies and music, rather than weapons and food, and distributed these popular cultural items all around the city. On the other hand, Nye emphasises that components of the American Dream such as Coca-Cola and the Big Mac do not contribute to the Islamic world's love of the United States; similarly, North Korean (former) Dictator Kim Jong II's love of pizza and Hollywood did not convince him to suspend his nuclear programs. People don't fall in love with France because of the Eiffel Tower, wine, or cheese, nor do the skyscrapers, samurai, manga, or anime help elevate Japan to a higher global status.

The second source, according to Nye, is "political values". As he points out, in the 1950s and 1960s, America's racial segregation undermined its soft power in Africa, and today, capital punishment and poor gun control laws weaken America's soft power in the EU and Europe. Prior to the government of the Justice and Development (AK) Party, Türkiye's soft power in terms of legislation regulating human rights and freedoms was almost non-existent in the Western world, particularly the EU and Europe. In fact, before the rule of the AK Party, a coup took place on February 28, 1997, profoundly upsetting Türkiye's political life and attempting to violently restrict people's freedom of religion, belief, and lifestyle. Individual freedom, that is, the right to self-determination of religion, belief, and lifestyle, became achieve-

ble in Türkiye only with the AK Party administration, following the February 28 coup. One may argue that this unfavourable impression of Türkiye has steadily diminished as a consequence of the AK Party government's liberal approach and the efforts made in this area in accordance with the EU Acquis process. To present the Republic of Türkiye as an example, Türkiye has become one of the few countries in the international system that has seen an increase in soft power in recent years, owing to most notably its civil constitution as well as its historical, cultural riches, which include natural wonders and historical artefacts, cinema, television, and art.

Nye underlines that government policies have the power to empower or waste a country's soft power potential. Indeed, Nye emphasises that when it comes to the United States, the Vietnam War and the 2003 Iraq War (Second Gulf War) caused severe damage to the country's soft power globally and significantly weakened the worldwide sympathy towards the country. According to Nye, if a country's internal and foreign policies are hypocritical, arrogant, or narrow-minded in comparison to other countries, the country's soft power would suffer immensely. However, unlike hard power, soft power elements are uncontrollable by the government. Indeed, the government has the authority to direct the launch of a missile or to direct a military force to execute a cross-border operation. However, the manner in which that country is regarded as a source of sympathy is determined by the worldviews of the parties to that sympathy. Indeed, our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's "One Minute" reaction has been extremely significant for the Islamic world and oppressed regions. As a result, Türkiye's soft power in the aforementioned areas has advanced significantly.

Unlike Nye, South Korean political scientist Geun Lee takes a methodical approach to soft power strategies, listing them as follows:

- 1. Manipulation or creation of self-images to improve security environments:** Countries whose image has been tainted in global public opinion as a result of specific incidents should pursue more peaceful policies in order to repair their image. Lee uses the architects of World War II, Japan and Germany, as an example in this context.
- 2. Manipulation of others' images to mobilise supports for collective actions:** An example is the USA's attempt to justify its intervention

in the Middle East by labelling some countries as "rogue states" and identifying Iran, Iraq, and North Korea as "Axis of Evil."

3. Network Effect Strategy: This strategy is based on the spread of certain standards, behavioural patterns, and common reference forms. This approach aims to establish an external environment that promotes countries, international organisations, and companies possessing these values. Examples include the globalisation of the English language and the spread of liberal democracy.

4. Accelerating Situational Change: This method is suitable only if the target country is experiencing a crisis. Türkiye's support for democracy and prioritisation of human rights during the Arab Spring is an example of this scenario.

5. Heroes and Celebrities: Internationally renowned artists and/or public figures who, in collaboration with the governments of the country of their nationality, demonstrate behaviours consistent with universal principles, make remarks and offer assistance. Artists serving as Peace Ambassadors and visiting impoverished regions are examples of this strategy.

To summarise, soft power envisions an understanding that fosters acquiescence rather than force, as well as attraction and sympathy rather than command and coercion. A country and/or state earn legitimacy in the eyes of others by its soft power, which includes diplomatic, economic, cultural, and identity resources. What matters in soft power is not coercion but the ability to demonstrate the capacity of converting the other party's will to one's own.

02

Soft Power and Nation Branding

The terms "brand" and "branding" are known as commercial concepts. The term "brand" can refer to at least three distinct concepts in the world of commerce. To begin, it refers to a product's identity (the appearance, packaging, logo, service, and communication of the product, etc.). Secondly, it refers to the product's underlying organisational culture. Thirdly, it refers to the mental conception of the product's intended audience. By developing their own brand values, similar to trademarks, states seek to enhance their favourable image in the eyes of the international public as a result of globalization within the international system.

Simon Anholt, a member of the British Government's Public Diplomacy Board, a leading authority on managing and measuring, and the author of three major global publications, namely the Anholt Ipsos Nation Brands Index, City Brands Index, and State Brands Index, coined the concept of nation branding for the first time in 1996. Nation branding is a multifaceted term that encompasses public diplomacy and national identity, as well as geopolitics, history, level of development, and economy of a country and is fundamentally about image management. The primary objective of nation branding is to foster a favourable perception of the country. In this context, the branding in question can be created by a variety of soft power aspects, ranging from the country's tourism elements to its intangible cultural heritage, from gastronomy to art. Similarly, steps taken in accordance with the country's foreign policy, particularly foreign aid, can contribute

positively to the country's brand power.

It is critical for countries to understand how the global public perceives them and how their achievements and failures are mirrored in the brand value of their own people and products. Globalisation has brought all countries into competition. States are making a concerted effort on a global scale to earn the trust of investors, tourists, and consumers and to attract them to their countries. Nation branding, developing a nation brand, and promoting a positive image of the nation have thus become critical missions. Today, countries utilise brands in a variety of ways to communicate with the rest of the globe. In general, clear and straightforward images, slogans, and marketing strategies are employed. In today's international system, nation branding has become an increasingly prevalent approach. Indeed, many countries, from the United States to Saudi Arabia, from the United Kingdom to Germany, France, and Italy, use nation branding in their foreign policy.

In essence, nation branding aims to export a country's positive image to the international public, thereby boosting the country's international reputation. This allows them to attract foreign investment, establish international political influence, positively impact visitors, accelerate nation-building, attract and maintain the talented, and address environmental or human rights concerns, among other things. Governments and marketing experts devise strategies for nation branding. Those who develop efficient nation branding strategies recognise that every component – whether proper or improper – has an effect on a country's international brand. Numerous countries, including Canada, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, China, South Korea, Singapore, South Africa, New Zealand, Israel, and the majority of Western European countries, have embraced and implemented nation branding. Additionally, some claim that capitalism has transformed the globe into a market. As a result, the concept of a country developing a brand in order to boost its international image has gained traction. As the community that constitutes a nation, citizens are the actors involved in the process of nation branding. Citizens participate in this process indirectly.

When the history of nation branding is scrutinised, it is clear that it evolved for commercial purposes. Indeed, as we enter the twen-

ty-first century, the brand and branding vision has been an issue of foreign policy. While the brand is inherently one of the key agenda items in the marketing sector, this may also be why it entered the international relations agenda at an era of widespread capitalism. The nineteenth-century saw a rapid growth of product branding. Manufacturers showed consumer products from all over the world at the 1851 Great Exhibition in London. Demand for consumer products surged throughout the 1950s and 1960s, resulting in fierce competition among brands. Above all, the advertising industry in the United States has garnered considerable attention. Meanwhile, in 1941, a group of influential firms founded a brand consultancy firm, Landor, in San Francisco, paving the groundwork for contemporary branding practice. The tourism industry, in particular, has long used marketing strategies to attract tourists based on national demands. It is critical at this point to understand which nation desires what, the type of response it anticipates, and how tourism operators respond.

In the late 1980s and 1990s, the United Kingdom saw the rise of nation branding as a term and the conceptualisation of what branding can achieve for people and products within the British academic circles. During this decade, British marketing experts collaborated with policymakers to reassess the United Kingdom's image, thereby accelerating the branding process.

Since 2000, there has been no shortage of institutions striving to promote nation branding and related publications. The recent popularity of nation branding in politics and advertising has actually spawned a slew of new academic research fields. Numerous research and consulting initiatives on "Nation Branding" have been conducted by think tanks and academic institutes in Europe and the United States. The significance of nation branding campaigns is exceptionally high for post-colonial countries. Indeed, Suriname established nation branding strategies in 2015, including the "We Are Suriname" campaign led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in order to garner worldwide attention and encourage foreign investment. Likewise, Barbados's establishment of a virtual embassy in the Metaverse reality in 2022 is another notable example of this circumstance.

Nation branding is also inextricably linked to national identity. Since 2000's, numerous states have engaged in nation branding activities,

and nation branding has become ingrained in the contemporary top policy just as security and hard power. When the concept of nation branding is evaluated in terms of its country of origin, countries such as the United States, Germany, France, Portugal, Estonia, and Poland gain ground in their efforts to eliminate negative images about their national identities. It can be seen, in particular, that former colonialist/imperialist states use nation branding in order to build a positive image by eliminating the negative perceptions of the past. In contrast to the goal of eradicating the aforementioned negative perception in the West, Türkiye's nation branding strategy is to strengthen the awareness of Türkiye in the international arena as a leading country that stands by the oppressed as the most generous country in the world and to extend its hand of friendship to those in need.

03

The Relationship between Nation Branding and Foreign Aid

States, like individuals, encountered times when assistance was required. It is well established that states reached a point where they were unable to provide the most basic necessities at times. On-going wars, states of emergency, and natural calamities throughout the world have rendered states in need of assistance on occasion. Friendly states that provided assistance during these times and did not use the assistance as a means of sanctioning have always been valued. Türkiye, for example, endured a terrible period during the August 17, 1999 İzmit earthquake. Neighbouring friendly countries that supplied housing and tents during that period are still appreciated today, particularly by the region's residents who have recovered from the earthquake. These countries undoubtedly remain fresh in the state's memory. The states that provided foreign aid that day have possessed a nation brand and a favourable image in Türkiye's eyes.

Whether it be humanitarian aid or official development assistance, foreign aid is only valuable if it is accepted as a friendly approach by the recipient country. When official development assistance and humanitarian aid are compared from the standpoint of nation branding, it is possible to assume that humanitarian aid will be more effective due to its status as support delivered in times of need. Official development assistance is a form of support provided to countries that are currently developing but will improve their development status through the incoming assistance. As a result, because both sorts of

aid benefit the recipient country, they are activities that will have an immediate and positive effect in terms of nation branding.

Foreign aid can play an important role in the implementation of foreign policy and the establishment of actual international relations between countries. Indeed, the fact that countries benefiting from Marshall Plan provided by the United States found it easier to join the Western Bloc after WWII, demonstrates that alliance relations between states are easier to establish as a result of foreign aid. While states provide foreign aid, they also consider the receiving country's nation brand, i.e. its image. Even if states associated with terrorism or inconsistencies are in need of foreign aid, not every state will be willing to provide it. At times, there have been cases where the public did not support aid campaigns for humanitarian crises in certain countries to the same amount as the government. At this point, it is possible to assert that the nation brand is what directs individuals.

Foreign aid and nation branding are also an important issue for donor countries. As a matter of fact, the Republic of Türkiye was named the most generous country according to the Global Humanitarian Assistance Report. Türkiye's current situation has undoubtedly elevated it to a more impressive level in the international arena. TİKA's initial years (1992–2002) were dedicated to giving infrastructure and technical assistance to newly independent countries that broke away from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This situation created the perception that Türkiye is a brand for technical development in the countries to which aid is delivered. Türkiye stands out in the international arena in terms of nation branding as the most generous country, fairness, and global power, based not only on the aforementioned geography but also on the humanitarian aid it has supplied throughout the world. Türkiye's branding notions have been important not only in terms of foreign aid, but also in terms of the country's economic, social, legal, and similar images.

Western interest-based development strategies have resulted in significant changes in the way aid is allocated across recipients. Aid has been allocated to locations where the state has an interest. During the Cold War, aid was often used to project the donor's influence in faraway countries. This was performed with a preference for strate-

gically significant countries. Britain's former Secretary of State for International Development Hilary Benn noted that Cold War aid often did not focus on development and was "provided to dictators just because they were on 'our side.'" As can be seen from this, the interest-based use of foreign aid transforms it into a soft power instrument. Following World War II, foreign aid began to evolve into a versatile foreign policy tool. This is demonstrated by the establishment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in 1945. These organisations were formed to provide assistance and economic development incentives in exchange for repayment.

The modern concept of bilateral foreign aid began with US support in the wake of the devastation in Europe after World War II. The United States accomplished this by funding the reconstruction of European states through the Marshall Plan, which went into effect in 1947. Others followed the US example and began to incorporate foreign aid into their own foreign policies. Some theses suggest that as the use of foreign aid as a tool of foreign policy increases, the donor country's interests will be more important than the recipient country's needs. This reinforces the notion that foreign aid has completely deviated from its original purpose and become a tool of foreign policy. Thus, it can be easily said that the concepts of foreign aid and soft power are closely related to each other.

World War II, which began with Germany's annexation of Poland's Danzig region on September 1, 1939, ended in Europe with Nazi Germany's surrender on May 7, 1945, followed by Japan's surrender on September 2, 1945, due to the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. The devastating effects of World War II, which resulted in the deaths of millions of people and the loss, injury, and crippling of millions more, had a significant impact on continental Europe. In Europe, where the war's conflicts were most intense, the war had devastating effects and resulted in significant demographic, political-social, and infrastructure losses for the countries involved. The war caused severe damage not only to the physical structures of European states but also to their economic structures. In the post-war world order, states sought solutions to the war's devastating effects. At this point, countries began to employ foreign aid as a tool of foreign policy in an effort to mitigate the war's devastation. Foreign aid

turned into a dimension of diplomacy between countries, including the “recipient” and the “donor” countries, and thus entered the realm of foreign policy. In this context, foreign aid has become one of the diplomatic instruments that determine the outlook of diplomatic relations between nations since 1945.

As stated, in the post-World War II world order, although it was anticipated that the *realpolitik* argument would not gain traction in the international system, it was observed that the concept of national interest was the primary determining factor of foreign policy during the Cold War. Such a political climate has led to more conflicts of interest among states and thus to the rise of a conflictual environment in the world. While the global increase in the number of people in need of assistance is a cause for concern, the balance of benefits and losses for countries receiving foreign aid remains a topic of discussion.

Foreign aid has evolved into a social construction tool that improves states and international relations in the realm of foreign policy, where soft power and public diplomacy are also utilised as intensive instruments. Foreign aid has become one of the many instruments used by states in their foreign policies, as highlighted in the preceding paragraphs. Among the outlined diplomatic tools, foreign aid is unquestionably essential in a wide range of situations, from dialogue to military action. Foreign aid may differ in terms of the donor countries' purposes, distribution methods and contents. In this context, foreign aid can be distributed in a variety of ways, and its contents can vary. Because foreign aid can have a social, economic, and reorganizational focus. On the other hand, countries may employ a variety of distribution methods for such aids. The OECD summarises its methods for distributing external aid as bilateral or multilateral, concessional or non-concessional, and official or private aid. In the most fundamental distinction, it is possible to summarise foreign aid as humanitarian aid and development aid. In fact, humanitarian aid is provided primarily to meet immediate human needs, whereas development aid is based on a win-win strategy in state relations.

In the early 1990s, the end of the Cold War made Türkiye a neighbour to conflict zones. In the post-Soviet international system, the South Caucasus, the Balkans, and the Middle East have become conflict

zones. The Republic of Türkiye has endeavoured to base its foreign policy on the risks and opportunities presented by the new international order. In regions where communication has been limited for many years, significant foreign policy initiatives have been developed and implemented. In this context, we see the formation of TİKA, the institution that drives Türkiye's foreign aid policy. TİKA, whose initial scope of operations was limited to the newly independent Turkic Republics, made its real breakthrough with the AK Party. Because, on the basis of AK Party governments and under the leadership of our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Türkiye has become a central country of the international system from being a peripheral country. Unquestionably, one of the crucial pillars of this massive transformation is the foreign aid that Türkiye provides with the responsibility of being the helping hand for the downtrodden in oppressed regions.

In the 2018 Global Humanitarian Assistance Report issued by the "Global Humanitarian Assistance - GHA" programme in Britain, Türkiye ranked first with a humanitarian assistance amount of US\$ 8.14 billion. As a consequence of the donations, Türkiye was recognised as the most generous donor country in 2018. Türkiye's position strengthened its positive image on its way to become a leading country in the international arena. In the globalising world order, countries prioritise activities that would improve their own positive image in the international system. Since the legitimacy of foreign policies pursued by countries with a favourable image makes the country strong, mentioned foreign policy initiatives get the support of international community. In this context, the Republic of Türkiye, as the centre country of the international system and the leading country of the Ummah, with its accelerating foreign policy, provides assistance to the entire world via institutions such as TİKA, AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency), Turkish Red Crescent and Presidency of Religious Affairs, regardless of religion, language and race.

A. What is the Concept of Foreign Aid?

The concept of "foreign aid" which refers to states' assistance to other states and nations in the international system, rose to prominence as a concept in the field of International Relations and as a diplomatic instrument in interstate relations after 1945. Although definitions

vary, the concept of foreign aid is defined in essence as the assistance provided particularly by economically developed countries to underdeveloped or developing countries in the international system.

According to one definition, foreign aid is “voluntary transfer of resources from one country to another”. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee defines foreign aid as “the long-term and low-interest loans, with a grant element of at least 25%, provided by donor countries’ state and local governments, or by their executive agencies to another country, non-governmental organizations and international organisations, for the promotion of economic development and welfare in developing countries”. According to another definition, foreign aid is broadly defined as the transfer of capital and technology from developed countries to developing countries.

In terms of interstate relations, the conceptual definition of aid is the mobilisation of a state’s resources for another state or states in need and the contribution to the development of the countries in need.

The concept of foreign aid is defined as “in general, the transfer of capital and technology from developed countries to developing countries”. In this context, and in light of the aforementioned definitions, the concept of foreign aid can be defined as financing and all types of resource transfers provided by states and/or international organisations to underdeveloped or developing countries via official institutions or non-governmental organisations.

Many writers/thinkers have pondered over foreign aid to explain its concept clearly within the discipline of International Relations and establish a definition that is universally acknowledged in the literature. For example, Carol Lancaster defines foreign aid as “voluntary transfer of public resources, from a government to another independent government, to an NGO, or to an international organization (such as the World Bank or the UN Development Program) with at least a 25 per cent grant element” and adds “one goal of which is to better the human condition in the country receiving the aid.”

Hence why, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), affiliated

with the Organisation for Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD), a leading international organisation in foreign aid, introduced the concept of “official development assistance”. Accordingly, two main criteria for aid to be considered official development assistance are emphasized. The first criterion is that foreign aid is provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies. The second criterion is that foreign aid is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective, and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent. Based on this definition, the Development Assistance Committee does not qualify military aid that is not directly related to economic development and welfare as official development assistance. Likewise, non-concessional loans to developing countries are not considered official development assistance, according to the DAC.

In terms of their functions, foreign aid is also referred to as interstate economic aid. Within that perspective, it would not be inaccurate to argue that the said economic aids play a major role on the basis of international politics. Official Development Assistance (ODA) can be an example of this type of aid since it is the most extensively utilised and politically dominant type of aid employed by governments in the international system.

Foreign aid is classified by the Development Assistance Committee in three basic categories: (i) Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to the aid from donor countries to low and middle income countries. This type of aid is provided with a grant element of at least 25 per cent. (ii) Other Official Flows (OOF). The difference of this type of aid from ODA is that it is not provided to promote development or does not include a grant element of at least 25 per cent. (iii) Private Flows (PF) refer to aid provided by private institutions or non-governmental organisations.

It is fair to claim that the OECD’s definition, which considers Foreign Aid from an economic perspective, is narrower. Because today, foreign aid may be provided in a variety of fields from financial to humanitarian assistance. In fact, foreign aid is provided in many areas, from basic needs such as shelter and food to education, life safety,

vocational training and technical infrastructure support. In this respect, determining the scope and use of the concept of foreign aid as a diplomatic tool and foreign policy strategy may vary depending on the country and region where the aid is provided.

Although the concept of foreign aid is approached with different interpretations and implementations depending on the country, it essentially addresses a fairly broad range of fields in terms of its types. Thus, the criteria set in the definition of foreign aid by the OECD and the definitions of foreign aid by countries may differ. So much so that the general framework of the definition in question and the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) definition of foreign aid have differing scopes. While some views claim that foreign aids should only be economic development goals, others argue that foreign aids should be used for technological infrastructure, economic development, and military purposes. However, it should be remembered that foreign aid should be used to satisfy the needs of the recipient country. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, there had been a significant demand for medicines, face masks, and other medical supplies in numerous countries. As a reflection of its humanitarian diplomacy, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of the Republic of Türkiye has provided and continues to provide humanitarian aid, including face masks and medicine, to many countries. As stated above, in western-oriented foreign aid notation, the role of influencing states solely in the economic context is actually emphasized between the lines. However, countries such as Türkiye that place compassion in the world and humanity at the centre of their diplomacy prioritise humanitarian assistance in their foreign aid.

Aside from the conceptual debates, another critical point in the issue of foreign aid is whether the aid has the qualities of aid or not. If countries offer assistance to the destitute for a reason other than to "help," this raises questions about the aid and its appropriateness. Today, however, particularly the aids provided by states with a colonial history to their former colonies differ from the aforementioned considerations.

On the other hand, as a result of the foreign aid activities carried out all over the world by the Republic of Türkiye through TİKA, AFAD,

Red Crescent and the Türkiye Diyanet Foundation, especially in oppressed geographies, underdeveloped and developing countries, it becomes possible to undertake a wide variety of improvements ranging from infrastructure projects to the vaccination of children, from the fight against infectious diseases to undertaking economic reforms, from supporting civil society to meeting the basic food, shelter and health needs of people in areas damaged by natural disasters. Humanitarian diplomacy, which forms the core of the foreign policy of the Republic of Türkiye, flourishes on the ground of these activities and becomes the friendly hand of Türkiye, reaching out to the oppressed and the needy all over the world.

B. Historical Development and Institutionalisation of the Foreign Aid Concept

The existence of a donor state is a pre-requisite for discussing foreign aid in today's international system. Even in the periods when the regular state structure had not yet developed, human societies had undoubtedly aided each other throughout history. However, it would not be wrong to state that the transformation of foreign aid into a foreign policy instrument in the global political system gained impetus in the post-World War II world order, i.e. after 1945.

With the Westphalia order being effective in the international system, some imperialist states in the world have been drawn into the colonial conflict since the 15th century, centred around the nation/states' national interest race. Foreign aid in this period was mainly in the form of military and technical aid provided by states to other friendly states. Since the beginning of the 20th century, foreign aid has become a major agenda item in international relations. Due to the fact that its allies suffered great losses in World War I, the United States, which had loaned substantial amounts of resources to them, converted these loan resources into grants.

The economies of European nations were particularly impacted by the devastation of the Second World War. Indeed, both the winners and the losers of the war sought ways to restructure their economies. On March 12, 1947, the United States launched a 13-billion-dollar Economic Recovery Program at the suggestion of Secretary of State

Marshall and with President Truman's consent in order to both put Europe's devastated economy under American control and limit the expansion of Soviet influence. The aid in question, referred to in the international relations literature as Marshall Plan, was one of the crucial milestones in the reorganization of the post-war European economies.

The development and institutionalisation of state-led foreign aid policies in today's international system have begun post-World War II. During this period, foreign aid organisations were founded, which are still active and well-known across the world. The first step taken in the new era was the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), founded under the umbrella of the United Nations, which replaced the ill-fated League of Nations established after World War I. In the following period, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) organisations were established, which can be described as the three pillars of the economic architecture called the Bretton Woods System exported to the world by the US.

On January 13, 1960, the Development Assistance Group (DAG) was established with the idea of contributing and providing support to underdeveloped and developing countries. In addition, this structuring aims to create the opportunity for cooperation among donor countries and ensure institutional development in foreign aid. The Development Assistance Group was integrated into the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1961 and transformed into the Development Assistance Committee.

Today, when we look at foreign aid in terms of application fields and forms, we can see that it has become more diverse. In fact, the target country's needs are identified first, and assistance is provided in a variety of areas ranging from technical support to corporate training, from monetary assistance to construction assistance. Even though the manner of implementation varies according to the situation and need today, it has been observed that when foreign aid is carried out on the basis of certain rules, such as the foreign aid applied between countries throughout the history described in the preceding lines, a variety of mutual aid activities with a different quality than what is

understood today has been realised. Indeed, it is known that towards the end of the 19th century, the humanitarian relief operations carried out by the US and some wealthy European countries utilising public funds in the face of disasters in distant regions had risen. So much so that, before 1945, foreign aid was carried out under three main categories; humanitarian aid, small-scale aid provided by European countries for the development of their colonies during the civil war years, and technical aid provided by the US to Latin American countries at the beginning of the World War II.

The institutionalisation of the concept of foreign aid and the formation of an international consensus on the necessity of foreign aid to ensure sustainable development on a global scale corresponds with the years of World War II. Then again, as a historical turning point, World War II allowed foreign aid to enter international politics in the form of institutionalised practices. So much so that, following World War II, foreign aid was required to relieve the war's devastating repercussions, secure Western Europe's economic re-consolidation, and re-establish international stability and security.

As a result of World War II, a bipolar world order emerged, and the US and the USSR began an unrelenting struggle to integrate additional countries into their respective poles. To better understand Europe's situation in 1947, at the outset of the Cold War period, although the possibility of communist parties getting into power in Italy and France arose, countries such as East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Romania gradually entered the Soviet Union's sphere of influence. The Soviet Union's (USSR) push on Türkiye to enhance its regional dominance, as well as Yugoslavia's backing for the installation of a communist regime in Greece, exacerbated the US's fears about the rising trend of Soviet influence in Europe. Eventually, on March 12, 1947, the President Truman administration of the US authorised an aid package of US\$400 million, with US\$100 million going to Türkiye and US\$300 million going to Greece. As part of the aid package known as the Truman Doctrine, a key step was taken to re-establish Europe's wealth and security with the US\$13 billion economic recovery programme known as the Marshall Plan. It should be noted that the concept of foreign aid began to assume its position in the international system with these two aid packages. The power struggle be-

tween the US and the USSR essentially influenced foreign aid during this period, since it had been established that “aids are guided by political and strategic considerations.”

As a result of the course of history and the transformation within the international system, it is evident that countries other than the US and the USSR also gravitated towards foreign aid efforts. Although the US exerted enormous pressure on affluent countries in order to reduce its own burden in the allocation of foreign aid, it should be mentioned that European states and Japan had their own foreign aid dynamics. Because (as previous colonialist states), England and France needed to lend support to their colonies that were making strides toward declaring independence in an effort to maintain their influence. From this vantage point, we may conclude that foreign aid was employed out of obligation for former colonialist states to protect their national interests. Japan, on the other hand, concentrated on foreign aid because it was searching for raw materials and new markets, while Germany did the same in order to grow its exports. The sources of incentive for Scandinavian countries to provide foreign aid was moulded by democracy, Christian heritage, and missionary efforts overseas, all of which were acknowledged as common values and norms. As a result, it was seen that in the 1960s, European countries and Japan began to form foreign aid organisations and extended their bilateral aid programmes. For instance, in 1961, France established the Ministry of Cooperation, Germany established the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Japan established the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), and Sweden established the Agency for International Assistance. Similarly, in 1965, the United Kingdom established the Ministry of Overseas Development, which institutionalised expanding overseas aid programmes. The Republic of Türkiye's foreign aid mission is to reach oppressed geographies and those in need through humanitarian diplomacy; it is about lending Türkiye's helping hand to the said geographies regardless of religion, language, or race.

It would be appropriate to call attention to the fact that, during the first period when the concept of Western-oriented foreign aid was established, foreign aid was generally carried out in the form of direct, bilateral transfers between countries. The fact that the concept of

foreign aid has begun to occupy greater space on the agendas of governments has brought with it an increase in international cooperation. Over time, the need for international coordination of foreign aid emerged, and therefore multilateral aid institutions began to form.

Particularly in continental Europe, as a consequence of the devastation caused by World War II, there was a huge need for foreign aid to be planned on an international basis and carried out under a specific programme in order to speed up the development process of war-torn states. Within that process, the establishment of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which would serve as the World Bank's foundation, as well as foreign aid, is regarded as one of the earliest international projects aimed at carrying out development aid in a more planned and coordinated manner. Furthermore, the establishment of the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) in 1948 could be mentioned as the most significant step toward establishing a systematic framework for foreign aid. The OEEC, which may be regarded as the first regional organisation, was launched in order to identify the developmental needs of 16 European countries that met in Paris under the leadership of England and France. Noting the OEEC's contributions to the implementation of the Marshall Plan, which was funded by the US, to remove the traces of World War II from Europe, the OEEC countries signed a convention on December 14, 1960, with the goal of spreading the organisation's success around the world, and laid the groundwork for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and with the convention's entrance into effect on September 30, 1961, the OECD was officially established. It would not be unreasonable to argue that the establishment of the OECD, which is the follow-up of the OEEC, was a cornerstone for professional foreign aid planning and implementation.

Another watershed moment in foreign aid was the resolution adopted at the UN General Assembly in 1970. Within the framework of the aforementioned resolution, which aimed to establish a benchmark for resource transfers to developing countries, OECD member states

COUNTRY	DATE OF ACCESSION
Australia	7 June 1971
Austria	29 June 1961
Belgium	13 September 1961
Canada	10 April 1961
Chile	7 May 2010
Czech Republic	21 December 1995
Denmark	30 May 1961
Estonia	9 December 2010
Finland	28 January 1969
France	7 August 1961
Germany	27 September 1961
Greece	27 September 1961
Hungary	7 May 1996
Iceland	5 June 1961
Ireland	17 August 1961
Israel	7 September 2010
Italy	29 March 1962
Japan	28 April 1964
Korea	12 December 1996
Latvia	1 July 2016
Luxembourg	7 December 1961
Mexico	18 May 1994
Netherlands	13 November 1961
New Zealand	29 May 1973
Norway	4 July 1961
Poland	22 November 1996
Portugal	4 August 1961
Slovakia	14 December 2000
Slovenia	21 July 2010
Spain	3 August 1961
Sweden	28 September 1961
Switzerland	28 September 1961
Türkiye	2 August 1961
United Kingdom	2 May 1961
United States	12 April 1961

Table 1. List of OECD Member Countries*

*<http://www.oecd.org/about/membersandpartners/list-oecd-member-countries.htm>

that were deemed donors agreed and committed to allocating 0.7 per cent of their GDP as official development aid.

Today, the OECD, with its current 35 members, is the most significant multilateral organisation operating within the framework of its mission to “create policies that will improve the social and economic status of people around the world.”

C. Why is foreign aid allocated?

As mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, states may be motivated to deliver foreign aid for a number of reasons. While some states want their foreign policy objectives to be realised, others send foreign aid to keep their former colonies from leaving their political sphere of influence. Few countries, such as the Republic of Türkiye, offer help to countries in need without any ulterior motive; it provides aid to deliver support to people in need; and it assists disadvantaged states in standing on their own. At this stage, it should be emphasised that humanitarian diplomacy is at the heart of the Republic of Türkiye’s foreign aid policy. In fact, while the COVID-19 pandemic swept the whole world, leaving several countries, particularly Italy, destitute, what was printed on assistance packages provided from Türkiye reflects the intellectual and spiritual aspects of the Republic of Türkiye’s foreign aid policy. On the aid packages, the following saying of Rumi is imprinted: “There is hope after despair and many suns after darkness.” In this respect, the Republic of Türkiye, in addition to all other states, offers necessary assistance by extending a friendly hand to people in need through foreign aid.

When we consider the Western-centric approach to foreign aid, we see that states engage in these activities for a variety of motives and circumstances. It is critical to investigate the groundwork established by the aforementioned motives and circumstances. According to one perspective, states are driven to provide aid for three reasons: (i) The first motive is connected to International Relations’ *raison d’état*. According to this point of view, foreign aid refers to practices that began during the colonial period and evolved through time in response

to the circumstances, but the colonial objectives remain at the heart of the approach. (ii) The second motive is related to the globalising world order. The growing elimination of borders in the globalizing world order has drawn attention to the income disparity between states. In this setting, issues such as regional wealth disparities, development levels, and social structure instability that result from these conditions, as well as the threat of terrorism, illegal migration, and epidemics, have been increasingly prominent on the agendas of countries. (iii) The third motive is economic. The primary issue here is whether poor countries can develop with aid. Some claim that the development of economies that have relied on foreign aid is more difficult with their own internal dynamics, based on some of the criticisms levelled at foreign aid. While some countries have developed as a result of foreign aid, others have not developed, have not built their own dynamics, and have unavoidably fallen into the “poverty trap.”

Another approach explains foreign aid as a representation of a country's foreign policy objectives by linking it to a secondary goal. This approach holds that countries' use of foreign aid as a tool in their foreign policies is based on their own socioeconomic, political, moral, and humanitarian criteria. Another perspective holds that the goal of foreign aid, particularly development aid, is to eliminate the income disparity between governments and to bridge the development gap between regions of the world, as indicated in the preceding lines. This viewpoint underpins the intention to guarantee communal security through balancing development levels.

Foreign aid is important for donor countries in terms of exporting a positive image because it is an efficient instrument as a nation branding element. According to this perspective, foreign aid serves a diverse spectrum of military, political, financial, commercial, and psychological interests, frequently at the same time.

Looking at the Western-centred foreign aid rhetoric, although humanitarian considerations to reduce global income inequality as well as conscientious motives requiring aid to people in distress or development in poor countries, appear to be at the heart of developed countries' foreign aid to poor or underdeveloped countries, the whole truth is not limited to these reasons. Foreign policy and political rela-

tions, in fact, are the most critical determinants affecting aid flows of western-oriented donor countries. In this context, thanks to foreign aid, which plays a significant role in establishing cooperation and long-term relationships between states, cooperation between countries strengthens, sympathy for the helping country grows, prejudices are eliminated, the donor country's policies are more closely followed, and even positive discrimination is observed to approve these policies. Foreign aid, on the other hand, which provides the foundation for the development of the ability to act together on both an individual and institutional basis, as well as the strengthening of coexistence notion, also plays an essential part in upholding shared values and keeping communication channels open with kin and relative communities.

Because the donor nations' financial and material assistance is essentially a compensation for a shortcoming in the receiving country, the recipient countries naturally focus more on the donor states' superior traits, which adds to the donor state being a centre of attraction. In the same vein, despite their limited resources and technologies in comparison to the superpowers, developing countries, in particular, participating in foreign aid activities, as well as taking immediate action in the face of regional conflicts and humanitarian crises, paves the way for these countries to be classified as regional and global actors. In this setting, India and China's increased contributions to UN peacekeeping operations, Brazil's beginning to play a more active role in state-building in its region, especially in Haiti, and China's contribution to climate change and global pandemics are all noteworthy, as well as Türkiye's making itself heard and taking an aid-distributing stance, particularly in the face of humanitarian crises in Africa.

When it comes to the reasons why developed countries send aid, it is believed that there are three main motives: (i) strategic socio-political motives, (ii) commercial motives, and (iii) humanitarian and moral motives. The first motive, namely, the strategic socio-political motives of the sending states, has been discussed in the literature as the possibility of gaining the loyalty of the receiving state's leaders by staying in touch, imposing or deepening a development model, consolidating that country's economic, political, or military position, establishing a barrier to today's major problems such as migration

and terrorism, and setting the economic and political agenda in international institutions. So much so that, thanks to the aforementioned motives, it is argued that the state providing help might also gain political support from people in its own country by making a favourable impression on voters with ethnic ties to the receiving country.

Another aspect is that, donor countries acting with commercial motives might gain access to new markets, feed the interests of a line of business in the country, and gain new trade and investment opportunities by granting access to raw resources and inexpensive labour through foreign aid.

Finally, it is stated that a state that offers foreign aid for humanitarian and moral reasons might compensate for the harm by expressing sympathy to victims of war, turmoil, or natural disasters. By doing so the state demonstrates that it has a high moral position and may project a positive image both in its own country and in the recipient country, as well as garner the sympathy of a certain group by expressing solidarity with them in its own country.

It can be seen that foreign aid provides many benefits not only for the recipient countries but also for the donor countries. It should be emphasised that a state providing foreign aid can act for any the motives mentioned above or for all of them at the same time. Because according to the Western-oriented foreign aid concept, it serves a diverse spectrum of military, political, financial, commercial, and psychological interests, frequently at the same time.

Foreign aid recipients may also require assistance to carry out their development plans, repay foreign debt, maintain internal stability, modernise their armed forces, or ensure national security. It is observed that recipient countries are able to accomplish certain goals, particularly those related to development, thanks to the foreign aid they receive. For example, recipient countries can stimulate economic development by improving the infrastructure and manufacturing sectors, can strengthen their educational, health, environmental, and political systems, can meet their basic needs, mainly through humanitarian assistance, and stabilise their economies following economic crises.

As a result, foreign aid has the potential to benefit both the donor and recipient countries in a wide variety of ways. It is critical for the achievement of sustainable development that this potential is appropriately evaluated and managed and that aid is used effectively, especially in the recipient countries.

The preceding lines highlighted the complexity of conceptualising foreign aid. Another factor complicating the concept of foreign aid is the debate over its effectiveness.

It is evident that in order for foreign aid to truly benefit underdeveloped or developing countries, a comprehensive evaluation of the countries to be assisted by donor countries is essential, as is the preparation of feasibility reports for these countries. It is critical to assess the true needs of the country to be aided and to send aid to the recipient as quickly as possible in order to maximize the benefit of the aid. Moreover, including local elements of the recipient country in the foreign aid planning phase, particularly in non-governmental organisation-led foreign aid activities, increases the effectiveness of aids. On the other hand, donor countries must cooperate and share information. Especially when aid is provided directly between two countries rather than through an international organisation, the knowledge and experience that a donor country, which has gained from prior aid initiatives in a particular country and has field experience, will significantly contribute to the success of foreign aid in a shorter period of time.





It is well-known that aid organisations have implemented a series of reforms in an attempt to dispel doubts about the effectiveness of foreign aid and the future of development assistance. Among these reforms, it should be noted that the result-oriented management approach, selectivity, and aid programs to be created on the basis of sector and strategy documents to combat poverty draw the most attention.

As a result of the fact that the effectiveness of foreign aid has been the subject of increased debate in recent years, meetings have been held at specific periods to provide solutions. As a matter of fact, with the support of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the first of these meetings was held in Rome in 2003, under the name of the High Level Forum (HLF) on Aid Effectiveness. The following meetings were held in 2005 in Paris, 2008 in Accra, and 2011 in Busan. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, adopted following the 2005 High Level Forum in Paris, appears as “an action-oriented road map aimed at improving

the quality of foreign aid and its impact on development.” The Declaration emphasises five basic principles for the effectiveness of aid: Ownership, Alignment, Harmonization, Results-based Management and Mutual Accountability.

The principle of ownership implies that the recipient country will develop its own strategies for reducing poverty, strengthening its institutions and fighting against corruption. The recipient country is expected to spread its own development strategy with the assistance of the country’s civil society and private sector; it is emphasised that “the recipient country should sit in the driver’s seat.”

The principle of alignment requires donor countries to align their foreign aid with the recipient country’s development strategy and to promote the use of local systems in this process. This principle, which complements the principle of ownership, requires strengthening the recipient country’s institutional capacity and acting in accordance with the country’s national development strategy through the use of the country’s supply system.

The principle of harmonisation entails coordination among donor countries, simplification of legal procedures, and information sharing in order to avoid the repeating of aids by different donor countries.

On the other hand, the principle of results-based management implies that both developing recipient countries and donor countries should operate in a results-based manner and that the effectiveness of aid should be measured. This principle is critical because the results of the analysis assist decision-makers in developing new policies.

Finally, by the principle of mutual accountability, it is meant that both the donor and recipient countries are mutually accountable for the efficiency and effectiveness of aid, as well as the ability to answer the question of how resources are used transparently.

The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), which was adopted in 2008 at the High Level Forum in Accra, Ghana’s capital, to strengthen and deepen the implementation of Paris Declaration, is also worth mentioning because it focuses on capacity building and proposes better levels of ownership, partnership, and achieving results. Within the

framework of the Accra Agenda for Action, it was agreed that donor countries will provide prospective information about their planned aid to partner countries for periods ranging from three to five years, that partner country systems will be used as the first choice in the delivery of aid rather than donor systems, that donor countries will not impose conditions on how and when recipient countries will spend the aid provided to them, and that the restrictions on developing countries' ability to obtain the goods and services they require from the suppliers of their choice would be eased.

To summarize, the concerns raised about the effectiveness of foreign aid required the careful planning and implementation of foreign aid. As a result of this requirement, efforts have been made to establish a principal framework that will guide both donor countries and international organizations in their foreign aid activities.

Many countries around the world are involved in the foreign aid process. Although foreign aid is given for a variety of reasons, the main one being a desire to improve human welfare, it can be said that the main motivation for aid allocations or aid restrictions is compliance with the donor country's foreign policy objectives. Donor countries' strategic and commercial interests are still being debated as the driving force behind many aid programs. Given that the Western-oriented international system's anarchic structure is designed as a process based on maximizing countries' national interests, foreign aid becomes a political tool for many states rather than an idealist effort. If we stick with the same point of view, foreign policy in the Western-oriented international system can be summarized as a country's behaviour toward other states in the international arena as a result of the need to achieve its goals. States have several options for moving forward with their policy plans. Foreign aid, diplomacy, cooperation and association agreements, trade, economic sanctions, and military force are among the options available.

As stated in the preceding lines, since the Westphalian order established the parameters of sovereign nation-states as the primary actors in international relations, security studies have become multidimensional and more systematic, and the understanding of security has evolved. However, as international relations theories evolved in

the 20th century, the existence of non-state actors and sub-policy issues were gradually accepted.

Over the last half-century, international aid has increased. At the end of World War II, there were numerous developments in international relations, such as the reconstruction of Europe. The establishment of major international organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) signalled the beginning of an era of increasing multilateralism. In the 1950s, aid was mostly related to technical assistance, but it was also given to “fill trade and investment gaps.” Then, ten years later, help was given to meet “basic human needs.” During the debt crisis of the 1980s, aid was provided in the form of assisting in structural adjustment or debt relief, and the need for aid decreased during these years. “Humanitarian aid combined with support for the rehabilitation of countries after civil wars” was seen in the 1990s. In the early twenty-first century, aid is now given to support human development, to contribute to the prevention of violent conflicts, as well as to “promote democratic governance.” In other words, aid appears to be tending towards instrumentalisation in terms of foreign policy.

The Guardian daily indicates the following in its news story regarding the foreign aid: “Foreign aid has become an indispensable tool of US foreign policy over the years. US leaders and policymakers view foreign aid as an essential tool of US foreign policy, increasingly associated with national security policy. For instance, foreign aid is given to Pakistan as a reward for certain behaviours or as an incentive to change behaviour as a foreign policy tool.”

Foreign aid, as stated in the preceding lines, is used in the same way that the carrot and stick metaphor is used in Western-oriented international relations. Ending aid can be used as a stick to intervene in the domestic and foreign policies of countries in need. Political leaders in the donor country make decisions on how, where, and when foreign aid is allocated. Some argue that foreign aid is primarily used to strengthen alliances or keep allied regimes in power. It is also used to keep friendly relations with foreign governments going. Aside from the different types of foreign aid and the methods used to deliver it, another important topic of discussion is the motivations that under-

pin aid policy. Certain motivations that guide donor countries' foreign aid policy can be discussed. In other words, the critical question to be asked here is what motivates the donor countries' policies. Clearly, the main axis in the discussions on the subject is whether foreign aid is shaped according to the needs of recipient countries or the political expectations of donor countries. Apart from the humanitarian dimension of foreign aid, as will be discussed in detail under the following headings, it is sometimes seen that the factors that prioritize the maximization of national interest and power in Western-oriented foreign aid activities are the determining factors.

D. Types of Foreign Aid

In the world order that emerged after 1945, foreign aid began to be employed as a diplomacy tool in US-European relations, particularly on the basis of US Marshall Plan, and became widespread in international politics in the following years. In response to the increasing use of foreign aid in international politics, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee divided foreign aid into three primary categories: (i) Official Development Assistance: Aid in this category is the assistance given to poor and developing countries. (ii) Official Assistance: Aids in this category are those given to countries in a better economic position than those mentioned in the previous category (to countries with a per capita income of more than \$9000), and particularly to former USSR member-states. (iii) The third category of aid is aid given to non-state actors, i.e. non-profit structures such as non-governmental organisations.

According to the criteria adopted by the Development Assistance Committee, the resources allocated for development can be considered in two parts: a. concessional loans, b. non-concessional loans. While Concessional Loans refer to the loans that include the grant element in the aid provided, Non-Concessional Loans refer to the loans offered at market terms and do not include the grant element. The categorisation of the concept of foreign aid per se is as complex as the concept itself. A type of aid may fall into more than one category based on the criteria used to categorise foreign aid. Foreign aids can be further divided into categories, such as project and programme aids based on their fields of allocation, bilateral aids and multilater-

al aids based on their sources, financial and technical aids based on their way of delivery, and tied and untied aids based on their usage procedure.

As a concept, foreign aid essentially refers to a broad spectrum. As stated above, many different types of aid are categorised within the spectrum of foreign aid; Official Development Assistance stands out among these categories. Official Development Assistance, as a type of foreign aid prioritised by the OECD, is development assistance offered from one state to another as a diplomacy tool. This type of aid is aimed at capacity development such as financial support, project development, infrastructure aids, and technical aid, based on public resources, depending on state support. The feature of Official Development Assistance that distinguishes it from other types of foreign monetary aid is that it includes a grant element. In this context, Official Development Assistance has the aspect of contributing to the advancement of diplomatic relations between countries. Because both the fact that this aid type aims to improve the infrastructure and capacity of the aid-receiving state and that it includes a grant element, allows the diplomatic relations between the aid donor and aid recipient country to develop in a positive direction.

A sub-unit under the name of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has been established within the OECD, since keeping the statistical data is of great importance for the professional management of foreign aid as well as for the healthy implementation of development aids. Working as a performance monitoring and evaluation board in its essence, DAC makes statistical evaluations of the data on donor countries and countries receiving aid, making a significant contribution to precise monitoring of the allocation of development aids across varying sectors and to the more effective planning of future aid efforts. Of the 35 OECD member countries, 29 are also members of the DAC. Six countries, including Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Mexico, Chile and Türkiye, abstain from joining the DAC at this stage.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), founded in 1965, is another instance of the international institutionalisation of foreign aid. The UNDP, which arose from the merger of the United

Nations (UN) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (UNEP-TA), founded in 1949, and the UN Special Fund, has centred its efforts on sustainable development, democratic governance and peacebuilding, as well as coping with natural disasters and climate.

In order to tackle the challenges faced by undeveloped and developing countries, it is crucial that a global struggle is waged and that international actors work together and in harmony. In this regard, the “proclamation of the Millennium Declaration by 147 heads of state or government at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 2000, recognising their ‘collective responsibility for bolstering the principles of human dignity, equality, and well-being on a global scale’”, is a crucial step in raising public awareness. The Millennium Development Goals, which were announced in the same year as the Millennium Declaration and prepared in line with it, have a unique significance in that every nation has committed to taking action to achieve these goals, and basically refers to the approval of the foreign aid goals provided by developed countries before the UN by other nations. The goals set under eight broad topics within the scope of the Millennium Development Goals, such as eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combatting HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development firmly align with the goals that are attempted to be attained by foreign aid delivered to underdeveloped countries. In the process of achieving the Millennium Development Goals, international initiatives such as the “Monterrey Consensus” and the “Paris Declaration” have led to the introduction of new aid-effectiveness-enhancing concepts and principles. It is noteworthy that the standard measure, which was attempted to be established in 1970, to provide official development assistance to countries in need of official development assistance at a rate of 0.7 per cent of their Gross National Income by donor states with the Monterrey Consensus, has been brought back to the agenda in terms of reminding donor countries of their responsibilities.

Foreign aid is as difficult to categorise as it is to define. A type of aid can fall into more than one category depending on the criteria used

to categorise it. Governmental aid and non-governmental aid are the two primary groups that arise when foreign aid is categorised according to the institutions that provide it. Foreign aid is also classified as bilateral aid and multilateral aid based on the method in which it is supplied to the recipient state. In bilateral aid, the donor country delivers the aid directly to the recipient country, “allowing for easier direct cooperation with the countries receiving aid”. In contrast, multilateral aid involves the delivery of aid from donor countries to recipient countries via an international entity. In this regard, since the aid offered by a single country is joined with that of other donor countries, its impact is amplified. Other advantages of multilateral aid include “increased transparency and quality, as well as a reduction in choices driven by the self-interests of individual donors”. It is also feasible to group based on the nature of the aid. For instance, tied aid is a type of aid that stipulates the purchase of goods and services from donor countries or countries designated by donor countries.

Categorisation might also be based on how the aid is utilised. In addition to budget aids provided through direct cash transfers, this category also includes credit aids provided through the provision of concessional loans. Alternatively, if the aid is categorised according to its content, it is feasible to divide foreign aid into subcategories such as economic, technical, military, and humanitarian. It is also possible to discuss official development aid, a subcategory of foreign aid developed by the OECD. Apart from military aid, Official Development Assistance, which includes concessional loans and direct investments, is an umbrella term that encompasses all of the aforementioned forms of assistance.

E. What is Humanitarian Diplomacy as a Type of Foreign Aid?

Unquestionably, regional and global wars, socio-economic and political crises and natural disasters constitute the most fundamental breaking points in human history. On the basis of these specific occurrences, people may require help as a result of the events. In this context, as in the preceding cases, states provide aid to people in need and offer aid to those in need outside their borders. The Turkish Language Association (TDK) provides two definitions of humanitarian aid. Humanitarian aid, according to the first definition, is

“assistance offered to meet the basic requirements of humans, such as health, shelter, etc., during natural disasters.” According to the second definition, it is defined as “any help given for the best.” While the Republic of Türkiye’s foreign policy is based on its understanding of humanitarian diplomacy, its foreign aid policy is guided by the motto “Türkiye’s friendly hand extends to those in need.”

In the preceding lines, we have mentioned that the history of humanity is shaped on the ground of fractures. When we examine the history of Continental Europe, it is seen that migrations owing to wars, social and political instability, displaced populations, controlled famines, pandemics and many other human tragedies have been experienced. In this regard, European states have signed a number of international accords to protect the victims of these tragedies and have aimed to protect human rights in accordance with particular legal principles. As a matter of fact, the Geneva Convention, which is a manifestation of these efforts, appears as an important document written in 1864 on the law of war, that is, on the protection of the rights of civilians in wartime.

As stated in the preceding paragraphs, the fact that mass occurrences such as wars and natural disasters, of which people are victims, are increasingly appearing on the international political agenda, has allowed humanitarian aid to gain a prominent position within the spectrum of foreign aid. It is evident that some progress has been made in humanitarian aid, particularly as a result of the two world wars in continental Europe. In reality, the “Save the Children!” movement, which was founded in England as an international non-governmental organisation, can be shown as the first step taken in Europe in this regard.

F. Türkiye and Humanitarian Diplomacy

The pioneering steps of the transformation of the strategic approach to security in Türkiye towards the discussion of the security of the individual were influenced by the changes in global politics in the early 1990s, because in a world order in which the Soviet Union was dissolved, new Turkish foreign policy steps were taken on the basis of regional orientations. To such an extent that, throughout the Cold War,

Türkiye's activities in the international system took place along the axis of Westernism in foreign policy, particularly in Western Bloc and NATO membership. Even though it has occasionally been harmed by its Western-oriented foreign policy (e.g., the Johnson Letter and the Jupiter Missile Crisis) and is isolated in the international arena (e.g., the embargoes imposed after the Cyprus Peace Operation), the US-NATO-West axis has been the predominant tendency in foreign policy. Obviously, the main driver behind this mindset was the belief that only NATO membership would ensure Türkiye's national security against the Soviet threat. As highlighted in the preceding lines, it has been noticed that this forecast has sometimes proven to be untrue with regard to certain foreign policy events, such as the relevant clauses in the Johnson Letter.

In this background, at the beginning of the 1990s, when the Soviet Union was dissolved, in a world where the Soviet threat ceased to exist, the Republic of Türkiye achieved some major advances in its foreign policy. Then-president Turgut Özal tried to develop relations with the former Eastern Bloc countries, proposed the formation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organisation (BSEC), and constantly emphasised the need to assume responsibility on international platforms for the conflicts in the Balkans, as well as the urgency of an international intervention. One of the pillars of the foreign policy change was the cooperation and partnerships to be established with the Turkic Republics in the South Caucasus and Central Asia, who had just gained their independence from the Soviet Union. Because Turkish foreign policy opened the possibility of competing with Russia over these regions, rather than accepting Russian dominance, as had been the case since the War of Independence. Since this new approach is built not only on the establishment of interstate relations but also on development of human and cultural ties, it brought to light the concept of human security, which is included in the definition of strategic security, as well as the humanitarian diplomacy it contains and its applications. Although they could not be completely fulfilled due to budgetary constraints, the humanitarian diplomacy activities initiated during this time period had the function of shaping the future course of the next governments. In this regard, it would be useful to briefly discuss the evolution of Türkiye's initiatives in the field of humanitarian diplomacy.

Türkiye's initiatives on humanitarian diplomacy began with its aid activities in parallel with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in the 1980s and have been shaped by official aid planning activities under the State Planning Organization (DPT). However, international assistance activities could not be carried out until 1992 due to a lack of a regulating authority in the field regarding the insufficiency of aid quantity and diversity. Furthermore, with the establishment of the Turkish Cooperation and Development Administration Directorate, now the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), in 1992, Türkiye's humanitarian diplomacy initiatives were limited to neighbouring regions. Due to the political and economic uncertainty in Türkiye, as well as the economic instability and conflicts in the aforementioned two regions, Türkiye's foreign aid was not able to reach the desired levels. With the entrustment of TIKA to the Prime Ministry in 1999, it was envisioned to increase and diversify aid, as well as broaden the geographical scope of activities. In addition, Türkiye's significance in humanitarian diplomacy increased after 2003, i.e. under the AK Party government.

Under the leadership of our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, the Republic of Türkiye became one of the countries that prioritised the humanitarian dimension in diplomacy, and as a result of its humanitarian diplomacy activities, and as the leading country of the ummah, it was named the world's most generous country.

Certain aspects that influence the implementation of humanitarian diplomacy initiatives and the provision of foreign aid in this context by Western-based actors must be underlined at this point. The prominent aspects that stand out include ensuring the development and economic self-sufficiency of the recipient country, expecting access to natural resources in and political support from underdeveloped countries in pursuit of political, economic and strategic benefits for the donor country, as well as closing the savings gap and foreign exchange deficit, providing financial support for the realisation of domestic investment, encouraging imports from the donor country to recipient country in cases where conditional aid is given, and focusing on nations with historical and cultural commonalities as opposed to random geographies while realising them.

Under the assumption that foreign aid was the dominant component of the Republic of Türkiye within the framework of its humanitarian diplomacy, it must always be remembered that the Republic of Türkiye has initiated technical assistance programmes for developing and least developed countries since the mid-1980s despite the fact that Türkiye was still receiving official development assistance during that time; and after 1992, its aid to culturally connected regions such as South Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Balkans, constituted 0.17% of the gross national income for the first time in the history of the Republic. In other words, the Republic of Türkiye took certain steps at the beginning of the 1990s on the initiative of then-President Turgut Özal. Today, thanks to our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's leadership and the humanitarian aid activities carried out worldwide based on Türkiye's humanitarian diplomacy, Türkiye's name, and the glorious Turkish flag fly in all oppressed geographies and regions in need.

In line with its reputation as the most generous nation, Türkiye gives overseas help not just during times of natural disasters but also through its humanitarian diplomacy. By delivering emergency assistance to Southeast Asia following the tsunami tragedy at the end of 2004, to Pakistan following the earthquake in 2005, and to Lebanon due to the internal turmoil in 2006, Türkiye provided the most significant official development foreign aid ever recorded. As a manifestation of its humanitarian diplomacy, the Republic of Türkiye offered humanitarian aid to those in need, particularly through TİKA, the Turkish Red Crescent, AFAD, and the Türkiye Diyanet Foundation after the Gaza Crisis at the end of 2008, the earthquakes in Haiti and Chile and the flood in Pakistan in 2010, the earthquake in Japan in 2011, the typhoon in the Philippines in 2013, the flood in the Balkans and the attacks on Gaza in 2014, the earthquake in Nepal and the conflict-related humanitarian crises in Iraq in 2015, the humanitarian crisis in Yemen and Libya in 2015 and 2016, and the flood in Macedonia in 2016.

According to a report by the UK-based organisation Development Initiatives, the Republic of Türkiye became the most generous country in the world and the country that offers the most humanitarian aid in the world in 2019, with its aid exceeding US\$7 billion. In this re-

gard, its humanitarian aid, which accounts for 0.85 per cent of its national output, has made it the “most generous country.” In addition to state aid, the Turkish Red Crescent, which has the most extensive and rooted history among NGOs in Türkiye, operates in remote regions such as the Middle East, Africa, and even the Caribbean (Haiti). On the other hand, in addition to being active in the West, humanitarian aid-providing NGOs have endeavoured to expand their operations to Northern Iraq, Iraq, and Palestine. Despite the fact that the anticipated results have not yet been achieved due to security issues in these regions, it is evident that these activities are significant in demonstrating the organisation’s initiative to expand its field of activity as a well-established NGO representing the business world.

Humanitarian aid is defined in a variety of ways in the mainstream literature on international relations. Humanitarian aid and its effec-



tiveness through logistical arrangements vary among continents, regions, and countries. Consequently, it has been found that donor countries do not always provide aid in the face of major and urgent disasters. Additionally, domestic policies, cultural norms, and expectation levels are other aspects that affect humanitarian aid. Despite the fact that these issues, which impede the delivery of humanitarian aid, have resulted in an increase in the death rate among disaster survivors in emergencies, this scenario has brought the humanitarian aid policies, diplomacy, and other approaches and reforms to the spotlight.

In the international relations literature, there are many conceptual definitions related to the definition of humanitarian aid; however, it would be a more correct approach to consider “humanity” issues in humanitarian and foreign aid. In fact, some humanitarian aid is typically provided following events that have devastating consequences (such as natural disasters) and claim the lives of many people (such as epidemics like the COVID-19 pandemic) and pose a threat to the rest of the population. The aid is delivered to the developing countries due to their lack of logistics, resources, skills, and expertise, and many humanitarian aid examples are activated or mobilized in developing countries to respond to needs and protect human dignity as a result of their limited logistics, resources, skills and expertise. Over the last decade, major events in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan have necessitated specific humanitarian assistance to the United States. Major incidents requiring humanitarian assistance are frequently distinguished by their causes, degree of complexity, and number of victims. The devastating effects of emergencies, particularly on the most vulnerable people, and the subsequent risks to life make humanitarian aid even more critical. As a result, it is understood that the primary goal of humanitarian aid is to save as many lives as possible, alleviate people’s suffering, and protect human dignity. As part of this definition, Japanese humanitarian aid policies also emphasize the importance of security component of the mentioned humanitarian aid in order to ensure human security.

The operations required to alleviate suffering, protect human dignity, and save lives can only be carried out with the coordination of varying levels of domestic and international humanitarian support



and assistance. The reason for this is that humanitarian aid must be carried out in accordance with the policies or factors in place prior to the disaster. Because such policies are intangible and nonphysical and can only be changed by changes in government, they can only be jeopardized by disaster's effects but cannot be completely erased by it. Given this reality, rapid humanitarian assistance cannot always be mobilized simply, directly, or easily in many situations. However, this dynamic can exacerbate existing issues, which are particularly prevalent in developing countries with limited infrastructure, government policies, and social systems.



04

Historical Development of Foreign Aid Provided by the Republic of Türkiye

It would not be wrong to say that the country practically met the concept of foreign aid within the framework of the Truman Doctrine, which was implemented by the United States following World War II, with financial assistance provided to Greece and the Republic of Türkiye. In the years that followed, including during the Cold War, the Republic of Türkiye continued to receive foreign aid from international institutions such as the IMF and the EU, as well as its ally, the United States.

Türkiye, a long-standing recipient of foreign aid, is part of a US\$10 million aid package provided by the State Planning Organization (DPT) to Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal, Somalia, and Sudan for institutional capacity building, through which it launched its own foreign aid program on June 5, 1985. Turkish foreign aid, which began with food shipments, diversified in terms of quantity, quality, and geography it addresses in the years that followed. The dynamism seen in Turkish foreign policy in recent years has had a significant impact on Turkish foreign aid; both Turkish foreign policy and foreign aid geography have diversified and expanded at the same time. Today, Türkiye continues to support many countries in Asia, Europe, Africa, and America through project and program support, technical cooperation, scholarship, refugee support, and emergency aid. The foundation of Turkish foreign aid's expansion is Türkiye's

desire to “make more effective arrangements for the establishment of a more equal and fair international order.”

In recent years, the foreign aid provided by the Republic of Türkiye has increased significantly in tandem with its expanding economy and effectiveness in the international arena. Türkiye has increased its foreign aid amount 30 fold in the last decade and has set an example in the field of humanitarian diplomacy. Türkiye, which increased the amount of official development aid it provided the most in 2011 and 2012 compared to the previous year, broke the record in 2012 by increasing the amount of aid it provided by 98 percent. In fact, according to the Development Initiatives' 2013 Global Humanitarian Assistance Report, Türkiye was the third-largest provider of humanitarian aid after the United States and the United Kingdom. According to the Global Humanitarian Assistance Report, Türkiye surpassed the US as the world's second largest donor country in 2015, with official humanitarian aid totalling US\$ 3.2 billion; the same year, it was named the “most generous country in the world,” allocating 0.37 percent of its national income to humanitarian aid. To put it another way, Türkiye's official humanitarian aid of US\$ 3.2 billion in 2015 equates to 11 percent of all aid collected globally in the same year. In the 2018 Global Humanitarian Assistance Report, Türkiye was named the most generous country in the world after donating the highest amount of humanitarian aid with US\$ 8.14 billion.

The ongoing crisis in Syria has been the main decisive factor of Türkiye's recent activities in the field of humanitarian aid. In this context, Türkiye maintained its open-door policy toward Syrians fleeing the war in their country and continued to provide temporary protection to all Syrians who took refuge in Türkiye without discrimination, in accordance with its international humanitarian law duties. The overall number of Syrian refugees in Türkiye exceeded 2,8 million in January 2017.

The Republic of Türkiye has carried out numerous other humanitarian relief activities in recent years other than Syrians for whom it provides temporary protection. Türkiye has stood with people who have been affected by disasters in both adjacent countries and faraway lands, such as the Southeast Asian earthquake in 2004, the Pakistan

earthquake in 2005, the Haiti and Chile earthquakes in 2010, and the flood disaster in Pakistan again in 2010, the earthquake in Japan in 2011, the typhoon in the Philippines in 2013, the flood disaster in the Balkans in 2014, the earthquake in Nepal in 2015, and finally the flood disaster in Macedonia in 2016, and immediately extended a helping hand to the victims. Apart from natural disasters, Türkiye also took action in the face of humanitarian crises that broke out in Lebanon, Gaza, Iraq, Yemen and Libya, and conducted aid operations towards these countries.

As can be seen from the examples given above, Türkiye acts in line with the understanding that humanitarian aid and other development aids are critical elements for the stabilization of international community and long-term sustainability of this stability, as a result of the realization that, with globalization, even regional problems have the potential to affect the entire world by crossing national borders. In line with this understanding, the Republic of Türkiye works to supply humanitarian relief as rapidly as possible to wherever it is needed, regardless of religion, language, race, or gender, and contributes to international efforts in this regard.

Türkiye uses multilateral organizations as well as bilateral aid to implement the notion of foreign aid. One of the best examples is Türkiye being among the founding members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Similarly, Türkiye contributes to international humanitarian relief initiatives through working with international organizations such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Food Program (WFP), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), thus adding an international dimension to its humanitarian aid activities and adopts an approach towards increasing its cooperation with international organizations day by day. Türkiye, for example, which hosted the United Nations Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Summit in Istanbul in 2011, has pledged to provide at least US\$ 200 million per year to LDCs, demonstrating its commitment to foreign aid. Türkiye also hosted the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), held for the first time as a result of the personal initiative of former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, which is the latest example of Türkiye's support for international efforts to overcome the bot-

tleneck in the global humanitarian system and to build a more just and effective system. The Summit, which took place in Istanbul on May 23-24, 2016, was convened in a multi-stakeholder format with participation from heads of state and government, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the academic community, the private sector and representatives of the societies affected by the crisis, and it has provided a forum for a comprehensive discussion of the issues aimed at overcoming the various difficulties that global humanitarian system faces under current conditions.

The WHS was named the largest UN Summit held outside of New York, with the largest number of countries participating at the same time. It was attended by approximately 9,000 people, including all stakeholders. The summit, which was hosted by Türkiye for the first, became the most tangible sign of Türkiye's leading role in humanitarian aid, both with its organization and its high level of participation, and boosted the country's image. Eventually, as a result of the international aid it has offered in recent years and the sensitivity it has shown in this respect, the Republic of Türkiye has become a beacon of hope for humanity as the world's most charitable country.

05

Foreign Aids in Turkish Foreign Policy: Humanitarian Diplomacy

Foreign aid is the name given to a process in which several countries participate as recipients or donors. In fact, due to wars, natural disasters, or emergency situations, numerous states have on occasion required assistance. The heads of state sought outside assistance in order to get out of this situation and take steps towards the development of the country. From the pre-republican era until the present, the Republic of Türkiye has been a place where people of all languages, religions, and races have lived together and was viewed as a safe haven. As a result, many people fleeing the Mongol invasion in the 13th century, Muslims and Jews dispatched from Spain in the 15th century, those forced to flee the Crimea in the 18th century due to Russian occupation, and those seeking shelter throughout history found refuge in this geography. Türkiye has a long history of humanitarian aid as a result of its historical and cultural traditions, dating back to the Ottoman Empire. As a result, the Republic of Türkiye considers assisting those in need a humanitarian obligation and a crucial component of stability of international community, regardless of the circumstances, such as wars, natural disasters, or epidemics.

Due to its deteriorated social and economic situation following the World Wars, the Republic of Türkiye felt the need for foreign aid, and received it from both the global powers the United States and the Soviet Union, from time to time. Subsequently, it has evolved into a country that provides aid. Türkiye has risen to become one of the

world's most important donor countries, particularly since 2003, and has gradually accelerated to the point where, thanks to the aid it has supplied, it has been awarded the title of the most generous country.

When looking at Türkiye's history of foreign aid, it is clear that the Turkish Red Crescent has played a significant role. In the aftermath of natural disasters in Iraq and Syria in the late 1960s, it conducted significant work on humanitarian aid delivery to these countries. In 1972, the Turkish Red Crescent responded to a flood disaster in Afghanistan by providing humanitarian aid. The acceleration of the Republic of Türkiye's international aid is, of course, due to the mobility achieved by the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) after 2003. The human-oriented approach has been prioritised in Turkish foreign policy by the AK Party government, which came to power in 2003 under the leadership of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. As a result, Türkiye's humanitarian diplomacy approach has earned a position in not only Türkiye's diplomatic history but also in global political history.

Humanitarian aid, which began with food shipments and spread to many parts of the world in the past decade, has become more diverse in terms of quantity and quality and has expanded to include fields other than food aid. Even non-governmental organisations have embraced various practices in development aid, especially in recent years. Türkiye has only recently begun its sustainable foreign aid activities, taking into account the local needs of the regions. Until the 1990s, Türkiye was the recipient of aid, but now it has become one of the top donors. Through official and civil aid organisations, Türkiye reaches those affected by disasters and wars in many parts of the world. Türkiye, which spent \$1.6 billion on humanitarian aid in 2013, was the third-largest donor after the United States and the United Kingdom. Türkiye is the country that offers the most humanitarian aid in the world compared to its economic power, according to a rating based on the ratio of aid supplied to the country's GNP.

Türkiye's aid, according to some circles, is distinct from that of other actors. Unlike Western countries, Türkiye does not impose political conditions to its development assistance and does not interfere in the recipient's internal affairs. Türkiye's approach is viewed as extremely valuable by underdeveloped countries that have been subjected

to neoliberal policies in return for decades of aid. As a result, Türkiye has gained prestige in the eyes of underdeveloped countries. The most important aspect of Türkiye's soft power is its prestige.

The growing global crises, together with Türkiye's and its people's sensitivity to the situation, have propelled Türkiye to the forefront in this regard. In fact, the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) was held in Istanbul on the 23rd and 24th of May 2016, hosted by Türkiye, on the personal initiative of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. At the level of Heads of State and Government, 55 of the Summit's 180 member countries participated, while more than 60 ministers and more than 40 international organisations participated at the level of Secretary-General/President. The overall number of people who attended the Summit, including other stakeholders, was over 9,000. With this level of participation, WHS has been named the largest UN Summit conducted outside of New York, with the largest number of countries participating at the same time (Türkiye'nin Uluslararası Acil, 2019).



Figure 1. Largest Donors (Devinit.org).

20 contributors of the largest amounts of humanitarian assistance in terms of dollars, governments and EU institutions, 2017

Another reason Türkiye is at the forefront of foreign aid is the number of foreign representations it has. One of these representations, TİKA, was founded to provide direct development aid. Türkiye, in fact, is the fifth country in the world with the most foreign representations, with 92 in Europe, 70 in Asia, 44 in Africa, 29 in America, and 4 in Oceania.

The top 20 humanitarian aid donors around the world for 2017 are listed in the figure above. The 2018 Global Humanitarian Report was released on June 19, 2018, by London's "Development Initiatives" Global Humanitarian Program. According to the report containing global data for 2017, Türkiye is rated as a leading country, with a value of \$8.07 billion humanitarian aid. Türkiye is followed by the United States (\$6.68 billion), Germany (\$2.99 billion), the United Kingdom (\$2.52 billion), and the European Union (\$2.24 billion).

According to the report, Türkiye, as the world's most generous nation, maintains its lead by 0.85% of national income and humanitarian aid. With 0.17% in aid, Norway and Luxembourg follow Türkiye's leading position. These results were achieved through humanitarian aid and official development aid organisations in Türkiye. Türkiye's foreign aid is mostly funded by TİKA, the Presidency of Religious Affairs, the Turkish Red Crescent, and other NGOs. The Presidency of Religious Affairs organises large-scale campaigns during times of natural disasters and crises in friendly and brotherly nations, and announces and promotes these efforts in all mosques.

A. Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA)

From its founding until the end of the Cold War, the Republic of Türkiye had limited contact with the Turkic Republics of the Soviet Union. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Türkiye took significant steps by making radical decisions to strengthen bilateral relations with the Turkic republics in question. The first and possibly most crucial of these significant steps was the establishment of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA) in 1992, under the leadership of Umut Arık and in accordance with Turgut Özal's vision.

Türkiye's relations with the aforementioned Turkic Republics remained limited in the world order in which the Soviet Union existed, and the intended steps could not be taken. However, one of the sig-

nificant stages noted above was the formation of TİKA in the early 1990s, when the Soviet Union dissolved and the bipolar world order came to an end. TİKA, in particular, conducted crucial research on cooperative projects, infrastructure, and technical support when it was first established in order to speed up relations between the Turkic Republics and Türkiye.

TİKA, which was established as an international technical support organisation affiliated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the decision of the Council of Ministers dated January 24, 1992, and the Statutory Decree-Law No. 480, which was published in the Official Gazette numbered 21124 and dated January 27, 1992, began carrying out its activities under the Prime Ministry on May 28, 1999. Türkiye has begun initiatives with TİKA in order to take advantage of the new opportunities arising in the former Soviet region and to reintegrate with its relatives from whom it has been distanced for years; in this regard, TİKA has assumed the role of an organisation that will implement and coordinate the operations and foreign policy priorities to be carried out. In fact, in accordance with Law No. 4668, TİKA has been tasked with developing institutional cooperation and maintaining an inventory of aids in the regulation of foreign aid to be made by insti-



tutions and organisations in Türkiye. Furthermore, in the first article of the abovementioned law, TİKA's roles are defined as follows: "Assisting in the development of countries and communities, particularly in republics and communities where the Turkish language is spoken, as well as countries neighbouring Türkiye and other developing countries; developing economic, commercial, technological, social, cultural, and educational cooperation with these countries and communities through projects and programs; establishment of the Turkish Cooperation and Development Administration Directorate, which is affiliated with the Prime Ministry and has its own legal entity, in order to carry out the aid and transactions to be made, and regulating the procedures and principles regarding its organisation and duties."

In the last period, Türkiye has been taking significant steps in terms of technical support and foreign aid activities to countries in its geography, thanks to its advanced economic status. Foreign aid is clearly one of the practices of the Republic of Türkiye's public diplomacy approach. In this context, researches show that foreign aid is regarded as a significant foreign policy instrument in the international system. As for TİKA, it is the flagship of a fleet of soft power instruments that embodied the new discourse developed in Türkiye's AK Party government and Turkish foreign policy; because Türkiye, based on parallel activities through TİKA around foreign policy initiatives and our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's 2023, 2053, and 2071 visions, has taken firm steps toward becoming the centre and leading country of the international system, rather than the peripheral country within the Western Bloc during the Cold War era.

It is possible to evaluate TİKA in two different periods, 1992-2002 and 2002-2013, by examining the activities it has undertaken since its establishment in 1992. The institution operated to provide technical support to newly independent states in the former Soviet geography, especially the Caucasus and Central Asia, between 1992 and 2002, when it was established and might be called its development period. 2241 projects were carried out during a ten-year period, between 1992 and 2002. It can be seen that TİKA signed nearly four times as many projects between 2003 and 2011. Within the scope of 2011 works, the following countries utilised the most resources: (1) Afghanistan: 20,61%, (2) Bosnia and Herzegovina: 6,76%, (3) Palestine: 5,47%, and (4) Lebanon: 3,89%.

TIKA's name was changed from the "Turkish Cooperation and Development Administration Directorate" to the "Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency" in accordance with the new regulations. As stated in the preceding lines, it would be appropriate to evaluate the position of TIKa from its establishment to the present within the context of two different time periods. It is because TIKa's funding and mobility have expanded under the leadership of the AK Party and our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, which came to power in 2003. In comparison to 1992 to 2002, the funding allotted to TIKa between 2003 and 2013 increased by about five times, and as of 2011, \$1,273,000,000 in aid was delivered to over one hundred countries.

As the German Corporation for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit-GIZ), one of TIKa's most powerful equivalents in the world, has an annual turnover of \$2.6 billion; it's worth noting that TIKa has nearly tripled this figure as of 2011. Furthermore, it is highlighted that TIKa is active throughout the Middle East and the Balkans, particularly in South and Central Asia; as an activity field, it provides a diverse variety of services ranging from health to education, agriculture to infrastructure. In addition, it is important to note that not only Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Kazakhstan but also Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lebanon, Palestine, Iraq, and Somalia are included in the scope of TIKa's activities under the proactive approach of Turkish foreign policy. To be more precise, TIKa outgrew the areas in which it was operating when it was established and has brought the scope of its field of activity to a global level, just as Turkish foreign policy has reached a global level

TIKA, through the Humanitarian Diplomacy, which is the new discourse dominating Turkish foreign policy, makes significant contributions to its neighbouring geographies, with its critical role in the reconstruction of Afghanistan, but its projects and activities, such as drilling water wells, laying water pipes to meet the urgent need of clean water supply of countries in Africa and meeting the urgent needs of shelter and food of the disaster-stricken countries, also contribute significantly to the institutionalisation process of these countries. In fact, the technical support and foreign aid provided through completed projects contribute to the establishment of cordial and beneficial relations between Türkiye

and the countries receiving these services. Likewise, as an extension of the active and multidimensional understanding of foreign policy, the institution's main objective is to reach the heart of historical and cultural depth, primarily in the countries where the Turkic languages are spoken. Musa Kulaklıkaya, one of the former Presidents of TİKA, provided the following example in an interview with Zeynep Gürcan of the Hürriyet Newspaper to illustrate the positive impact of TİKA's activities on the local population: "When we were working on a cultural project in Macedonia, I attended the ceremony held for the project. At one point, I left the protocol and started a conversation with an elderly Macedonian lady, mingling with the public. I said, "Madam, do you have a problem, or a request?". The old lady said: "We had a water problem, my child. But a man called TİKA came. He brought water to our village. May Allah bless that TİKA guy..." Evidently, the soft power of state identity that the Republic of Türkiye is trying to establish in the international arena is gaining ground as a result of TİKA's activities.



Hakan Fidan, one of the former TİKA Presidents, stated that the activities carried out by TİKA also include training, courses and seminars in the context of developing trained manpower and infrastructures; he emphasised that the public administrators of the Autonomous Republic of Tatarstan of the Russian Federation, the staff of the Albanian Export Promotion Agency, and the experts of the Uzbekistan Presidential State Association and Foundation Academy were trained together with other institutions in Türkiye and that TİKA also contributed to the institutionalisation in the countries it supported. With the assistance of TİKA's activities and projects, Türkiye exhibits a broadening foreign policy starting from Central Asia and the Caucasus region to other parts of the world, such as Eastern Europe and Africa. In this context, TİKA is referred to as “Türkiye’s friendly hand.”

As mentioned in the preceding lines, the increase in Program Coordination Offices is another indication that TİKA acted more actively and vigorously after 2003; in fact, it increased the number of Program Coordination Offices from twelve in 2002 to twenty-five in 2011, and thirty-three in 2012. In this context, TİKA operates with thirty-three Program Coordination Offices in thirty cooperation partner countries as of 2012. As of 2022, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency Presidency operates in 150 countries with its 62 Program Coordination Offices in 60 countries. Adhering to the active and principled foreign policy followed by the Republic of Türkiye, the number of countries we work with is increasing day by day.

Projects and activities carried out on the African continent, which previously played a relatively minor role in Turkish foreign policy, can be interpreted as the benefit of the new dominant paradigm in Turkish foreign policy. As a matter of fact, on March 13, 2013, during his visit of to Türkiye, Benin President Thomas Boni Yayi said: “Benin and Africa want to unite their wealth and power with Türkiye and help Türkiye get stronger. I mean this in terms of oil and mineral wealth. On the road to the partnership of these riches, we must share the same political vision and embrace the same values.” This is quite meaningful in the context of the policies adopted.

It would not be wrong to say that with the access to even a relatively small country in the African continent like Benin, Türkiye got rid of the old patterns that had shaped its foreign policy during the Cold

War period, and it also would not be wrong to say that there has been a shift from national interest-centred policies, which could be envisioned by realist theory, in the context of issues related to security, that is, “high politics”, to a value-centred understanding with partner countries envisaged by the constructivist theory. Obviously, it would be incorrect to say that the concept of national interest has been abandoned with this new understanding, namely the policies developed in line with the constructivist theory; however, it would not be incorrect to say that the serious steps taken from a regional understanding to a global understanding, thanks to the foreign policy maxim created in accordance with the understanding of the supremacy of values, envisaged by the constructivist theory, constitute the core of African and Latin American initiatives. As the implementer of this new understanding, TİKA plays a significant role in the adopted policies.

In this context, the ultimate goal of TİKA's activities is to strengthen cultural communication by reaching the historical and cultural depth of Turkic-speaking nations. In fact, TİKA's reopening of important works and tombs to visitors thanks to the restorations carried out in the Orkhon Inscriptions in Mongolia, which is one of the most important works of our common culture, namely Turkic history and Turkic language, Sultan Sancar Tomb in Turkmenistan and Sultan Murat Tomb in Kosovo, can be viewed as one of the significant steps taken to integrate Türkiye, in terms of common values, with the countries in the geographies where these sites are located. Similarly, TİKA's activities and aid in the countries around Türkiye act as the guarantor of the said policy understanding. As an example, TİKA's significant contributions to the restructuring of Afghanistan and Iraq can be cited. As a result, TİKA expanded its operations and projects in parallel with the dominant paradigm in Turkish foreign policy and has emerged as an essential actor in strengthening Türkiye's position both in the geography where Türkiye is located and globally, as an implementer of the new Turkish foreign policy understanding. So much so that Türkiye's efforts to “create a zone of peace” for Türkiye by extending its “friendly hand” is what lies at the core of the work it has undertaken for friendly, brotherly and related countries via TİKA.

In the Article 521 titled “Establishment and Organisation” of Sec-



tion 37 titled “Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency” in the “Presidential Decree on the Organisation of Affiliated, Related, Associated Institutions and Organisations with Ministries and Other Institutions and Organisations” dated July 15, 2018, numbered 30479, published in the Official Gazette, the Agency is described as a public legal entity with a private budget that carries out its activities under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. TIKa’s mission is to contribute to poverty eradication and sustainable development in development-partner countries. Türkiye shares its own experiences by aligning them with the development-partner countries’ specific requirements and development priorities.

Foreign development investments in Türkiye are primarily carried out by TIKa. TIKa conducts its development investments and coordination activities abroad as an activity policy related to foreign policy. TIKa has also determined its roadmap in accordance with Türkiye’s foreign policy. TIKa annually publishes a report on Türkiye’s development assistance. TIKa has a significant role in Türkiye’s foreign aid. TIKa’s efforts are not confined to the 60 countries listed but



extend to over 170 countries worldwide. Since 1992, TİKA has carried out nearly 25,000 projects/activities. Looking back over the last years, it is seen that nearly 2,000 projects/activities have been carried out annually. Increasing compared to previous years, TİKA 2018 expenditures amounted to 388,891,059 TL. Since its establishment, TİKA has carried out its activities with a varying momentum in terms of sectors in development assistance, providing development assistance in a variety of sectors ranging from school construction to vocational training, health centre construction to court house renovation.

B. Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)

The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency was established in 2009 to supersede the General Directorate of Civil Defence and the General Directorate of Disaster Affairs, and it operated as an agency directly affiliated with the Prime Ministry until 2018. With Türkiye's transition to the Presidential System in 2018, AFAD re-formed as an agency under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The vision of the institution is determined "to be a guiding and coordi-



nating institution that can be taken as a model at the international level, providing risk-oriented, active, effective and reliable services based on sustainable development in operations related to disasters and emergencies.” Here, it is possible to assert that AFAD has an international vision.

Article 9 of the Law Regarding the duties of the Department of Response on the Organisation and Duties of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency outlines the Presidency’s duties as, “to conduct response operations to eliminate the effects of disaster or emergency by utilising all kinds of resources belonging to the public, private and non-governmental organisations, foreign persons and organisations during disasters and emergencies, to cooperate with foreign states and international organisations on matters falling within its scope.” We can state that AFAD is authorised in terms of planning, implementation and reporting in an extensive chain of actions that can be considered as post-disaster development and cooperation aid, particularly humanitarian aid that requires an international emergency response.

AFAD supports the operations abroad, similar to those it conducts at home, in countries in need. The institution also won some awards in terms of its standards and continued to increase its co-operation relations.

AFKEN (AFAD - Disaster Temporary City Management System), which sets a new standard in temporary shelter services provided in disasters and emergencies, was awarded the UN Public Services Award granted by the United Nations in the category “Improving the Delivery of Public Services”. in 2015. The “Memorandum of Understanding to Increase Cooperation in the Field of Disaster and Emergency Management”, the preparatory work of which began in October 2018, was signed between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Emergency Management of China.

The Ministry of Interior brought the “International Humanitarian Aid Report” regarding the aid that AFAD delivered to more than 50 countries in 5 continents between 2009-2019 to the agenda. The following information was given: According to the report, aid worth 4 billion 502 million 848 thousand 224 TL was sent to 58 countries via AFAD in 10 years.

To the mentioned countries, AFAD sent aid totalling

- ▶ 296 million 435 thousand 940 TL in 2010,
- ▶ 656 million 447 thousand TL in 2011,
- ▶ 142 million 730 thousand TL in 2012,
- ▶ 39 million 683 thousand TL in 2013,
- ▶ 97 million 231 thousand 880 TL in 2014,
- ▶ 30 million 646 thousand 455 TL in 2015,
- ▶ 235 million 641 thousand 291 TL in 2016,
- ▶ 56 million 427 thousand 160 TL in 2017, and
- ▶ 2 billion 925 million 664 thousand 877 TL in 2018.

In 2019, humanitarian aid totalling 21 million 940 thousand 621 TL was sent through AFAD, including

- ▶ 13 million 823 thousand TL to Bangladesh,
- ▶ 7 million 470 thousand 59 TL to Yemen,

- ▶ 547 thousand 562 TL to Burkina Faso, and
- ▶ 100 thousand TL to Iraq.

The majority of aid was stated to comprise essential supplies such as food, health, and hygiene, in addition to vehicles and equipment. Moreover, numerous AFAD teams were reported to be dispatched to these countries. In summary, AFAD, which conducts national and international actions on disasters and emergencies, emerges as an official and significant entity in Türkiye's foreign aid.

C. Turkish Red Crescent

Also represented in non-governmental institutions and organisations is the benevolence of the Turkish people. The Turkish Red Crescent Association is one of the well-established aid organisations in Türkiye. The Turkish Red Crescent arose from the desire to aid soldiers who were injured or ill on the battlefield without any discrimination. The Turkish Red Crescent, which was founded on June 11, 1868, under the name “Society for Aiding the Wounded and Ailing Ottoman Soldiers”, changed its name to “Ottoman Red Crescent Society” in 1877, “Türkiye's Red Crescent Community” in 1923, “Turkish Red Crescent Community” in 1935 and “Turkish Red Crescent Association” in 1947. The Association's mission is “providing aid for people in need and defenceless individuals in disasters and usual periods as a proactive organisation, promoting cooperation in society, providing safe blood, and reducing vulnerability.” Its mission is “being an organisation that serves as a model for humanitarian aid in Türkiye and around the world, and to be there for people during their hardest times.”

The Turkish Red Crescent is active in numerous domains. These include disaster services, health services, social services, blood services, and youth services. In addition to being a charity serving the public interests, the Turkish Red Crescent has recognised the principle of impartiality. Therefore, the Turkish Red Crescent adheres to the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. These are humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality.

In the past decade, the Turkish Red Crescent has aided those in need in 138 countries across the globe and has been on active duty to provide basic needs ranging from shelter to food at numerous locations.

Not only does the Republic of Türkiye provide foreign aid during natural disasters, but it also offers foreign aid and engages in humanitarian diplomacy in keeping with its image as the most generous country in the world.

By sending emergency aid to Southeast Asia following the tsunami tragedy at the end of 2004, to Pakistan after the earthquake in 2005, and to Lebanon due to the internal conflict in 2006, Türkiye offered the greatest official development assistance ever recorded. The Republic of Türkiye provided humanitarian aid to individuals in need, especially through TİKA, the Turkish Red Crescent, AFAD, and Türkiye Diyanet Foundation.

D. Presidency of Religious Affairs and Türkiye Diyanet Foundation

Article 62 of the 1982 Constitution which states, “The State shall take the necessary measures to ensure family unity, the education of the children, the cultural needs, and the social security of Turkish citizens working abroad, and to safeguard their ties with the home country and to help them on their return home” provides the legal basis for the Presidency of Religious Affairs (DİB) to function abroad. In this sense, the DİB has been active in Western and Central Europe since the 1980s and in Eastern Europe, the Balkans, and notably in the Caucasus and Central Asia following the fall of the Soviet Union. The DİB’s duties include “contributing to our nationals living abroad to retain their own identity without being assimilated and live in harmony with the society in which they reside, promoting Türkiye’s experience and expertise in the sphere of religion abroad, and ensuring that Islam is properly understood.”

In addition, the DİB has been responsible for the secretariat of the Eurasian Islamic Council (EIC), which has been in existence since

1995. Since that time, the EIC has been an initiative aimed at fostering cooperation between the religious institutions of Muslim countries and the organisations of Muslim communities in the fields of religious services and education. Besides, the EIC serves as a venue for exchanging information on current religious concerns and problems, and its primary objective is to provide regular and coordinated religious services and education that Muslim communities and individuals require.

The DIB also offers substantial scholarships to students studying Islam in the Balkans, Central Asia, and the Caucasus. In this context, Türkiye's soft power potential over the stated countries, which is bolstered by scholarships in these countries as part of the global vision, is an indicator of operating in parallel with the proactive diplomacy concept envisioned by the philosophy that drives Turkish foreign policy.

Türkiye Diyanet Foundation (TDV) was founded on March 13, 1975 by the President of Religious Affairs Lütfi Doğan, Vice Presidents Tayyar Altıkulaç and Yakup Üstün and Legal Advisor Ahmet Uzunoğlu of the time, to support the services of the Presidency of Religious Affairs, a state institution with a general budget. The organization's vision is "to be a foundation in the service of humanity in our country and on seven continents," and its mission is "to offer moral and material support to individuals and institutions working for goodness to prevail the world."

In accordance with this vision, TDV has evolved into an organization that provides foreign aid in a variety of sectors, ranging from humanitarian aid to development assistance. The number of countries in which the Organization operates increased from 27 in 2010 to 149 in 2019. This initiative can be regarded to have continued along with the foreign initiative of the Presidency of Religious Affairs. As a result, the Presidency has a leading position in its foreign activities, and TDV can easily carry out its operations by benefiting on this advantage. According to the articles of foundation, the current President of Religious Affairs is also the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the decision-making body of the Foundation. The Presidency of Religious Affairs and the Turk-

ish Religious Foundation work together to provide foreign aid.

The scope of Diyanet aids can be classified into two categories: the recipient group and the content of the aid. The fact that the aids were granted to 149 countries as of 2019 may indicate that it appeals to a diverse range of people from various languages, colours, and geographies in terms of the recipient group. Given that there are approximately 200 countries in the world, the fact that a Turkish organization can attain such a level is a significant step for Türkiye. According to the organization's objective and vision, friendly and brotherly communities are prioritized among these countries. Furthermore, TDV reached individuals apart from these communities. 600 individuals from a Christian tribe were converted in 2018 in Senegal, an African country, as a result of religious aid.

TDV's aid is broader in scope than those of other organizations in Türkiye. The organization provides assistance in the field of religious services in order to assist the Presidency of Religious Affairs, distributes aid from Türkiye through aid campaigns in response to humanitarian crises, and offers development assistance. Generally, organizations which are active in this field provide certain types of aid.

For example, the Turkish Religious Foundation opened a sewing, embroidery, and soap workshop in 2018 for Arakanese people who took shelter in the camps in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar district. After three months of training, the women who attended the sewing workshop classes were eligible to acquire certificates, and each was given a sewing machine. The soap workshop aimed to teach camp residents how to make soap in order for them to acquire a profession and increase their use of soap for sanitary purposes. In the same year, the Foundation helped victims of Indonesia's tsunami disaster and performed qurban sacrifices via proxy in 145 countries during the Eid al-Adha. In summary, the Turkish Diyanet Foundation's assistance encompasses a broad range of areas and objectives.

During the month of Ramadan, TDV delivers food aid to Muslim communities in need, organises iftar dinners and offers Eid

packages. While the organization carried out Ramadan programs in 84 countries in 2018, it carried out this program in 327 distinct locations across over 100 nations in 2019, with aid being distributed to 715,857 people. The aid includes food for 509,000 individuals, iftar dinners for 195,957 people and Eid packages for 10,900 people. TDV hosted a 500-person iftar dinner in the mosque in Christchurch, New Zealand, where 51 people were killed in a terrorist attack in 2019. According to the statement, the primary goal of the program was to bring individuals from all backgrounds together at the Al Noor Mosque and the University of Canterbury campus.

In addition to providing aid during the month of Ramadan, TDV also constructs water wells in regions where it is difficult to access water, which is essential to human existence. So much so that water wells are arguably the most significant of TDV's humanitarian aid initiatives, serving not just humans but also other forms of life. TDV has constructed over 250 water wells to date. Additionally, 115 water wells are now in the planning/construction phase. According to the map, the water wells are concentrated in Africa, a region notorious for its water scarcity. It was reported that 3,671,058 individuals made use of water wells.

Similar to building water wells, TDV, in collaboration with the Directorate of Religious Affairs, is building mosques to support religious services in regions with Muslim communities around the world where the cost of mosque construction cannot be met, under the slogan "We are building mosques, places of unity and brotherhood." In fact, TDF built the Namazgah Mosque in Albania, which has a capacity of 10,000 people and is the largest mosque in the Balkans. TDF opened the largest mosque and complex in Central Asia for worship and use in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan's capital, in 2018. The Presidency of Religious Affairs and the Türkiye Diyanet Foundation both contributed to the construction of the Cambridge Central Mosque in Cambridge, England, which opened in recent years as the first environmentally friendly mosque in Europe. TDV continues to build mosques all over the world, as evidenced by the examples provided. The foundation has built 103 mosques abroad so far.



06

Türkiye's Humanitarian Diplomacy in The COVID-19 Pandemic

*"After hopelessness, there is so much hope
After darkness, there is a brighter sun"*

Hz. Mevlana

The COVID-19 (corona) virus, which was identified on January 13, 2020, as a result of research conducted in a group of patients who developed respiratory symptoms (fever, cough, shortness of breath) in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, rapidly spread around the world and became a pandemic after this date. During the pandemic, the whole world has faced a serious challenge. The Republic of Türkiye not only fights the coronavirus within its borders but also provides financial and medical aid to numerous states in order to slow the spread of the pandemic, which has become a global problem, and to prevent the loss of life. Examples of the support provided by Türkiye in this process are presented below. After assisting numerous countries impacted by the pandemic, Türkiye also extended its helping hand to the United States, where the number of COVID-19 cases exceeded 1 million, and the death toll exceeded 57 thousand. On President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's instructions, an A400M military cargo plane of the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) carrying medical supplies to the USA landed at Andrews Air Base near the capital Washington at approximately 17:30 EST (TRT 00.30). Serdar Kılıç, Türkiye's Ambassador to Washington, and Philip Thomas Reeker, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, welcomed the plane. 500 thousand masks, 400 thousand aprons, 2 thousand litres of disinfectant, 500 face shields and 400 N95 type masks and 1500 protective goggles were sent to the USA.

TRNC | 20,000 medical masks, 100 pieces of personal protective clothing, 3,000 N95 masks, 100 protective goggles were sent to the TRNC. While a financial resource of 72 million liras was initially provided to the TRNC to meet its immediate needs, a grant agreement was signed on March 11 to provide vaccines, drugs, medical supplies, anti-coronavirus equipment, and diagnostic kits to the Ministry of Health of the TRNC. The first part of the equipment was delivered on March 13. The Turkish Red Crescent committed to sending 30,000 three-layer surgical masks, 30,000 powder-free vinyl gloves, 3,000 N149 masks, 300 protective coveralls, and 300 protective glasses to the TRNC.

IRAN | In line with the agreement on grants in the field of health between the Government of the Republic of Türkiye and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a thousand diagnostic kits, 4 thousand 715 coveralls, 20 thousand aprons, 2,004 glasses, 4 thousand N95 masks and 78 thousand three-layer masks were donated.

BULGARIA | Bulgaria received 50 thousand masks, 100 thousand protective coveralls, and 100 thousand protective glasses as part of the agreement reached between Bulgarian Prime Minister Boyko Borisov and President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. Bulgarian Defence Minister Krasimir Karakachanov stated that Türkiye provided his country with equipment to prevent the spread of the coronavirus and that not a single mask came from European countries so far. 50 thousand medical masks, 100 thousand pieces of protective clothing and 100 thousand protective glasses were delivered to Bulgaria.

CHINA | Since the early days of the pandemic, Türkiye provided medical equipment support to China through TİKA and delivered 1,000 pieces of biohazard clothing, 93,500 protective filter masks and 1,000 pieces of disposable protective clothing to China in the first stage, with the Koca Yusuf cargo plane belonging to the Turkish Air Force.

Since the early days of the pandemic, Türkiye provided medical equipment support to China through TİKA and delivered 1,000 pieces of biohazard clothing, 93,500 protective filter masks and 1,000 pieces of disposable protective clothing to China in the first stage, with the Koca Yusuf cargo plane belonging to the Turkish Air Force.

The Turkish Exporters Assembly (TİM) delivered approximately 200

thousand protective masks and a large number of medical supplies to China, including protective glasses, disinfectants, and gloves. • 200 thousand protective masks • Protective glasses • Disinfectant • Gloves

IRAQ | Türkiye sent medical equipment to Kirkuk. 18 thousand masks were delivered to the region. Turkish Red Crescent provided 30 thousand masks and 475 food parcels to Erbil as part of the fight against coronavirus.

COLOMBIA | 26 thousand coronavirus diagnostic tests were sent to Colombia.

BALKANS | Türkiye provided medical assistance to Balkan countries, including Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Kosovo to support their fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.

GEORGIA | Türkiye is actively cooperating with all institutions and organisations of Georgia in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.

AZERBAIJAN | 250 diagnostic kits were sent to Azerbaijan.

KYRGYZSTAN | 20,000 medical masks, 200 diagnostic kits, 100 protective coveralls, 100 glasses, 100 N95 masks were delivered to the Kyrgyz Republic to fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA | Turkish Red Crescent committed to providing Bosnia and Herzegovina with 50,000 three-layer surgical masks, 50,000 powder-free vinyl gloves, 10,000 N149 masks, 500 protective coveralls, 500 protective glasses and 5,000 powder-free nitrile gloves.

ITALY | Turkish Red Crescent committed to providing Italy with 100,000 three-layer surgical masks, 100,000 powder-free vinyl gloves, 20,000 N149 masks, 1,500 protective coveralls and 1,500 protective goggles.

SPAIN | Türkiye supplied thousands of pieces of protective medical equipment such as masks, clothing and antibacterial solutions through a military cargo plane that took off from the Etimesgut Military Airport to deliver the equipment first to Italy and then to Spain. That equipment was manufactured in Türkiye with domestic and na-

tional resources in military factories, sewing houses and Mechanical and Chemical Industry Corporation under the Ministry of National Defence (MoD). Thousands of medical supplies, including masks, clothes, and antibacterial solution, were sent to Spain.

LIBYA | Medical equipment that Türkiye sent to Libya to combat the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic was delivered by Türkiye's Ambassador to Tripoli Serhat Aksen to the Deputy Minister of Health of the UN-recognized Government of National Accord (GNA), Muhammed Heysem İsa.

UK | Medical masks, N95 masks, and coveralls were loaded aboard an A400M cargo plane going from Etimesgut Military Airport to England.

IRELAND | Türkiye sent aid materials to Ireland as part of the fight against the coronavirus pandemic.

The foreign aid provided as part of the fight against the pandemic was a reflection of Türkiye's humanitarian and enterprising foreign policy. In this framework, efforts are underway to meet the aid requests received from all over the world as much as possible. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is working in full cooperation with the Ministry of Health and other institutions in the procurement process by receiving, evaluating and directing requests from foreign countries. To date, aid requests of different nature (equipment grant, cash aid, sales/export permit) have been received from 159 countries. Assistance has been provided to 157 countries so far. 129 of the 157 countries received grant aid, 75 of them received sales and export permits, and 50 countries received cash aid (It is possible that the same country received aid in different categories -equipment grant/cash aid/export permit/sales permit- from Türkiye.). Among the regions where Türkiye received aid requests, the African continent is the first with 49 countries. This is followed by Europe (41 countries), Asia (33 countries), America (21 countries) and Oceania (15 countries).

These are the 157 countries to which Türkiye has sent aid: The USA, Afghanistan, Germany, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Albania, Austria, Australia, Azerbaijan, the UAE, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil,

Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Algeria, Djibouti, Cook Islands, Chad, Czech Republic, People's Republic of China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, El Salvador, Indonesia, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Fiji, Ivory Coast, Philippines, Palestine, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Republic of South Africa, South Sudan, Guatemala, Georgia, Haiti, Croatia, the Netherlands, Honduras, Iraq, the UK, Iran, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Israel, Italy, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Montenegro, Qatar, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Kiribati, TRNC, Colombia, Congo, Kosovo, Costa Rica, Kuwait, North Macedonia, Cuba, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Lebanon, Hungary, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Moldova, Principality of Monaco, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Niue, Norway, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Russia, Samoa, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Oman, Jordan, Vanuatu, Vatican, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Fifty countries were provided with financial aid. The following are the specifics of some of the aid supplied by Türkiye.

THE USA | Under the instructions of our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Türkiye donated 1,502,500 masks, 500 face shields, 1,000 goggles, 1,500 N95 masks, 125,050 protective coveralls, 4 tonnes of hand sanitiser, 2,000 litres of disinfectant, 4,200 protective safety goggles to the USA in two batches on April 22, 2020, and May 1, 2020. Furthermore, 15,000 surgical masks were sent to the Turkish Consulate General in New York for the use of the Turkish citizens on May 8, 2020, and in response to a request from the citizens in Maryland, 30,000 surgical masks were delivered to the Turkish Embassy in Washington on May 11, 2020.

GERMANY | In accordance with the Grant Agreement between Türkiye and Germany, 5 million masks were supplied. In addition, the Hannover Municipality was granted 40 thousand masks on May 2, 2020.

AZERBAIJAN | Following the Grant Agreement signed between Azerbaijan and Türkiye, 30 ventilators, 35,000 protective coveralls, 50,000 N95 masks, 100,000 surgical masks, 5000 protective safety goggles, 200,000 gloves, two PCR machines, 20,000 Hydroxychloroquine and 20,000 Tamiflu were granted on July 5, 2020. During the month of Ramadan in 2020, 44 tonnes of food aid were distributed to approximately 2,500 families in over 30 settlements. On December 17, 2020, seven trucks carrying food, household items, sheltering materials, personal protective equipment, winter clothing, hygiene materials, medicine, wheelchairs, toys, and various medical consumables granted by the Turkish Red Crescent left for Azerbaijan. In addition, private sector organisations in Türkiye donated 10 tonnes of concentrated disinfectant to the country. Türkiye supported the “REACT-C19 Project” (Rapid Scale-up of Essential Capacities in Hospitals for COVID-19) initiated by WHO in cooperation with Azerbaijani authorities to improve healthcare professionals’ capacity in pilot hospitals determined in Azerbaijan to fight against COVID-19 by providing Azerbaijani medical personnel with training. With the announcement of the Azerbaijani Physicians Association, 19 doctors were chosen and trained at Ege University; they completed their training on April 14 and began service in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan welcomed Turkish experts in the field of COVID-19 infection. In this context, on July 8, 2020, four members of our Scientific Board conducted meetings and investigations in the country with the Azerbaijan Crisis Desk’s health committee.

BANGLADESH | Türkiye donated 3,000 food parcels to Bangladesh on April 24, 2020, for distribution to those in need. In May 2020, 70 tonnes of food aid and 5,000 hygiene packages were provided to Rohingya Muslims. In addition, Ramadan packages were sent to 1,000 families in need in the rural area of Chakaria in 2020. On June 7, 2020, the support package consisting of 5,000 surgical masks, 1,000 N95 masks, 1,000 medical coveralls and two ventilators was delivered at the Bangladesh State Guest House with a ceremony attended by Deputy Secretary-General of the Bangladesh Ministry of Foreign Affairs Khalilur Rahman. With a ceremony held on July 6, 2020, local officials were handed donated medical supplies for the hospitals “Chittagong Medical College Hospital (CMCH)” and “Chittagong General Hospital (CGH),” and on August 6, 2020, 200 homeless children were

given Eid clothing, school bags, and medical masks. On September 11, 2020, 8,000 hygiene kits and cleaning materials and 4,000 masks were provided. Under the Grant Agreement signed on October 12, 2020, 20 ventilators (with trolleys and accessory sets), 10,000 N95 masks, 10,000 gowns, 10,000 protective coveralls, 2,000 face shields and 5,000 protective safety goggles were delivered to Bangladesh on October 16, 2020. The official delivery ceremony of the said materials was held at Padma State Guest House on October 28, 2020, with the participation of Minister of Foreign Affairs AK Abdul Momen (PhD) of Bangladesh. In response to a request from the Dhaka Police Department, 25,000 surgical masks were delivered to the Dhaka Police Chief on October 28, 2020, as part of the fight against the pandemic.

THE UNITED KINGDOM | Under the Grant Agreement with the United Kingdom, 50,000 N95 masks, 100,000 surgical masks and 100,000 protective coveralls were provided. As part of the grants, 58,000 masks, 28,000 face shields, 85,270 coveralls, 48,000 3-ply surgical masks, 30,000 powder-free vinyl gloves, 4,400 EN149 masks, 400 protective coveralls, and 500 protective safety goggles were also delivered. The first batch of the aforementioned medical equipment aid was transported to RAF Brize Norton airbase on April 10, 2020, by aircraft from our Air Force and handed over to the British authorities. On April 12, 2020, the second batch was delivered by a Turkish Airlines plane. In addition, on May 5, 2020, 20,000 surgical masks and 1,000 coveralls were supplied to the Turkish Embassy in London for use by our residents in the country.

ALGERIA | Within the framework of the Grant Agreement, approximately five tonnes of cleaning and hygiene materials, 12 tonnes of food, and 30,000 surgical masks were provided to Algeria on separate dates to support 1,000 families. In order to coordinate with 48 provinces in the fight against COVID-19, a teleconference and interactive education unit was established. On July 22, 2020, within the scope of the grants, 25 ventilators (with trolleys and accessory sets), two PCR devices, 30,000 PCR test kits, 50,000 surgical masks, 50,000 N95 masks, 25,000 coveralls and 30,000 viral nucleic acid isolation kits were sent to Algeria by an evacuation aircraft.

CHAD | In accordance with the Grant Agreement signed between Türkiye and Chad, 25 ventilators, PCR test kits, 86,350 coveralls,

100,000 surgical masks, 30,000 N95 masks, 5,000 goggles, 87,600 gloves, 50,000 shoe covers, three ambulances and ten inflatable field emergency units were dispatched by military cargo planes on May 26 and June 18, 2020. On June 25, 2020, in order to support Chad's fight against the pandemic, 40 pedal-operated handwashing systems and 2,000 hand soaps were delivered to 15 schools in the capital. In addition, 100 mechanical pedal-operated handwashing systems and liquid soap support were provided to health centres in N'Djamina's ten districts.

CHINA | On February 1 and February 13, 2020, two aid cargoes containing 2,000 N95 masks, 2,000 protective clothing, 2,000 goggles, disinfectants, gloves, and shoe covers were delivered to China.

PALESTINE | Under the Grant Agreement between Türkiye and Palestine, 15 tonnes of material consisting of 40,000 PCR test kits, 4 PCR devices, 100,000 N95 masks, 40,000 coveralls, 100,000 gloves, 2,000 oxygen masks, 20,000 nasal cannulas, two tonnes of hand sanitiser and 20,000 face shields were airlifted to Tel Aviv Ben Gurion Airport to be delivered to Ramallah and Gaza on April 30, 2020. The grant in question was cleared from customs by the Palestinian Ministry of Health on May 5, 2020, and transported to Ramallah. The Palestinian Ministry of Health received six tonnes of hygiene materials and personal protective equipment, and food aid was distributed to 5,060 families in Gaza and 7,500 families in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Furthermore, on July 14, 2020, aid materials consisting of 50,000 medical masks, 2,500 N95 surgical masks, and 2,500 disinfectants were delivered to Augusta Victoria (Al-Muttali) Hospital in East Jerusalem. On August 19, 2020, the Ramallah part of the distribution of 50 battery-powered wheelchairs to Palestinians with special needs, with five in each West Bank province, was finalised. In accordance with the Grant Agreement signed on September 14, 2020, 20 intensive care ventilators, 20 bedside monitors, 40 syringe pumps, 20 infusion pumps, 20 defibrillator monitors, 20 electrocardiographs, 20 laryngoscope sets, 20 diagnostic sets (Oph + o-to), 20 Ambo bag sets, 20 temperature monitors, 20 heating-cooling beds, 20 flowmeter oxygen connectors (DIN), 20 stethoscopes, 20 ultrasonic nebulisers and two laundry carts were delivered at a ceremony held on December 1, 2020.

SPAIN | On April 1, 2020, Türkiye delivered 250,000 masks, 250 N95 masks, 750 eye protection masks, 2,000 coveralls, and 1000 litres of disinfectant to Spain.

ITALY | On April 1, 2020, Türkiye responded to Italy's call for assistance through the NATO Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) by delivering 200,000 masks, 250 N95 masks, 750 eye protection masks, 2,000 coveralls, and 1000 litres of anti-bacterial disinfectant. The Turkish Red Crescent delivered 100,000 3-ply surgical masks, 100,000 powder-free vinyl gloves, 20,000 N149 masks, 1,500 protective coveralls, and 1,500 protective goggles to Italy at the request of the Italian Red Cross.

MONTENEGRO | On April 8, 2020, 50,000 masks, 1,000 coveralls, and 1,000 diagnostic kits were delivered to Montenegro at the request of our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. Türkiye delivered 35 tonnes of food and hygiene material support to the most economically vulnerable 5,000 people as part of the Food and Hygiene Support Programme.

TRNC | In September 2020, The Turkish Red Crescent dispatched 30,000 3-ply surgical masks, 30,000 powder-free vinyl gloves, 3,000 N149 masks, 300 protective coveralls, 300 protective goggles, 500 food parcels, five tents, 30,740 hygiene kits and cleaning supplies to the TRNC. Moreover, under the Grant Agreement signed on March 11, 2020, 20,000 medical masks, 100 personal protective gears, 3,000 N95 or similar masks, 100 protective goggles and various vaccines and medications were granted. Under the Grant Agreement of March 13, 2020, five ambulances, 10 ventilators, 20,000 SARS-CoV 2 (2019-nCov) RT-qPCR detection kits, 20,000 viral nucleic acid isolation kits, 100,000 surgical masks, 50,000 N95 masks, 20,000 coveralls, two PCR machines (with cabinet), 2,000 glass bottles (1000 ml) of sterile distilled water, 6,500 Metronidazole 5 mg/ml 100 ml solution for infusion (with sets), 2,000 Dextrose 3.33% + Sodium Chloride 0.3% 500 ml solution in PE/PP/PVC infusion bottles/infusion bags (with sets), 6,000 Sodium Chloride 0.9% 1000 ml solution in PE/PP/PVC infusion bottles/infusion bags (with sets), 4,500 Sodium Chloride 0.9% 100 ml solution in PE/PP/PVC infusion bottles/infusion bags (with sets), 400 Sodium Chloride 0.9% 150 ml solution in PE/PP/PVC infusion bottles /nfusion bags (with sets), 400 Sodium Chloride

0.9% 250 ml solution in PE/PP/PVC infusion bottles/infusion bags (with sets), 600 lactated Ringer's solution 1000 ml in PE/PP/PVC infusion bottles/infusion bags (with sets), 600 lactated Ringer's solution 500 ml in PE/PP/PVC infusion bottles/infusion bags (with sets) were delivered on July 20, 2020. Türkiye provided food aid to families in need in the TRNC as part of the fight against the novel coronavirus and the month of Ramadan activities. On May 20, 2020, 25 tonnes of foodstuff, including essential foodstuffs and items such as milk, dates, tea, coffee, and domestic products of Cyprus, were delivered to 1,000 families in need in Nicosia, Kyrenia, Famagusta, Morphou and Lefke. Furthermore, Türkiye sent hygiene equipment to the TRNC Disabled Solidarity Association in May 2020. The interior equipment of the Emergency Hospital, built-in Nicosia by Türkiye, was delivered to the TRNC on October 7, 2020. The hospital in question was inaugurated by our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, paying a visit to the TRNC on the occasion of the 37th foundation anniversary of the TRNC on November 15, 2020, and the President Ersin Tatar of the TRNC.

LIBYA | Within the scope of the fight against COVID-19, medical equipment consisting of 150,000 masks, 60 protective facemasks (panoramic), 300 protective eye masks, 600 coveralls and 400 litres of disinfectant were dispatched to Libya. On May 14, 2020, the second batch of aid, containing 200,000 masks, 70 face shields, 300 pieces of eye protector, 120 N95 masks, 600 coveralls, and 400 litres of disinfectant, was delivered to the officials of the Ministry of Health of Libya's Government of National Accord. On August 6, 2020, three ventilators were granted.

NAMIBIA | Under the Grant Agreement, 10 ventilators, 30,000 N95 masks, 60,000 3-ply masks and 20,000 protective coveralls were delivered to Namibia with a ceremony on June 25, 2020. Türkiye provided food aid to families of 33 people with a disability trying to survive in a difficult situation and distributed 500 food parcels consisting of rice, oil, tea, sugar, salt, flour, soup etc. to approximately 3,000 people living in four regions, namely, the capital Windhoek, Oshakati, Keetmanshoop and Osire Refugee Camp. On May 29, 2020, 200 disinfectant pumps and 40 infrared thermometers were donated to the Ministry of Health and Social Services of Namibia. Moreover, on December 21, 2020, an equipment aid containing digital electrocardiography

(ECG) machines, defibrillator monitors, portable ultrasound devices, infusion pumps, multi-monitors, portable ventilators, video laryngoscopes, aspirators, emergency trolleys, examination tables, was provided to the “Clinical Emergency Medical Care Training Laboratory” of Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST).

PAKISTAN | The aircraft carrying 20,000 N95 masks, 50,000 coveralls and 100,000 medical masks provided by Türkiye arrived in Islamabad on April 22, 2020. The second batch of aid to Pakistan, consisting of 108,000 surgical masks and 31,500 pieces of protective equipment, was delivered to Karachi by a Turkish Airlines cargo aircraft on April 28, 2020. Throughout the month of Ramadan in 2020, 4,000 parcels and 70 tonnes of food aid were delivered to 22,500 people. On September 11, 2020, 10 oxygen pressure regulators, 100 oxygen masks, 50 oxygen cylinders and 50 medical oxygen flowmeters were granted. 300,000 N95 masks were delivered to Islamabad on September 30, 2020, by a Turkish Airlines cargo aircraft and handed over to the authorities on the same day.

SERBIA | 500 test kits, 100,000 masks, 2,000 coveralls and 1,500 diagnostic kits provided by Türkiye were dispatched to Serbia on April 8, 2020. In April 2020, domestically manufactured soap and disinfectant products were distributed in Sandzak, and aid parcels containing a total of 15 tonnes of essential foodstuffs were distributed to 1,000 families formed of people in need and disadvantaged groups such as Romans and refugees in Serbia on the occasion of the month of Ramadan. In the meantime, 3 tonnes of foodstuffs were delivered to Karnyacha Refugee Camp near Belgrade. Upon the instructions of our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, 10 bedside monitors, 20 pulse oximeters (finger), 10 UV sterilisation lamps, 50 oxygen regulators, 10 perfusion pumps, 1 video laryngoscope, 3 laryngoscopes, 10 silicone AMBUs, 3 surgical aspirators, 400 hospital bedding sheets, 30 hospital beds, 20,000 FFP2 protective masks, 2,000 protective coveralls, 1,500 face shields, 30,000 masks, 100 parcels of 12-piece 350 ml hand soap, 110 parcels of 60-piece 150 ml hand sanitiser and 120 parcels of 12 piece wet wipes were dispatched to Sandzak region on June 12, 2020. Under the Grant Agreement, 3 high-flow oxygen machines, 5 bedside monitors, 30 central oxygen flowmeters, five pieces of 12 channel ECG machine, 20 infusion pumps, 2 defibrillators, 10,000 di-

agnostic kits, 2 PCR machines, 5 ventilators, 1 surgical intervention kit, 1 mobile X-ray machine, 30,000 N95 masks, 2,675 N149 masks, 5,000 protective coveralls, 230,000 surgical masks, 10,000 packets of Hydroxychloroquine, 10,000 packets of Tamiflu, 10,000 litres of disinfectant, 10 UV devices, 2,000 face shields and 40,000 powder-free vinyl gloves were sent to Sandzak region on July 4, 2020, to be used in the Novi Pazar General Hospital. Türkiye granted a total of 200,000 masks in two batches sent on August 9 and 13, 2020, to the Ministry of Interior of Serbia. Furthermore, 130,000 3-ply surgical masks, 469 pieces of disinfectant (1 lt), 2,675 EN149 masks, 1,000 protective goggles, 420 protective coveralls, 40,000 powder-free vinyl gloves and 5 ventilators were granted to Serbia on September 11, 2020.

SOMALIA | On April 17, 2020, medical equipment consisting of 50,000 3-ply surgical masks, 50,000 powder-free vinyl gloves, 1,000 N149 masks, 1,000 protective coveralls, 576 protective safety goggles, 60 Hepatitis-B vaccines, 800 Muscobloc vials, 100 Benzoxin vials, 500 Hamazine pomades, 20 Survanta vials, 4,000 Glargine injections, 15 Rhopylac vials, 2,100 Droptein injections, 6,000 Synpitan ampules, 18,000 FFP2 masks, 250 protective coveralls, 500 protective safety goggles, 100,000 surgical masks, 400 boxes of COVID-19 rapid test kit, 50 packets of Favipiravir tablet, 250 packets of Plaquenil tablet and 1,000 packets of Tamiflu capsule was dispatched to Somalia. Under our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's instructions, 20,000 diagnostic kits, 40,000 surgical masks, 10,000 N95 masks, 20,000 protective coveralls, 10 ventilators, and their accessories arrived in Mogadishu by military cargo aircraft on May 2, 2020. One hundred intensive care beds were also delivered to the Ministry of Health of Somalia on May 4, 2020. On the same dates, 340,000 masks, 500 face shields, 500 eye protectors, 10,050 coveralls, 32,500 litres of disinfectant and 500 diagnostic kits were granted to Somalia. Food aid was granted to 500 families who left their houses in Mogadishu and had to live in the camps of the Garas Balley region; within this framework, food packages consisting of rice, flour, pasta, sugar and oil were handed out to the families in the camp during the month of Ramadan. As part of the aid granted to 8 IGAD member countries, Türkiye donated 10,000 surgical masks, 2,000 gowns, and 1,020 overalls to Somalia. An X-ray machine was donated to Galgaduud State Hospital, the biggest state hospital in Dusamareb, on September 30, 2020. In addition,

on December 23, 2020, equipment support consisting of a BS-model biochemistry analyser, Elisa device, mixer, microscope, ball bearings and centrifuge devices was granted to Wajid Hospital, located in the South-West State of Somali. 1,014 infrared thermometers were delivered to Somalia on October 25, 2020.

SUDAN | In accordance with the Grant Agreement, 50 ventilators, 100,000 surgical masks, 50,000 N95 masks, and 50,000 coveralls were sent to Sudan on August 22, 2020. Protective face shields and masks are produced in a facility established by Türkiye. During the month of Ramadan in 2020, 34 tonnes of food aid were distributed to 2,000 families in the Shagarab camp, which is located in Kassala State and is home to Eritrean refugees. In July 2020, medical equipment aid, including protective and surgical masks, thermometers, gloves, disinfectants, and oxygen tanks, was granted for the healthcare personnel in the East Darfur region. In August 2020, 50 low-income women in the Mandela region were provided with 50 needlecraft machines, spice mills, ovens, and leatherwork machines in August 2020 so that they could sustain themselves. Materials such as oximeters, thermometers, protective face masks with shields, face masks, gloves, disinfectants, surgical gowns, and disinfection pumps were delivered to the Khartoum office of Nyala Sudan-Türkiye Training and Research Hospital. Medical devices, medications, and consumables listed below and provided by the Turkish Red Crescent in coordination with Qatar Red Crescent to establish a pandemic centre were dispatched to Sudan by cargo planes on September 5-7, 2020

10,000 gloves, 2,500 goggles, 52,500 masks and 2,500 coveralls were donated on September 11, 2020. As part of the aid granted to 8 IG-AD member countries, Türkiye donated 10,000 surgical masks, 2,000 gowns and 1,020 coveralls to Sudan.

TURKMENISTAN | On July 30, 2020, 20 ventilator screens and units, 20 ventilator foot sets, 20 ventilator accessory sets, 50,000 N95 masks, 100,000 surgical masks, 10,000 overalls, and 10,000 hydroxylchloroquine tablets were sent under the terms of the Grant Agreement with Turkmenistan.

UKRAINE | In April 2020, 3,500 surgical masks and 100 surgical gowns were dispatched to Odessa Maternity Hospital. On May 8,

2020, 150,000 masks, 100 face shields, 200 eye shields, 50 N95 masks, 500 overalls, and 300 litres of disinfectant were delivered to Kiev. In June 2020, 600 families in the Kyiv, Kherson, and Odessa regions received assistance from the Ukraine Food and Hygiene Support Program, which included food products and personal protection materials used in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.

VENEZUELA | In May 2020, Türkiye sent 400 parcels of food to Venezuela. According to the Grant Agreement, on July 17, 25 ventilators, 100,000 surgical masks, 50,000 N95 masks, 35,000 overalls, 200,000 gloves, 40,000 PCR test kits, 3 incubators, 3 phototherapy devices, 1 Bilirubin measuring device, 3 blood pressure monitors, 3 stethoscopes, 3 ear thermometers, 1 Laryngoscope (child), 1 Laryngoscope (adult), 3 monitors, 2 ECG devices, 9 infusion pumps, 2 meshers, 2 skin dermatomes, 1 defibrillator, 6 patient beds and 1 baby scale were delivered to Venezuela by military aircraft and handed over to the authorities in a ceremony broadcast live on television channels and attended by Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge Arreaza, Minister of Health Carlos Alvarado, and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Yvan Gil. At a ceremony on August 20, 2020, health materials consisting of approximately 5,000 viral transport medium sets, 10,000 rapid diagnostic tests, and 3,000 PCR tests were presented to Venezuelan Deputy Minister of Health Gerardo Briceno. Türkiye renovated the neonatal intensive care unit of the Ana Terasa de Jesus Ponce Women's and Children's Hospital in Venezuela's La Guaria state, and the medical equipment and devices supplied by Türkiye were made ready for use. Türkiye renovated the Burn Unit of the Dr. Jesus Yerena Hospital and provided grant support with various materials including plastic surgery and surgical equipment on December 11, 2020 in the Venezuelan state of La Pastora. Aside from countries, international organisations (20 international organisations/affiliated bodies) ask Türkiye for medical assistance. Türkiye partially or completely met the demands of 12 of them (OCHA, UNICEF, PAF, SICA, CARICOM, NATO, IGAD, WHO, OSCE, IFRC, UNWRA, African Union-Africa CDC). The majority of aids are medical supplies, especially personal protective equipment. Additionally, ventilators produced by Türkiye are donated to countries in need. Food aid is also provided to countries and regions with food safety issues created by the pandemic. In the fight against COVID-19, Türkiye offers specific

aid programmes for disadvantaged populations such as the old, the disabled, and the orphans. It provided various kinds of aid to the displaced people, refugees and migrants in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen; to the street children in Bangladesh; to the disabled and orphans in Guinea; to the children in the orphanages in South Sudan; to the visually impaired in Kazakhstan; to the orphans in Kenya; to the disabled in the TRNC; to the disabled and orphaned children in Romania; to the orphanages, nursing homes for the elderly and the disabled in Mongolia; to 15 social welfare centres in Moldova, including nursing homes, orphanages, and shelters for the homeless; to the orphanages and nursing homes in Mozambique; to the disabled children and their families in Namibia; to women's shelters and other disadvantaged groups in Yemen. In some developing countries, training programmes are organised for manufacturing personal protective equipment using local resources. In addition, raw materials are supplied to support the production of personal protective equipment through local facilities. TİKA organised training programs for manufacturing personal protective equipment/hygiene materials with local facilities in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kingdom of Eswatini, Gambia, Georgia, South Sudan, Cameroon, Colombia, Moldova, Mozambique, Serbia, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, or provided material for local production. Türkiye is trying to provide budgetary aid to some friendly countries experiencing economic difficulties due to the pandemic. Additionally, the business world supports Türkiye's allies in their fight against COVID-19. To date, more than 50 Turkish enterprises have supported more than 30 friendly countries in their fight against the pandemic. With its contributions to international solidarity during the pandemic, Türkiye has once again proven its reliability as a global partner.

A. Support Activities Conducted During the Pandemic

Since the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, TİKA has carried out approximately 200 projects and initiatives in more than 70 countries across the Balkans, Central Asia, Latin America, and Africa. In this context, to address supply issues in the first half of 2020, on-site manufacturing of surgical masks, face shields, and disinfectants was supported. In the following period, capacity building was aimed at without being hampered by travel limitations through online training

in order to close the human resource gap. Medical tools and equipment such as ventilators, defibrillators, thermal cameras, and ambulances were provided and delivered to countries requesting cooperation as part of the activities to increase equipment capacity, and face shield production was supported through 3D modelling training and 3D printer donations. Furthermore, those adversely affected by limitations and unemployment continue to be delivered food and hygiene supplies. TİKA's initiatives within the scope of COVID-19 directly benefited 2,200,000 persons. Health institutions built previously by TİKA, such as Palestine-Türkiye Friendship Hospital, the Polyclinic Department of Mecidiye Hospital in Romania, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Training and Research Hospital in Somalia, and Nyala Sudan-Turkish Training and Research Hospital, all have become key centres in the fight against the pandemic in the countries where they were located. Awareness campaigns against the COVID-19 pandemic and aid efforts for individuals in need struck by the pandemic have been realised by the Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB), as have the non-profit manufacturing of health and hygiene products that are difficult to obtain such as surgical masks, liquid-proof protective coveralls, protective face shields, disinfectants, etc., as well as the facilitation of volunteer work to manufacture these products. YTB has also been providing educational, entertaining, and morale-boosting media content to make the most of the downtime at home; food and shelter assistance to students, tourists, truck drivers, and others who have a residence in Türkiye but are unable to return home due to the pandemic; supportive activities for healthcare workers in the country, activities to boost public morale in the country, and assistance for graphics, design, vocalisation, and montage in the production of the campaigns for the fight against the pandemic, as well as new ideas and projects in the same regard. YTB designed and announced a financial assistance programme called "Diaspora COVID-19 Programme for Support and Cooperation" to Turkish NGOs abroad. As part of the programme, 74 initiatives were carried out in 14 countries (Germany, the US, France, the UK, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Australia, Finland, TRNC, Sweden) and reached over 200 thousand people. During this process, food and hygiene supply boxes were delivered to 10,823 people, masks to 109,350 people, gowns and gloves to 21,300 people,

gift items to 9,107 people, and iftar dinners to 32,150 people. Furthermore, the “Solidarity with International Students Within the Scope of Combating COVID-19” programme was initiated to provide cash, food, and cleaning materials to international students who could not return to their countries due to the pandemic, who were quarantined, and who received education in Türkiye through their own means during this difficult period. More than 1,200 international students in need who came to Türkiye from 70 different countries to get higher education and study in 59 different cities were assisted thanks to this programme.

B. International Cooperation Efforts

Since the beginning of the pandemic, which is a global challenge affecting all of humanity, Türkiye has emphasised the significance of international cooperation and solidarity and focused its efforts and initiatives in this area. Our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan has been a leader whom the heads of state and governments of other countries have consulted in multilateral forums and at the bilateral level. In the context of multilateral and bilateral cooperation and consultation in the fight against the pandemic, the President has placed a high value on leader-to-leader contacts and discussions.

Türkiye has been a leader in, a staunch supporter of, and an active contributor to the cooperation initiatives launched to combat COVID-19. In this context, numerous contributions have been made to the efforts of the UN, the G20, the Turkic Council (now known as the Organisation of Turkic States), MIKTA, and the Organisation for Islamic Cooperation, and the importance of multilateralism in the fight against the pandemic has been underlined. Türkiye co-endorsed the draft resolution on “International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19” at the United Nations General Assembly. On March 26, 2020, the extraordinary G20 Leaders’ Summit on COVID-19 was held via video conference. G20 leaders focused on health, economy, international trade and cooperation and discussed the steps that can be taken under the leadership of the G20 in order to combat the global social and economic effects of the virus. They adopted a statement focusing on financial measures that can be taken in collaboration with the IMF,

the World Bank, and multilateral development banks, as well as steps that can be taken in cooperation with international organisations such as the UN, OECD, ILO, and WHO. Some G20 leaders, especially our President, drew attention to the situation in countries in distress due to conflicts and the risks faced by refugees and forcibly displaced persons in unfavourable conditions and called for the removal of barriers to free trade and the functioning of international trade compliant with WTO rules. At the Extraordinary Leaders' Summit of the Turkic Council, organised via video conference with our President's participation on April 10, 2020, the development of a joint action plan in the context of the shared fight against COVID-19 was discussed, and ideas were exchanged regarding the removal of existing barriers so that essential materials, food, and medicine can pass through the borders of Turkic Council member states in a timely manner, the compilation of a list of goods that can pass through the borders of the aforementioned countries unimpeded, and the establishment of a mechanism that will facilitate the rapid exchange of information on freight transportation between the members at the borders and an online platform where information about infected people can be shared.

The Executive Committee of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation convened via video conference on April 22, 2020, at the level of foreign ministers to address the pandemic at our country's request. With the proposal of our nation, the Final Declaration included the decision of the Permanent Representatives Committee to meet regularly for coordination and consultation at the intergovernmental level, as the scope and severity of the pandemic demanded frequent, systematic, and regular contacts and consultations.

1. Activities of TIKA During the Pandemic Period (2020-2021)

The year, country, project and activity information is as follows:

Year	Country	Project Name	Completed Activity
2020	Albania	Food Aid to Orphan Children at the ALSAR Foundation	On the occasion of Ramadan and due to the COVID-19 pandemic (declaration of curfew/quarantine across the country), food packages were given to 3,500 orphans who were trying to survive under very difficult conditions.
2020	Albania	Iftar Project in Collaboration with the ALSAR Foundation	Instead of mass iftar meals that could not be organised due to the COVID-19 pandemic, packaged iftar meals were distributed to 100 people in need for 30 days during the month of Ramadan.
2021	Albania	Distribution of Food Packages for the Month of Ramadan to the Families of Orphan Children	On the occasion of Ramadan and due to the economic difficulties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, food packages were provided to 3,500 families with orphans.
2021	Albania	Distributing Iftar Meal to Low-Income Families in Albania	Instead of mass iftar meals that could not be organised due to the COVID-19 pandemic, hot iftar meals were delivered to the homes of those in need for 30 days, 100 people a day, during the month of Ramadan.
2021	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina Agricultural Support Project	In the face of strict measures taken against the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), which has been impactful in many countries around the world and whose effect has been increasing for more than a year, many families' income levels have dropped significantly due to economic losses and production sector's losses. Within the scope of the project, agricultural production support was provided to 500 families in the cantons of Tuzla, Una-Sana, Zenica-Doboj, and Central Bosnia of Bosnia and Herzegovina who were in need of financial assistance. Seeds, fertilisers, and equipment were provided to assist low-income families in attaining the agricultural production required, particularly for their own consumption.
2020	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina Ramadan Food and Hygiene Package Support Project	TIKA's "Erenler Sofrası" Ramadan Programme provided food and hygiene packages to 1,000 families in need in Tuzla, Srebrenica, Central Bosnia (Vitez), Livno (Glamoc and Kupres), Sarajevo, and the Serbian entity (Bosanska Kostajnica, Prijedor, Doboj, Teslic, Kotor Varos, Bosanski Samac, Modrica, Prnjavor and Derвента). As part of the project, food and hygiene packages were delivered to Romanians and families in need, particularly those who had returned to their homes.

2020	Bosnia and Herzegovina	500 Litres of Hand Sanitiser/Antibacterial Gel Production Project Within the Scope of Combating COVID-19 Pandemic	500 Litres of Hand Sanitiser/Antibacterial Gel Production Project Within the Scope of Combating COVID-19 Pandemic
2020	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Protective Face Mask Production Project for Use in Combating the COVID-19 Pandemic	Protective Face Mask Production Project for Use in Combating the COVID-19 Pandemic
2020	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Seed Support Project for Combating the COVID-19 Pandemic	Seed Support Project for Combating the COVID-19 Pandemic
2021	Croatia	Croatia Ramadan Food Package Support Project	Food packages were provided to 1,700 families facing difficult conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic in Croatia. Packages containing a total of 31 tonnes of food were delivered to the families in need to meet their food needs for a certain period of time.
2020	Croatia	Braca Bobetko Primary School Capacity Building Project	Within the scope of the COVID-19 measures, TIKA provided 420 student lockers for children to leave their belongings and enter the classrooms (otherwise, they would have to remove their coats and shoes outside the school).
2020	Montenegro	Acquisition of Basic Food and Cleaning Supplies	TIKA provided basic food and cleaning supplies to 300 Bosnian and Albanian families residing in the Karabusko Polje and Sipcanik districts of the Tuzi Municipality, especially the elderly and disabled who were unable to leave their homes because of nationwide restrictions and the rapid spread of the disease.

2021	Montenegro	Supply Aid During the Ramadan of 2021	In consideration of the limited job opportunities and financial difficulties in the northern region of Montenegro (Sanjak), food and cleaning supplies were distributed to 800 Muslim Bosnian and Albanian families in need during the Ramadan of 2021.
2021	Montenegro	Supply Aid During the Ramadan of 2020	In consideration of the limited job opportunities and financial difficulties in the northern region of Montenegro (Sanjak), food and cleaning supplies were distributed to 800 Muslim Bosnian and Albanian families in need during the Ramadan of 2020.
2020	Kosovo	Fight Against COVID-19 Pandemic in Kosovo	With the project, 1,600 packages consisting of basic food materials were distributed to day labourers and families in need, especially the elderly and patients with chronic diseases, including Turkish, Albanian, Bosnian, Romani, Ashkali, and Egyptian communities, in 9 municipalities in Kosovo, in cooperation with the municipalities and local NGOs.
2021	Kosovo	Kosovo Ramadan Activities	In Kosovo, 2,300 Ramadan aid packages consisting of basic food and hygiene materials were distributed to day labourers and families in need, especially the elderly and patients with chronic diseases, including Turkish, Albanian, Bosnian, Romani, Ashkali, and Egyptian communities, in order to maintain social peace and welfare in Kosovo where household economies were harmed due to stagnant economy during the COVID-19 pandemic period.
2020	North Macedonia	Food, cleaning and hygiene material aid for families in North Macedonia due to the COVID-19 pandemic	Food, cleaning and hygiene material aid for orphans, elderly, disabled, people with chronic diseases and people in need in North Macedonia due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
2020	North Macedonia	North Macedonia Hygiene Point Disinfectant Station Project	In cooperation with the Islamic Religious Community of North Macedonia, the Orthodox Church of North Macedonia, the Ministry of Education and Science of North Macedonia and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies of North Macedonia, disinfectant station support to be used in places of worship, kindergartens and various educational institutions was provided.

2020	North Macedonia	North Macedonia Healthy and Sustainable Education Project	In order to mitigate the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, TİKA provided infra-red thermometers to be used in kindergartens, primary schools and various educational institutions.
2020	Hungary	Food and Hygiene Package Support During Ramadan	On the occasion of Ramadan, food and hygiene packages were provided to the Cseppko Children's Centre and Szentendre Nursing Home for the Elderly and Disabled, affiliated with the Hungarian Ministry of Human Resources, in order to provide support to the institutions most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.
2020	Hungary	Yunus Emre Sofraları Food, Hygiene and Cleaning Package Support	As part of the Ramadan activities organised by TİKA every year, 213 packages of various food, hygiene and cleaning products were provided to a total of 712 homeless people, including 130 in the Social Care Centre in the Erd Municipality, 140 in the Crisis Management Centre in Székesfehérvár, 350 in the Homeless Care Centre in Dunaujváros, and 92 in the Social Care Centre in Salgotarján.
2020	Moldova	The Fight Against the COVID-19 Pandemic in Moldova	Due to COVID-19, which has turned into a pandemic at the beginning of 2020, TİKA provided basic medical protection materials and equipment for the production of masks to Moldova in order to be in solidarity in the fight against this pandemic.
2021	Moldova	Food and Hygiene Package Support During Ramadan	Due to Ramadan, 4,000 food and hygiene aid packages were distributed to nursing homes, orphanages and soup kitchens across Moldova (Chisinau, Balti, Gagauzia).
2020	Romania	Supply of Food and Hygiene Aid Packages as Part of the Fight Against COVID-19	Distribution of 1,500 food and hygiene packages to low-income families with members over the age of 65 and families in need as part of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic in cooperation with the Constanta General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection, Constanta Turkish and Tatar Unions, Office of Mufti for Romanian Muslim Community, Bucharest 5 th Sector Municipality's General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection.

2020	Romania	Food and Hygiene Package Support During Ramadan	Food and hygiene packages were distributed to 1,000 low-income families in the Bucharest and Dobruja regions during Ramadan.
2020	Romania	Supply of Eid Clothing and Hygiene Materials to Orphan, Disabled Children and Children in Need of Protection During Ramadan	Supply of Eid Clothing and Hygiene Materials to Orphan, Disabled Children and Children in Need of Protection During Ramadan
2021	Romania	Supply of Food Aid Packages in Romania	As a result of the cooperation with the Office of the Mufti in Romania, Turkish and Tatar Unions and National College Kemal Atatürk, 2,000 food aid packages were delivered to families in need in Dobruja and Bucharest during the Ramadan of 2021.
2020	Serbia	Support for the Production of Masks and Hygiene Materials as Part of the Fight Against COVID-19 in the Sanjak Region	As part of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, which was affecting the Sanjak region, the Hatice Women's Association, which conducts various social activities for women and children in the region, was given five sewing machines and the necessary materials for 20,000 masks, as well as the necessary materials for the production of soap and liquid disinfectant, in order to provide much-needed masks to the underprivileged people of Sanjak. Materials produced by volunteer women were distributed to people in need.
2020	Serbia	Production of 20,000 Protective Masks in Preševo	As part of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, ten volunteer women produced 20,000 masks using TIKa-provided materials in a sewing workshop in the Preševo region established with TIKa's support in 2018. These masks were then distributed free of charge to the local population.
2021	Ukraine	Supply of Food Packages During Ramadan	On the occasion of Ramadan, aid packages containing food products were distributed to 1,500 kin and Ukrainian families in need by the TIKa office.

2020	Kyrgyzstan	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.
2020	Mongolia	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.
2020	Algeria	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.
2020	Colombia	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.
2020	Sri Lanka	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.
2020	Croatia	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.
2020	Sudan	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.
2020	Bulgaria	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.

2020	Uzbekistan	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.
2020	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.
2020	Libya	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.
2020	Uganda	Production of Medical Supplies with 3D Technology	Masks with face shields were produced in collaboration with local partners and provided to public institutions, organisations and healthcare personnel in the relevant country to fight against COVID-19.
2020	Bulgaria, Algeria, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan	Urgent and Innovative Solutions with 3D Technologies (Distance Education)	TIKA supplied 3D printer settings training for the design and production of protective face shields to participants from four countries, where 3D printer usage training had been delivered as part of the Vocational Training and Employment Programme (MESİP) in the fight against COVID-19 via distance education. The participants, thus, contributed to their country's fight against COVID-19 by making newly-designed protective face shields.
2020	Mozambique	Emergency Medicine Capacity Building Programme (ATKAP)- Methods of Fighting Against COVID-19 (Distance Education)	The "Methods of Fighting Against COVID-19 Training," which was developed with experts from various NGOs and universities to share information and experience regarding the methods used by our country in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, was delivered online.

2020	Mongolia	Occupational Health and Safety Training (Distance Education) Within the Scope of IGEP-Mongolia COVID-19	As a result of the research conducted with the aim of sharing the knowledge and experience with other countries regarding the methods developed by our country in the field of occupational health and safety in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, a distance education module titled "Training on Occupational Health and Safety Within the Scope of COVID-19" was developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, General Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety. Forty experts from the Mongolian Ministry of Labour and Social Security received Training on Occupational Health and Safety Within the Scope of COVID-19 as part of the module.
2020	Kosovo	Emergency Medicine Capacity Building Programme (ATKAP)-Methods of Fighting Against COVID-19 (Distance Education)	The "Methods of Fighting Against COVID-19 Training," which was developed with experts from various NGOs and universities to share information and experience regarding the methods used by our country in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, was delivered online. The training was attended by 68 physicians from healthcare facilities affiliated with the Ministry of Health of Kosovo.
2020	Uzbekistan	Online Experience Sharing Programme	The "Measures Taken by Municipalities in the COVID-19 Process" activity was completed with mayors' participation from Uzbekistan and Türkiye.
2020	Albania	IGEP-Albania Training on Occupational Health and Safety Within the Scope of COVID-19 (Distance Education)	With the aim of sharing the knowledge and experience with other countries regarding the methods developed by our country in the field of occupational health and safety in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, a distance education module titled "Training on Occupational Health and Safety Within the Scope of the COVID-19 Pandemic" was developed as part of the Occupational Safety Training Programme (IGEP) of the Coordination Office for Education Projects of TIKA in cooperation with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, General Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety. IGEP-Albania Training on Occupational Health and Safety Within the scope of COVID-19 was held via distance education in Albania on November 26-27, 2020, as part of this module. The costs of the venue, interpreters, and other expenditures were covered within the scope of the training.

2020	Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan	Emergency Medicine Capacity Building Programme (ATKAP)- Methods of Fighting Against COVID-19 (Distance Education)	It is a project aimed at delivering online the "Methods of Fighting Against COVID-19 Training," which was developed with experts from various NGOs and universities to share information and experience regarding the methods used by our country in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. Thirty-one family physicians attended the online training from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).
2021	Afghanistan	Emergency Medicine Capacity Building Programme (ATKAP)- Afghanistan- Methods of Fighting Against COVID-19 (Distance Education)	The Kabul Programme Coordination Office requested that a training to convey our country's experience in this field be organised so that Afghan physicians could benefit from it, as the COVID-19 pandemic had a major impact on the country, and the Afghan health infrastructure was weak in overcoming the pandemic. Thus, on July 12-13, 2021, the ATKAP-Afghanistan Methods of Fighting Against COVID-19 programme was held online.
2021	El Salvador	Emergency Medicine Ca- pacity Building Programme (ATKAP)-El Salvador-Meth- ods of Fighting Against COV- ID-19 (Distance Education)	The ATKAP Methods of Fighting Against COVID-19 training, prepared by the TIKA Co-ordination Office for Education Projects, was held online for healthcare personnel from El Salvador on August 24-27, 2021.
2020	Afghanistan/ Herat	Providing Medical Supplies Support to the Herat Muflih Children's Hospital	The Muflih Children's Hospital in Herat was temporarily relocated to Herat State Hospital and began to serve as a pandemic quarantine hospital. The hospital currently provides intensive care services with a capacity of 100 beds. A total of four sets of ventilators, two for adults and children and two for newborns, can be utilised to fight against COVID-19 as part of the general supply support provided to the hospital.
2021	Afghanistan/ Kabul	Formation of Online Edu- cation Class in TIKa Kabul Continuing Education Centre	An online education class was developed at the TIKa Kabul Office campus's Continuing Education Centre, allowing for distance education programmes and remote meetings on subjects relevant to TIKa's mandate.

2020	Afghanistan/ Kabul	Food and Hygiene Kit Support for 1,500 Families in Need	Food and Hygiene kit support was provided to 1,500 families in need during Ramadan.
2020	Afghanistan/ Kabul	Delivery of 3,000 Food Parcels to the Kabul Governorship	Food support was supplied to 3,000 families in Kabul affected by the pandemic in collaboration with the Kabul Governorship.
2020	Afghanistan/ Kabul	Medical Supply Aid to the Kabul Governorship	Medical supply aid was provided to the Kabul Governorship to support its fight against the pandemic.
2020	Afghanistan/ Kabul	Medical Device and Equipment Support to the Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan	Some of the medical devices and equipment the Ministry of Health required were provided and delivered to the Ministry.
2020	Afghanistan/ Kabul	Equipment and Medical Supplies Support to Kabul Ataturk Children's Hospital	The medical equipment and supplies needed by the Kabul Ataturk Children's Hospital were provided and delivered.
2020	Afghanistan/ Kabul	Medical Supplies Support to the Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan	Some of the medical supplies the Ministry of Health required were provided and delivered to the Ministry.
2020	Afghanistan/ Mazar-i-Sharif	Northern Afghanistan / Supporting the Fight Against COVID-19	When the COVID-19 pandemic broke out in Afghanistan, along with the rest of the world, it was intended to provide mask support, but because none was available on the market, it was decided to produce them. Following that, production began when all required components were purchased, and 100,000 surgical masks and 1,000 face shields were produced by means of TİKA.

2020	Afghanistan/ Mazar-i-Sharif	"Graduates of the Faryab Province And-hoy District Vocational Course" Production of Mask and Healthcare Clothing Project	Last year, a six-month vocational course was held for women in Faryab Province. When the COVID-19 pandemic broke out, graduate women in Faryab Province produced masks, gowns and coveralls for healthcare providers in Faryab Province with the support of TİKA.
2020	Azerbaijan	Food and Cleaning Supplies Aid	In April, food and cleaning supplies were distributed to 2,000 families in Azerbaijan who had been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, had low incomes, and had worsened household economies as a result of the fight against the pandemic, particularly those over 65, living alone, retired, and day labourers or unskilled workers.
2020	Azerbaijan	Food Aid Campaign in Azerbaijan during the Month of Ramadan (2020)	During the month of Ramadan, aid parcels containing basic food supplies, particularly oil, sugar, salt, flour, pasta, tomato paste, and rice, were distributed to 2,500 families in need due to COVID-19, including low-income families, migrants, families of martyrs, and Meskhetian Turks, with the cooperation of various institutions and organisations operating in Azerbaijan, particularly the Consulate General of the Republic of Türkiye in Ganja.
2020	Georgia	Material Supply Project for the Production of Surgical Masks as part of the Fight Against COVID-19	As part of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, fabrics and accessories were provided to the Vaziani Sewing and Shoe Workshop for the production of 15,000 surgical masks and to the Association "Imedi" Movement of IDP Women for Peace for the production of 10,000 surgical masks. Produced masks were distributed to the migrants from Abkhazia for free.
2020	Georgia	Food Aid Project for Citizens of Georgia as part of the Fight Against COVID-19	In order to combat the economic difficulties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, 1,000 food aid parcels were distributed to citizens in need, migrant families, veterans and orphans through collaboration with the Embassy of the Republic of Türkiye in Tbilisi, official authorities, and NGOs in the country.

2020	Georgia	Support for Food and Hygiene Parcels as part of the Fight Against COVID-19	A total of 880 food and hygiene parcels were distributed to the needy, veterans, military and civilian citizens, migrants, the elderly, and orphans in various regions of Georgia through collaboration with the Embassy of the Republic of Türkiye in Tbilisi, local institutions, official authorities, and NGOs in the country.
2020	Georgia	Project of Free Bread Distribution to be Made in Vaziani Bakery as Part of the Fight Against COVID-19	Under the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, TİKA provided the Vaziani Bakery with enough flour, salt, oil, and other supplies to distribute 30,000 loaves of free bread, and the produced bread was distributed to those who were displaced from Abkhazia. Bread cutting and packing machines were provided as part of the project to meet all hygiene standards under pandemic conditions.
2020	Georgia	Organisation of Online Classes as Part of the "Stay at Home" Social Campaign in Georgia	In collaboration with the Georgian Strategic Analysis Centre, the delivery of online courses in accordance with the country's agenda commenced with the course on "Public Health Security and Management of Emergency Situations" by Sergo Chikhladze, MD. (PhD-Health Policy). Public officials and media personnel were informed about the fight against the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) and the pandemic. About 100 individuals attended the course.
2021	Georgia	Supply of Stationery as part of the 10 Villages 10 Schools Project	Due to the restart of education and training activities in the Imereti Region of West Georgia, which had been interrupted due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the stationery needs of 200 poor students were met through the implementation of 10 village and 10 school projects.
2020	Kazakhstan	Distribution of Food Parcels During the Month of Ramadan	Due to the pandemic, the annual collective iftar organisations held on the occasion of Ramadan could not be held this year. For this reason, parcels containing food, cleaning supplies, and disinfectants were distributed to 500 families in need.

2020	Kazakhstan	Construction of an Open-plan Office for the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs	In the pandemic conditions, where 80% of the employees of Kazakhstan state organs switched to the remote working system, it was decided to construct an open-plan office with the aim of increasing the number of personnel that can work at the same time from 18 to 52, in accordance with the concept of social distance, thereby increasing productivity. While the above-mentioned project was still in the process, it was expected to be completed by the end of October 2020.
2021	Kyrgyzstan	Food and Hygiene Supplies Aid During the Month of Ramadan	Food and hygiene supplies were distributed to 3,000 families in need who had been affected by the two-year-long quarantine and the severe economic consequences it caused.
2020	Kyrgyzstan	Food Aid Project as Part of the Fight Against COVID-19 in Kyrgyzstan	During the month of Ramadan, food parcels were distributed to 4,500 families in need across the country at the request of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2020	Kyrgyzstan	Food Support in Cooperation with Non-governmental Organizations in Kyrgyzstan	2,500 food packages were distributed in order to support non-governmental organisations and reach those in need in a wider range by collaborating with NGOs that have close contact with families in need in the field and with whom we have previously engaged on different projects.
2021	Mongolia	Electronic Equipment Supply for the Judicial General Council of Mongolia	As part of the judicial reform efforts launched in Mongolia in 2013, our Agency provided aid for recording and storing audio and video footage in order to make judicial processes open and transparent, as well as for replacing certain broken or expired equipment in order to hold online hearings.
2021	Mongolia	Food and Hygiene Material Assistance during Ramadan	During Ramadan, 1,200 aid packages containing food and hygiene materials were distributed to disabled citizens living in Mongolia's various provinces and regions, non-governmental organisations engaged in activities for people in need of care, and people with low income levels.

2021	Mongolia	Food and Hygiene Material Assistance on the occasion of Tsagaan Sar Festival	Tsagaan Sar Feast (White Moon), one of the most important national holidays of Mongolia, falls on February 12-15, 2021. Our Agency distributed aid packages to 2,000 families between the aforementioned dates.
2020	Mongolia	Mask Supply for the Mongolia Military Central Hospital	Our Agency provided 15,000 anti-allergic fabric protective masks to be distributed to risk groups, particularly healthcare workers, at the Mongolia Military Central Hospital.
2020	Mongolia	Project for Supporting the National Centre for Communicable Diseases	Our Agency repaired and furnished the Administrative Department of the Surveillance and Research Work Office, as well as the hospital's doctor's on-call room, in order to improve the working environment and increase the work efficiency of the health personnel at the National Centre for Communicable Diseases, which conducted coordination studies during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2020	Mongolia	Food and Hygiene Material Assistance during Ramadan	Due to the month of Ramadan and the Coronavirus (COVID-19), our Agency distributed 1,000 aid packages containing food and hygiene materials to those in need in Mongolia.
2020	Mongolia	Food and Hygiene Material Assistance during Ramadan	Due to the month of Ramadan, our Coordination Agency intends to distribute food and hygiene materials to poor and low-income families living in various provinces and regions. Previous food aids contributed to the recognition of Turkish culture by both locals and Mongolian authorities, and served as an example of solidarity. Furthermore, the implementation of quarantine several times throughout the country, as well as restrictions on some sectors due to the COVID-19 pandemic, negatively impacted low-income and poor families with daily income. It is planned to distribute 1,200 aid packages containing food and hygiene materials to non-governmental organizations that carry out activities for people in need of care during Ramadan in collaboration with the Association of Cooperation, in the hope that seeing our Agency stand by low-income and poor families during such a difficult time will help further strengthen the ancient friendship between the two peoples and make contributions to humanitarian solidarity.

2020	Mongolia	Food and Hygiene Material Assistance on the occasion of Tsagaan Sar Festival	Because of the COVID-19 pandemic in Mongolia, quarantine has been in effect since November 11, 2020, causing financial hardship for many families who rely on daily income. Furthermore, the most important Mongolian National Holidays, "Tsagaan Sar Feast (White Moon)," falls on February 12-18, 2021. It is intended to distribute aid packages to 2,000 families between the dates specified. Meeting the aforementioned demand is viewed positively, with the idea that seeing our Agency stand by low-income and poor families during this period, which is very sacred for the Mongolian people, and during which they ritually offer treats, will contribute to the solidification of the ancient friendship between the two peoples.
2020	Uzbekistan	Protective Material Supply as part of the fight against COVID-19 (1)	5,000 items of protective clothing were provided at the request of Uzbekistan's Ministry of Health.
2020	Uzbekistan	Protective Material Supply as part of the fight against COVID-19 (2)	The personnel at the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan and the hospitals affiliated with the ministry continued to receive protective medical supplies.
2020	Uzbekistan	Food Aid as part of the Fight against COVID-19	In collaboration with the Uzbekistan Youth Alliance, 1,000 food packages were distributed.
2020	Tajikistan	Maska and protective clothing supply to support Tajikistan in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic	In collaboration with Tajikistan's Ministry of Health and Social Protection, 100,000 protective masks and 1,000 pieces of protective clothing were provided for distribution to healthcare staff, diabetic patients, border guards, and families in need.

2020	Tajikistan	Food and hygiene materials supply to support Tajikistan in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic	In collaboration with the International Social Security Association working under the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Tajikistan, food and hygiene packages were delivered to 1,000 low-income families residing in five districts surrounding Dushanbe.
2020	Tajikistan	Two funeral vehicles supply	TIKA delivered two vehicles specially manufactured in Türkiye to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan to be used for funeral transport. One of the vehicles was delivered to the Healthcare Directorate of Dushanbe City operating under the Dushanbe Municipality to be used in funeral transports within the city of Dushanbe, and the other was delivered to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan to be used in funeral transports to the regions outside the city of Dushanbe.
2021	Angola	Angola Food Supply Project	As part of the 2020 Ramadan food aid, 600 food packages were provided in Angola, which was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which is still having a global impact.
2020	Benin	Benin- Hygiene Mask Supply Project	Upon the request of the Turkish Embassy in Cotonou, hygiene masks were distributed in Cotonou within the scope of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.
2020	Benin	Sanitiser Aid Project to Benin Adjohoun TIKa Health Centre	Distributing liquid sanitiser: 138 pieces of 250 ml; 150 pieces of 500 ml, 150 pieces of 1 lt. Upon the request of the Turkish Embassy in Cotonou, hygienic masks and sanitiser were provided to the Healthcare Centre opened by TIKa in Adjohoun.
2020	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso's Demand for Hygiene Materials from Our Country	Upon the request of our Ouagadougou Embassy, hygiene materials consisting of soap, paper, bleach, and detergent were donated to the pandemic hospital in Burkina Faso within the scope of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.

2020	Algeria	Cleaning and Hygiene Supplies Support to the Algerian Red Crescent	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Algerian Red Crescent sought aid from our Agency for the distribution of cleaning and hygiene supplies, particularly to the people living in Algeria's desert regions. Materials were distributed to 1,000 people.
2020	Algeria	Constructing a teleconference room in Algeria National Agency for the Development of Health Research	The necessary infrastructure works and supplies were provided for the construction of a teleconference room within the National Agency for the Development of Health Research , which is located in Oran, Algeria, and with which the health personnel employed in all hospitals in Algeria is also academically affiliated.
2020	Algeria	Medical Mask Supply to the Ministry of Health of Algeria	Our Agency provided 30,000 medical masks requested by the Algerian Ministry of Health.
2020	Algeria	Support to the Ministry of Vocational Training and Education of Algeria in the production of masks and protective clothing	Within the scope of the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, the raw materials to produce 100,000 masks and 2,500 pieces of medical clothes were provided to the Ministry of Vocational Training and Education of Algeria.
2021	Algeria	Oxygen Concentrator Supply to the Ministry of Health of Algeria	50 oxygen concentrators were provided as patient admission capacity of the hospitals remained insufficient due to an increase in COVID-19 cases in Algeria, and there was a high need for oxygen for the patients in the intensive care unit, and the oxygen production in Algeria and the number of oxygen supply devices in the hospitals could not meet this need.

2021	Algeria	Food aid to 400 families within the scope of COVID-19 pandemics	During the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, 12 tonnes of food were provided to the Algerian Red Crescent for distribution to families in need.
2021	Djibouti	Food Aid Project of the Republic of Djibouti	Following the COVID-19 pandemic, food aid consisting of 5 tons of flour, 5 tons of sugar, 5 tons of rice, 3 tons of dates, 5 thousand litres of sunflower oil, and 2.5 tons of milk powder was provided to a total of 1,000 low-income families living in Djibouti's capital city in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity of Djibouti.
2020	Djibouti	Support Project for the Fight Against the COVID-19 Pandemic	Protective and hygiene materials were provided to Djibouti Red Crescent field personnel, and medical supplies and cleaning kits were donated to 300 healthcare personnel as part of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.
2020	Djibouti	Increasing the Sanitation Capacity of Fruit and Vegetable Sector Operators	11 handwashing stations (500 m3 fibreglass water reservoir and apparatus) were established in seven significant fruit and vegetable stores in Djibouti as part of cleaning and hygiene measures, as well as upgrading sanitation infrastructure in public areas or adopting alternative methods.
2020	Chad	Support Project for the Fight Against the COVID-19 Pandemic	A total of 100 mechanical hand washing systems with pedals were built, as well as 2,000 locally produced hand soaps were supplied to be distributed alongside the hand washing mechanisms.
2020	Eritrea	Thermal Camera Grant	The World Health Organisation (WHO) Representative in Asmara informed our Embassy of the Republic of Türkiye in Asmara that the Eritrean authorities needed a thermal camera to be used specifically at Asmara Airport due to the novel coronavirus pandemic, and our Agency provided and transported the device.

2021	Eswatini	COVID-19 Protective Medical Supply Support Project for Eswatini	In Eswatini, the necessary protective medical supplies were provided to ease the health sector's burden, provide the relevant health personnel's access to protective supplies, and positively reduce the spread and transmission processes of the COVID-19 pandemic.
2020	Ethiopia	2020 Emergency Humanitarian Aid Distribution Project for Ethiopia	Food aid parcels were supplied to 700 families in the Oromiya region who were facing internal migration as a result of Ethiopia's ongoing internal conflicts.
2020	Ethiopia	Pandemic Support Project for the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council	Food prices in Ethiopia rose due to floods, locust invasion, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Ethiopia requested food from our Coordination Agency (rice, oil, dates) to be given in IDP camps and orphanages under the auspices of the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council. A total of 2,000 food parcels were prepared for distribution.
2021	Palestine	Gaza Hygiene Parcels	Our Agency supplied hygiene kits to the Gaza Zakat Committee, which would be delivered to 2000 families.
2021	Palestine	Emergency Hygiene Supplies Request from the Ministry of Health of Palestine	In response to a request from the Ministry of Health of Palestine, our Agency provided 350 health personnel who may come into direct contact with a COVID-19 patient with protective equipment sufficient for 14 days, the critical period of the disease, as well as chlorine and other chemicals to be used for disinfecting public areas.
2020	Palestine	Medical Supplies Request from East Jerusalem Augusta Victoria Hospital	During the pandemic, our Agency provided some of the medical and hygiene products required by the Augusta Victoria Hospital.

2021	Palestine	Soap-making Workshop Modernisation of Beit Jala Cultural Heritage Preservation Women's Association	In response to a request for support in modernising the workshop where the "Beit Jala Cultural Heritage Preservation Women's Association," which has been operating in Beit Jala Town, Palestine, since 2008, and producing soap using old techniques, Our Agency agreed to support the project considering that the production would continue under more hygienic and modern conditions, the cost and labour force would be reduced, and since olive oil is used to make soap. It was also thought that this would indirectly contribute to the development of the economic and social structures of the olive oil producers and the women working in the workshop if our Agency supports the aforementioned soap-making workshop. Our Agency supported the project, which was thought to contribute to the economic development of women who are members of the association and are trying to survive under difficult conditions due to the pandemic and unemployment.
2020	The Gambia	Support Project for the Gambia's Fight Against COVID-19	Hand washing stations were constructed at designated points to avoid the spread of the pandemic due to the shortage of personal hygiene facilities.
2020	The Gambia	Mask Production to Support the Gambia's Fight Against COVID-19	Equipment support was provided to a local non-profit workshop to be used in the mask production as part of the support for the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.
2020	Guinea	Hygiene and Consumable Distribution Project for the Fight Against COVID-19	It was a project to supply 400 kits of hygiene and consumables.
2020	Guinea	Hygiene Material Distribution Project for 25 Thousand Families as part of Guinea's Fight Against COVID-19	It was a project to provide each family with four packs of soap.

2020	Guinea	2020 Guinea Food Distribution Project	It was a project to provide 1,000 food parcels.
2021	Guinea	Hygiene Parcel Distribution to Hospitals Serving in Conakry	Since the vaccination would not be available to less developed or developing countries until 2023 and Ramadan was approaching, within the scope of the fight against the COVID-19, it was deemed appropriate to distribute 500 hygiene parcels consisting of 5 litres of liquid soap, 50 boxes of masks, and 1 litre of antibacterial materials to epidemic hospitals and other hospitals serving in the capital.
2021	Guinea	2021 Guinea Food Support Project	In collaboration with the Ministry of the Disabled and Orphans of the Republic of Guinea, food parcels containing 25 kg of rice, 10 kg of sugar, 5 litres of oil, and 100 tea packages were provided to 1000 families in need, particularly disabled and orphan families, on the occasion of Ramadan.
2021	Guinea	Food Supply to the Bakery for Disabled People's Complex in Guinea as part of the Ramadan Programme	200 sacks of flour, 20 trucks of wood, and other bread-making supplies were purchased to improve bread production at the Disabled People's Complex.
2020	Republic of South Africa	The Republic of South Africa and Kingdom of Lesotho's Hygiene Supply Project in Fighting Against COVID-19	In the Republic of South Africa and Lesotho, masks, gloves, and disinfectants were donated primarily to impoverished families in Johannesburg's Soweto region.
2021	South Sudan	Increasing Hygiene Against the COVID-19 Pandemic in South Sudan	The novel coronavirus pandemic hit South Sudan, and improving personal hygiene would help prevent the disease from spreading further. Soap, detergent, and sanitary napkins were distributed to 510 households to achieve this goal.

2020	South Sudan	Support in the Fight Against COVID-19 in South Sudan	Novel coronavirus cases first appeared in South Sudan in mid-April. Even though the number of cases was minimal, protective equipment was provided to the country with inadequate healthcare infrastructure. The parcels contained goggles, gloves, disinfectants, and a sprayer.
2020	South Sudan	Support Project for Confident Children out of Conflict Orphanage	Confident Children out of Conflict Orphanage (NGO), operating in Juba, the capital of South Sudan, was supplied with cleaning and food materials required by the children. Protective equipment against COVID-19 was also provided.
2020	South Sudan	Establishment of Soap Production Workshop Project	With the establishment of the workshop, 250 women are able to earn a living by producing 1200 litres of liquid soap and 1000 bars of soap.
2020	South Sudan	Supporting Tailoring Course	Sewing machines, fabric, thread, and rubber were provided to a tailoring course run by a non-governmental organisation in Juba. 85,000 reusable masks were produced using the capacity provided.
2020	Iraq	Regarding Food Aid to the Cities of Erbil and Kirkuk.	It was a project to distribute food parcels to 4,000 families.
2020	Iraq	Food Aid to Needy Families in Iraq	It was a project to distribute food parcels to 5,000 families.
2020	Cameroon	Support Programme in the Fight Against COVID-19 in Cameroon	Our Agency provided support to the Cameroon Ministry of Health's control-follow-up system, cleaning, and disinfection services. Within the scope of combating the COVID-19, a variety of medical equipment and devices were provided.

2020	Cameroon	Project for the Production and Distribution of Masks in the Fight Against COVID-19 in Cameroon	It was a project to provide materials for the production of washable masks to the Muslim Women's Future Association, which we supported in opening a sewing workshop in Cameroon's Ngaoundéré province as part of the fight against COVID-19.
2020	Cameroon	Cameroon 2020 Food Aid Project	It was a project to distribute food parcels to 1,250 families.
2020	Kenya	Grant Project for Food and Hygiene Parcels in Kenya	It was a project to provide 1,200 families with food and hygiene parcels.
2020	Kenya	Water Tank and Hygiene Kit Support Project for Flood Victims in Baringo County	It was a project to provide access to safe housing, healthy food, clean water, water tanks, and hygiene kits to enhance infrastructure capacity.
2021	Kenya	Distribution of Food and Hygiene Parcels in Nairobi, Kenya during the Month of Ramadan	It was a project to support the fight against COVID-19 by distributing 1,200 food and hygiene packages to Muslims living in the suburbs of Nairobi, Kenya's capital.
2020	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	Meeting the Needs of Individuals and Children with Disabilities	It was a project to provide adult and children diapers to 400 disabled people for two months.
2021	Lesotho	The Kingdom of Lesotho's Request for COVID-19 Support	The Kingdom of Lesotho's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations requested Personal Protective Equipment in the fight against COVID-19, and the request was approved considering the importance and scope of the need encountered during the COVID-19 process as well as its significant impact on our bilateral relations, and the recognition of our Agency.

2020	Libya	Medical and Cleaning Supplies for 1,000 Families Across Libya in the Fight Against COVID-19 Pandemic	1,000 families received cleaning and medical supplies as part of the project.
2021	Libya	Medical and Hygiene Supplies for 1,500 Families in Need in the Fight Against COVID-19 Pandemic in Libya	It was a project to distribute medical and cleaning supplies, including medical gloves, medical hygiene supplies, medical masks, hand soap, shampoo, and kitchen detergent, to 1,500 families in an effort to meet their medical and cleaning needs in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
2021	Lebanon	Makassed Philanthropic Islamic Association of Beirut Request in the Fight Against COVID-19	Makassed Philanthropic Islamic Association of Beirut which works in health and education, fights COVID-19 and has trouble getting medical aid. Therefore, medical equipment was donated to the association.
2020	Lebanon	Support for the Islamic Civil Defence Organisation for the Fight Against COVID-19 in Lebanon	Within the scope of the fight against the COVID-19, our Agency provided the Islamic Civil Organisation in Lebanon with medical and hygiene supplies.
2020	Lebanon	Food Aid in Lebanon	It was a project that provides 1250 families with food.
2021	Mauritania	Mauritania / Food Aid Project	With the support of our Embassy in Nouakchott, Mauritania, 400 households in need received food from the project during Ramadan in 2020.

2020	Mozambique	Raising Awareness about Hygiene in Mozambique	It was a project to provide hygiene training, posters, and hygiene supplies to residents of nursing homes and orphanages, who were the most vulnerable to the pandemic.
2020	Mozambique	Mask Production in Mozambique	It was a project to provide fabric, interlining, rubber, thread, scissors, and iron to produce 20,000 masks at the Maputo Municipality's Continuous Sewing Centre as part of COVID 19 measures. (2020)
2020	Namibia	The Namibian Police Force's Request for Support in the Fight Against COVID-19	It was a project to supply stationery and cleaning equipment.
2020	Namibia	Ministry of Health of Namibia's Request for Support in the Fight Against COVID-19	It was a project to support UNFPA's (United Nations Population Fund) pandemic prevention initiatives in collaboration with other international aid organisations, with the goal of providing preventive materials to Namibia's Ministry of Health.
2020	Namibia	COVID-19 Support Project for Children with Disabilities and Their Families	It was a project to distribute food and cleaning supplies.
2020	The Central African Republic	Fight Against COVID-19 Project in the Central African Republic	It was a project to provide various medical supplies and equipment to the Central African Republic's capital, Bangui, to support the fight against COVID-19. 1 ventilator, 40 aspirators, 10,000 masks, 250 protective glasses, 200 gloves, 150 coveralls, 1,000 nebulizers, and 3 tons of disinfectant were donated as part of the project.
2020	Senegal	Senegal Ministry of Health Request for Support in the Fight Against COVID-19	It was a project to provide consumables, medical devices, and medicines.

2020	Senegal	Senegal Food Aid Programme	It was a project to distribute 500 food parcels.
2020	Sierra Leone	National Food Basket Project	1,000 families in need received food parcels containing rice, sugar, oil, salt, and baby food.
2021	Sierra Leone	2021 Ramadan Food Aid Project in Sierra Leone	Food aid packages containing rice, oil, onion, tomato paste, salt, sugar, tea, and milk were provided to 500 needy households in Sierra Leonean.
2020	Somalia	Assistance Project for the Ministry of Health Development (MoHD) of Somaliland within the Context of the COVID-19 Outbreak	It is the project of donating certain products and equipment, such as disinfectants and cleaning materials, to the Somaliland administration to be used as part of the COVID-19 outbreak response.
2020	Somalia	Hospital Bed Delivery to Somalia	100 hospital beds were donated to the Ministry of Health of Somalia.
2020	Sudan	COVID-19 Equipment to Sudan's East Darfur State	It is a project to offer medical supplies to Sudan's East Darfur State in the fight against COVID-19.
2020	Sudan	Assistance to the South Darfur State in the fight against COVID-19	In order to support the fight against COVID-19 in the region, medical supplies were provided to Nyala Sudan Turkish Hospital.
2021	Sudan	Renovation of the Water Testing Laboratory in Nyala, South Darfur, Sudan	Renovation of a water testing laboratory in Nyala, the capital of South Darfur in Sudan, in order to boost the usage of potable water and prevent water-borne diseases

2020	Syria	Support Project for the Establishment of a Disinfectant Workshop in Azaz	Setup of a workshop (4 tonnes of production and distribution were completed.)
2020	Syria	Support Project for the Mask Manufacturing Workshop in Azaz	Our Agency offered support to the workshop created within the Azaz Public Training Centre for the manufacturing of surgical masks by donating the materials utilised in mask production (rubber, wire, rope, printed box, etc.)
2020	Syria	Project for Mask Manufacturing and Women Employment in Al-Bab's Public Training Centre	Supplying Mask Sewing Machines
2020	Syria	Support Project for the Installation of a Surface Disinfectant Manufacturing Workshop in the Mare' Subdistrict Public Training Centre	Workshop installation (10 tonnes of production and distribution were completed.)
2020	Syria	Support Project for the Installation of a Liquid Soap Production Workshop in the Akhtarın Subdistrict Public Training Centre	Workshop installation (5 tonnes of production and) distribution were completed.)
2020	Syria	Support Project for the Establishment of a Surface Cleaner Production Workshop in the Soran Region Public Education Centre	Workshop installation (5 tonnes of production and distribution were completed.)

2020	Syria	Support Project for the Establishment of a Liquid Soap Production Workshop in the Çobanbey Region Public Education Centre	Workshop installation (5 tonnes of production and distribution were completed.)
2020	Syria	Procurement of Raw Materials for Existing Workshops in Northern Syria	Raw Material Procurement for Existing Shops
2021	Syria	Pandemic Protection Project in the Euphrates Shield Operation Area (FKHB)	The region's ongoing pandemic circumstances necessitate the continued use of cleansers and disinfectants. In this regard, the contacts with the Governorate of Kilis aim to sell the products at cost and to build a system that will meet the region's demands on a regular basis, so ensuring the project's sustainability.
2020	Tanzania	COVID-19 Personal Protective Equipment to Tanzania Prisons Service	It is the project of donating cleaning supplies and medical masks to the Tanzania Prisons Service in the fight against COVID-19 pandemic.
2020	Tanzania	Donation of Medical Equipment to the Ministry of Health of Zanzibar Project in Combating COVID-19	It is the project of donating certain needed equipment to Tanzania's semi-autonomous region of Zanzibar as part of the fight against COVID-19 pandemic.

2020	Togo	Donation of Surgical Masks and Portable Washbasins to Togo in Combating COVID-19	It is the project of donating mask manufacturing supplies and portable washbasins.
2020	Tunisia	Expanding the Capacity of the Radiology Department of the Abderrahmane Mami Pneumophistiology Hospital in the Fight Against COVID-19	It is the project of supplying a DXR flat panel detector and imaging system, as well as a dry laser imager, to the Abderrahmane Mami Pneumophistiology Hospital in Ariana, Tunisia, as part of the efforts to fight against COVID-19 pandemic.
2020	Tunisia	Assistance to the National Artisans Office of Tunisia (ONAT) in the Manufacturing of Personal Protective Medical Equipment	Assistance was provided in supplying the raw material needed by the National Artisans Office of Tunisia in order to voluntarily manufacture personal protective textile equipment needed urgently such as medical masks, protective coveralls, surgical caps, and medical gowns to be used by personnel involved in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic and performing basic public services during the process.
2020	Tunisia	Emergency Ambulance Request of the Ministry of Health of Tunisia	Our Agency provided ambulances for the safe transfer of patients by the Ministry of Health of Tunisia as part of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.
2020	Tunisia	Distribution of Food Packages and Hygiene Kits to Sub-Saharan African Migrants of Tunisia	Within the scope of Ramadan activities in 2020, our Agency, in collaboration with the Tunisian Union of Social Solidarity (UTSS), provided aid packages containing flour, pasta, vermicelli, rice, sugar, tomato paste, milk, semolina, as well as soap, bleach, sanitary pads, diapers, and wet wipes to be distributed to approximately 180 Sub-Saharan African migrant families living in and around Tunisia.

2021	Tunisia	Setup of a Mobile Haemodialysis Unit at Medenine Habib Bourguiba University Hospital	A mobile haemodialysis unit was set up at Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, the largest hospital in the Medenine region of Tunisia, to serve patients with renal failure in the intensive care unit, as well as patients who need to be isolated owing to COVID-19 and other health concerns.
2021	Tunisia	Medical Consumables Support to El Hamma Regional Hospital	El Hamma Regional Hospital, the largest public hospital in the region linked to Hamma Municipality of Gabès city, which is located at central Tunisia, was provided with urgently needed medical consumable support of disposable masks, gloves, gowns, coveralls, bonnets, shoe covers, and protective goggles in the fight against COVID-19.
2020	Uganda	Providing Assistance to Uganda in the Fight Against COVID-19 Project	100 bicycles were donated to increase the mobilisation of health staff and administrative personnel who are critical in the fight against the pandemic.
2020	Uganda	Providing Assistance to Uganda in the Fight Against COVID-19 Project	It is a food aid project to 1000 families in need in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda.
2020	Yemen	Fight against COVID-19 in Yemen Project	There is a lack of adequate awareness regarding the COVID-19 pandemic in Yemen because of the country's current lack of opportunities, and hospitals that are attempting to provide services with insufficient resources lack critical equipment and masks. To increase Yemen's capacity to combat epidemic, healthcare workers were trained, and masks, one of the most required items, were donated.
2020	Yemen	Installation of Thermal Camera Systems at Aden International Airport	Thermal camera systems have been installed at Aden International Airport's passenger terminals for arrivals and departures to fight against the COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure passenger safety.

2020	Yemen	Project for Training Healthcare Personnel in Lahij, Dali, and Aden on COVID-19 Prevention Measures	In cooperation with the Ministry of Health, approximately 500 healthcare professionals received COVID-19 training, and hygiene equipment were supplied.
2020	Pakistan	Donation of Ramadan Food Packages for Low-Income Families Affected by the COVID-19 in cooperation with the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Interfaith Harmony of Pakistan	1,000 families earning daily wages in Khyber Province and residing in the FATA region, which recently joined the KPK province of Pakistan and has suffered the most from terrorism, received Ramadan packages containing basic foodstuffs. http://www.tika.gov.tr/tr/haber/tika-pakistan%27da_yerlerinden_edil-mis_1000_aileye_gida_yardimi-59456
2020	Pakistan	Assistance to Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Hospital in the fight against COVID-19	Medical supplies such as masks, gloves, protective goggles and coveralls, corona kits, disinfectants, etc. were delivered to the Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Hospital, which was constructed by our Agency in the city of Muzaffargarh in the southern Punjab region of Pakistan and has played a vital role in the fight against COVID-19, which has spread all over the world. http://www.tika.gov.tr/tr/haber/tika-pakistan_in_kovid19_ile_mucadelesine_destek_vermeye_devam_edi-yor-57208
2020	Pakistan	Humanitarian Aid to Families of Casual Workers Affected by the COVID-19	300 families earning daily wages in the Mardan District of Khyber Paktunva Province were set to receive packages of basic foodstuffs, which have been supplied and delivered to families in need. http://www.tika.gov.tr/tr/haber/tika-kovid_19_ile_mucadele eden_pakistan%27a_destegini_surduruyor-56625

2020	Pakistan	Food Package Assistance to Families of Casual Workers Affected by the COVID-19	In cooperation with the Ameer Begum Welfare Trust, 300 families earning daily wages in the Lahore Province were granted with packages of basic foodstuffs, which have been supplied and delivered to families in need. http://www.tika.gov.tr/tr/haber/tika_kovid_19_ile_mucadele_eden_pakistan%27a_destegini_surduruyor-56625
2020	Pakistan	Donation of Ramadan Food Packages for Low-Income Families Affected by the COVID-19 in cooperation with Bait-ul-Mal	1,500 families earning daily wages and residing in Swat District of Khayber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Province of Pakistan, which has suffered the most from terrorism, received Ramadan packages containing basic foodstuffs.
2020	Pakistan	Food Package Assistance to Low-income Families Affected by the Pandemic	The process of combating COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the city of Dera Ismail Khan, which has a population of 1.4 million and is located on the border of FATA in Pakistan's KPK Province. Families earning a daily wage in the city were provided with food packages comprising of basic foodstuffs.
2020	Pakistan	Support Project for Combating COVID-19 in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Due to the nationwide closure of businesses, extremely low-income households and families surviving on daily wages are in a very challenging financial situation. One month's worth of food packages were delivered to 1,000 impoverished families living in the coastal parts of Pakistan's Balochistan Province who were severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. http://www.tika.gov.tr/tr/haber/tika_kovid19_salginiyla_mucadelede_pakistan_halkini_desteklemeye_devam_ediyor-56842

2020	Pakistan	Assistance to 1,000 Impoverished Families in Karachi	<p>The COVID-19 virus, which has become a worldwide pandemic, has mostly affected the low-income families in Karachi, where the Pakistani industrial sector is stationed and where working families prominently reside in. Due to the nationwide closure of businesses, families living on daily wages are suffering financial difficulties. In order to support these families, food assistance was supplied to 1,000 impoverished households in Lyari Town, where the population of impoverished people is dense.</p> <p>http://www.tika.gov.tr/tr/haber/turkiye%27nin_pakistan%27da_kovid19_salgini_ile_mucadeleye_destegi_de_vam_ediyor-56650</p>
2020	Pakistan	Ramadan Activities in Karachi	<p>The COVID-19 virus, which became a pandemic after spreading over the world, has also had a detrimental effect on Pakistan. In order to mitigate the adverse effects of the COVID-19, our Agency distributed food packages to 2,000 households in Orangi Town, Gulistan-e-Johar, Korangi Town, and Mubarak Village in Karachi, Pakistan, as it does yearly.</p> <p>http://www.tika.gov.tr/tr/haber/tika%27dan_karaci%27de_2_000_aileye_ra-mazan_yardimi-57671</p>
2020	Pakistan	Ramadan Food Distribution Project for Sindh Province	<p>During the month of Ramadan, a food distribution project was planned for 1,000 impoverished households in the Tando Allah Yar District of Sindh Province, the most impoverished province in the country, which has endured economic hardships as a result of the COVID-19.</p>
2021	Pakistan	Ramadan Food Package Distribution	<p>During the month of Ramadan, a project to distribute food packages to impoverished families was implemented in an effort to support the Pakistani people, who are experiencing financial difficulties due to the global spread of the COVID-19. The project included 1,300 families residing in one of the world's largest landfills, the Surjani Town Garbage Dumping Area.</p> <p>https://twitter.com/Karac-hiTika/status/1384827012435546113</p>

2021	Pakistan	Ramadan Food Package Support Project for Low-Income Families in Pakistan	<p>Since the pandemic had a severe impact on the Charsadda District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, and people's basic food needs had increased as Ramadan approached, Ramadan food packages were needed to be provided. In this context, Ramadan food packages were distributed in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province's Charshadda, Dera Ismail Khan, Mardan, and Peshawar, as well as Muzaffarabad, the capital of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Region.</p> <p>https://www.trtavaz.com.tr/haber/tur/avryadyan/tikadan-pakistanda-4-bin-aile-ye-55-tonluk-ramazan-yardimi/608bcfbc01a-30a2044438ef0</p>
2020	Philippines	Food Aid and Hygiene Kits for COVID-19 Victims in Mindanao	Food assistance and hygiene packages were provided to help families in the city of Cotabato on the island of Mindanao, Philippines, who had been adversely affected by the country-wide quarantine imposed in response to COVID-19.
2020	Philippines	Project on the Contribution to Employment in the Manila Municipality	In cooperation with the Public Employment Service Office of the Manila Municipality of the Philippines, the project aims to establish a sewing workshop in order to create a new employment area for tailors who have lost their jobs as a result of the pandemic and to distribute free masks to economically disadvantaged groups.
2020	Bangladesh	Mask Donation to the Dhaka Diplomatic Security Police	25,000 medical masks were granted to the Diplomatic Security Division of Dhaka Metropolitan Police
2020	Bangladesh	Medical Supplies to Chittagong State Hospital	5,000 medical masks, 1,000 N95 masks, 1,000 personal protective equipment, and two medical ventilators were donated to the Chittagong State Hospital as part of the COVID-19 pandemic response.
2020	Bangladesh	Medical Equipment Support to Bangladesh Ministry of Health	The efforts of the Bangladesh Ministry of Health to fight COVID-19 were supported. Within the scope of the project, 1,000 N95 masks, 1,000 PPE clothes, 5,000 medical masks, and two ventilators were donated.

2020	Bangladesh	Distribution of 5,000 hygiene packages to Rohingya refugees	As part of the fight against COVID-19, hygiene packages were distributed to 5,000 families residing in the refugee camp number 16, one of the camps inhabited by Rohingya refugees fleeing from the oppression and violence in Myanmar.
2020	Mexico	COVID-19 and Ramadan Package Aid	170 parcels containing N95 masks, disinfectant gels, basic food and cleaning materials were delivered to the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI) in the capital city of Mexico City to be distributed to families in need living in the states of Chiapas and Oaxaca, where the indigenous population is dense. Approximately 1,000 people benefited from the prepared parcels.
2021	Haiti	Medical Equipment Aid to Haiti as part of the fight against COVID-19	As response to the request of the Embassy of the Republic of Türkiye in Santo Domingo, as part of the fight against COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected the whole world, medical equipment consisting of disposable masks, N-95 masks, gloves, protective clothing, visors was provided to the Dominican Republic and Haiti, which are located in the Caribbean region where the income level is low and health/social security services cannot be provided sufficiently.
2020	Guatemala	Food and Hygiene Package Aid to the Muslim community in Guatemala	The COVID-19 pandemic, which started in China at the end of 2019 and spread to the whole world, is also spreading rapidly in Central and South America, and food and hygiene packages were distributed to Muslims and other religious groups in Guatemala, the most populous country of Central America.
2020	Costa Rica	Support for Costa Rica in the fight against COVID-19	Upon the request of Embassy of Türkiye in San Jose to our Agency after the meetings with the Costa Rican social security fund, 25,000 FFP-2 masks were donated to support the healthcare personnel in Costa Rica in their fight against COVID-19.
2020	Nicaragua	Support for Nicaragua in the fight against COVID-19	As a result of the negotiations between the Embassy of Türkiye in San Jose and Nicaraguan authorities, 42,770 medical masks and 11,220 N-95 masks were provided in order to support Nicaragua in the fight against COVID-19.

2020	Venezuela	Ramadan Aid to Venezuela	400 food and hygiene parcels were distributed to Muslim and non-Muslim communities living in Venezuela to support the people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and to help those in need during Ramadan.
2020	Colombia	Equipment Supply Donation Project to the Colombia Cartagena Airport	Our Agency provided two sets of thermal cameras in order to ensure health security at the International Airport of Cartagena, Colombia's most important tourism centre, where 2 million people live.
2020	Colombia	Strengthening Colombia's Health and Health Security Infrastructure	Three sets of thermal cameras to be used in the Presidential Palace of the Republic of Colombia, the Ministry of Agriculture and Development service building and the Choco Department Governorate service building, and three respirators to be used in the Choco Department Hospital were provided.
2020	Brazil	Masks with visor Supply for Healthcare Personnel in Sao Paulo, Brazil	In Sao Paulo, one of the cities most affected by the coronavirus pandemic in Brazil, masks with visors were purchased at the rate of 5,000 USD to be distributed to healthcare personnel.
2020	Peru	Equipment Support Project to Peru Tumbes Regional Hospital in the scope of COVID-19	Due to the increasing number of coronavirus cases in Tumbes Regional Hospital on Peru's border with Ecuador, various medical equipment and materials were provided to be used in intensive care units. Peruvian Foreign Minister and Tumbes Regional Governor attended the delivery ceremony.

2020	Colombia	Emergency Humanitarian Aid to the Colombian Cundinamarca Region for the Fight Against the Pandemic	500 food and hygiene packages and 500 disease prevention kits for 1,000 families living in rural areas, in areas with limited access to resources and at the poverty level, in the Cundinamarca Department, where the number of coronavirus infected patients currently detected in Colombia is the highest.
2020	Colombia	Equipment for the Coronavirus Pandemic Emergency Care Centre	In Bogota, which was most affected by the coronavirus pandemic in Colombia, 250 bed sets were provided to be used in CORFERIAS, the largest fairground of the city, which was converted into a temporary patient treatment care centre as part of the fight against the pandemic.
2020	People's Republic of China	Medical Equipment Support as part of the Fight against COVID-19	Materials such as biohazard suits, 3-layer filter masks, protective goggles, protective masks, protective aprons, which the People's Republic of China urgently needs in the fight against the pandemic, were delivered by the military plane (Koca Yusuf) sent from Türkiye to evacuate citizens in China. This aid was the first COVID aid our country has sent to the region.
2020	Chile	COVID-19 Aid to Santiago Mustafa Kemal Atatürk School	In 2020, parcels of food and hygiene materials were distributed to the families of 323 students studying at the Mustafa Kemal Atatürk School located in Santiago, the capital of Chile, for the fight against COVID-19.
2020	Ecuador	Project for Strengthening Ecuador's Health and Health Security Infrastructure	In order to strengthen the health and health security infrastructure across the country in Ecuador, two sets of thermal cameras to be used in Ministry of Foreign Affairs service buildings and two respirators to be used in hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health were provided.

2020	Colombia	Colombia Ramadan Aid	300 food parcels were distributed in Maicao, Colombia, within the scope of distribution of aid parcels to Muslim and non-Muslim communities in South American countries both on the occasion of the COVID pandemic and Ramadan.
2020	Guyana	Guyana Ramadan Aid	200 food parcels were purchased in Guyana, within the scope of distribution of aid parcels to Muslim and non-Muslim communities in South American countries both on the occasion of the COVID pandemic and Ramadan.
2020	Ecuador	Ecuador Ramadan Aid	500 food parcels were distributed in Ecuador, within the scope of distribution of aid parcels to Muslim and non-Muslim communities in South American countries both on the occasion of the COVID pandemic and Ramadan.
2020	Brazil	Brazil Food Parcel Distribution Project	Food and hygiene parcel aid was made to 250 families within the scope of distribution of aid parcels to Muslim and non-Muslim communities in South American countries both on the occasion of the COVID pandemic and Ramadan.
2020	Bolivia	Bolivia Ramadan Aid	150 food parcels were distributed in Bolivia as part of the distribution of aid parcels to Muslim and non-Muslim communities in South American countries both on the occasion of the COVID pandemic and Ramadan.
2020	Venezuela	Venezuela Ramadan Aid	400 food and hygiene parcels were distributed to Muslim and non-Muslim communities in the country to aid those in need during Ramadan and to support those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Venezuela.

2020	Peru	Peru Ramadan Aid-1	Food and hygiene parcels were distributed to 250 families in Lima, the capital of Peru.
2020	Peru	Peru Ramadan Aid-2	Food and hygiene parcels were distributed to 250 families in Lima, the capital of Peru.
2020	Colombia	Establishment of a Medical Mask Production Facility in Colombia's Narino Region	In order to provide employment opportunities for women living in the region, the Economic Production Chain project was implemented, and mask production machines were provided for the establishment of a medical mask production facility where women living in the Department could produce and sell masks.
2021	Brazil	Food Parcel Distribution to Brazil Due to COVID	In 2021, food aid was distributed to 100 households affected by the adverse conditions created by the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil, through the Municipality of Sao Paulo and the Santos Islam Mosque.
2021	Myanmar	Donation of 131 Oxygen Concentrators	In the context of fighting COVID-19 in Myanmar, 131 oxygen concentrators with a capacity of 10l/m were procured and donated to the Myanmar Red Cross under the scope of the project conveyed to our Agency via ASEAN.
2020	Myanmar	COVID-19 Support for Sittwe District in Arakan State	Protective equipment and hygiene materials were distributed for the use of approximately 3,000 families living in the camps and health personnel working in the region in Arakan State.

2020	Myanmar	Food Aid for Sittwe District in Arakan State	Aid parcels were distributed to Muslims living in the Aung Mingalar Quarter of the Sittwe District in Arakan State and Buddhist families with limited access to food in nearby areas. Approximately 10,000 people affected by conflicts and having difficulty getting access to food as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic were distributed with special precautions and provided with information on basic precautions against the pandemic. Families consisting of the sick, disabled, elderly, pregnant, and children who were unable to make the journey to the distribution area were identified and delivered food parcels.
2021	Cambodia	Food Aid for Ramadan and COVID-19	In Cambodia, food parcel distribution for approximately 1,000 people and an iftar programme for 100 people were organised on the occasion of the month of Ramadan. The organisation was carried out through our Embassy.
2020	Cambodia	Emergency Assistance Project for Flood Victims in Cambodia	Food parcels were distributed to 3,500 families affected by the October 2020 flood disaster in Cambodia. Approximately 14,000 people's emergency needs were met with aid parcels containing rice, pasta, fish sauce, salt, oil, soap, and dishwashing liquid.
2021	Thailand	Food Aid for Ramadan and COVID-19	Food parcels were distributed to approximately 1,200 people in the south of Thailand on the occasion of the month of Ramadan. The organisation was carried out through our Embassy.
2020	Thailand	Food Aid for Ramadan and COVID-19	In collaboration with the Central Islamic Council (CICOT), which is affiliated with the Sheikhul Islam Office of Thailand, aid was provided to the poor Muslim population in the southern region of Thailand, which was afflicted by COVID-19. In this context, basic food parcels containing a variety of food, oil, and sugar were distributed to 1,200 struggling families in Songkla and its surrounding area in southern Thailand.

2. Activities of AFAD in the Pandemic Period (2020-2021)

Humanitarian Aid Provided in 2020:

ALBANIA | After the earthquake in Albania (November 26, 2019), 300 tents were sent by trucks on 08.01.2020 via the Response Department. The total cost of the aid was 1,050,000 TL/US\$ 177,966.

DJIBOUTI | Our Presidency delivered the following humanitarian aid supplies to Djibouti via the Embassy in February 2020. The total cost of the aid was 202,444 TL.

List of Humanitarian Aid Supplies Sent to Djibouti

I.N.	Type of Item	Amount	
1	Water Drain Motor (3 inches)	6	Pieces
2	Water Drain Hose (100 metres)	8	Pieces
3	Water Suction Hose (10 meters)	8	Pieces
4	Battery	6	Pieces
5	Chlorine Tablet (7 kg)	4	Parcels
6	Tent (Size / 205x205x2.20)	420	Pieces

Moreover, on April 21, Djibouti experienced widespread flooding due to heavy rainfall. According to reports, approximately 110 thousand people were affected by the flood, and eight people, including three children, lost their lives as a result. 140 food parcels and 140 hygiene packages were sent to Djibouti to assist those in need. These activities cost a total of 39,595.80 TL.

The total expenditures amount to 242,039 TL/US\$37,179.

ETHIOPIA | In Ethiopia, which is the second-largest refugee-hosting country in Africa with a population of approximately 100 million people and 900,000 refugees, approximately 10 million people require urgent humanitarian assistance due to causes such as famine and civil war. Notably, the unsanitary water and the lack of a regular provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene services threaten the health of the region's inhabitants.

In this context, 280 hygiene packages were sent by a Turkish Airlines aircraft to Ethiopia in 2020 to assist those in need. A total of 25,447.60 TL/US\$3,908 was spent on this initiative.

BANGLADESH | Expenditures Made for Bangladesh in 2020

Bangladesh	2020
Bamboo Shelters	348.921
Expenses for Hospital Operations, Pharmaceuticals, and Medical Supplies	924.794
Food Distribution Expenses	151.244
Non-Food Aid Distribution Expenses	203.458
Other Construction Works (Masjid, Shadirvan, Toilet, Bathroom, Playgrounds, Women's Area)	38.717
Transfer of Funds for Rohingya Muslims for the TİKA Project (Clinical Construction, Friendship Market Construction, School Construction, Vocational Training, Clinical Operation Expenses, Strengthening Health and Education Infrastructure)	1.500.000
Transportation Expenses	70.954
Accommodation and Food	140.198
Miscellaneous Expenses (Vehicle Fuel, Flight Tickets, Consumables)	12.489
TOTAL	US\$ 3,390,775

YEMEN | In order to help the people in need of humanitarian aid due to the ongoing war environment in Yemen, 6,000 food parcels were distributed before the Eid al-Fitr. A total of 1,250,000 TL/US\$192,000 was spent on this initiative.

IRAQ | A total of 574,659 TL/US\$100,000 was transferred to Turkish Red Crescent accounts in order to carry out the “Martyr Musa ÖZALKAN Cultural Centre” project to be established in Tal Afar, Iraq, in accordance with the will left by Master Sergeant Musa ÖZALKAN, who was martyred in the conflict against the elements of the terrorist organisation in Syria within the scope of Operation Olive Branch.

UZBEKISTAN | Due to the water leak from the stake walls of the Sardoba Dam in the Sirdarya region, 150 kilometres from the city of Tashkent in Uzbekistan, the village of Qurghonteppe was submerged, and 11,598 people were evacuated from three surrounding villages. Due to the dam accident, financial aid of 205,665 TL/US\$30,000 was delivered.

FIJI | Fiji was affected by Hurricane Harold, which occurred on April 8, 2020. In response to Fiji's request for assistance, our nation provided 68,555 TL/US\$10,000 in financial aid to the nation, which was affected by Hurricane Harold.

PHILIPPINES | Due to the 6.3-6.6 magnitude earthquakes that struck the central and southern regions of Mindanao Island on October 16, 21 and 31, 2019 (Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao-BARMM and Davao Region, hometown of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte of the Philippines), 21 people were killed, 432 were injured, and 146,745 were affected by the disaster (35,661 families). In this context, the country received 212,187 TL/US\$30,000 in financial aid after the earthquake.

SERBIA | Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 200,000 surgical masks were provided to Serbia. (100,000 surgical masks were donated by the Ministry of Health.)

A total of 70,000 TL/US\$10,000 was spent on this initiative.

AFGHANISTAN | The Turkish Red Crescent Afghanistan Delegation Office has re-evaluated the needs resulting from natural disasters and the COVID-19 Pandemic in Afghanistan. The Food Aid Project, consisting of 8,000 food parcels with a total budget of 3,250,000 TL, was proposed, and it was requested that the amount of 3,250,000 TL be transferred to the accounts of the Turkish Red Crescent in order to provide funding for the project. In this context, a total of 3,250,000 TL/US\$446,448 was transferred to Turkish Red Crescent accounts as part of the "COVID-19 Food Aid Project" jointly carried out with the Turkish Red Crescent in Afghanistan.

LEBANON | After the explosion in Lebanon, 750 food packages were distributed. In addition, funds were transferred to TIKA accounts to

meet Sayda Türk Hospital's software requirements. US\$409,000 were spent, including the operational costs.

CHAD | A total of US\$40,000 in financial aid was provided after the flood disaster.

NIGER | A total of US\$40,000 in financial aid was provided after the flood disaster.

HONDURAS | A total of US\$20,000 in financial aid was provided after the hurricane.

GUATEMALA | A total of US\$20,000 in financial aid was provided after the hurricane disaster.

PANAMA | A total of US\$40,000 in financial aid was provided after the hurricane.

MOZAMBIQUE | A total of US\$40,000 in financial aid was provided for the humanitarian needs that emerged after the terrorist attacks.

PALESTINE | 26,000 tonnes of flour procured by the Turkish Grain Board (TMO), within the scope of the Presidential Decision dated 06.11.2019 and numbered 2019/1745, was delivered to United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), to be distributed in cooperation with our Presidency and the UNRWA in order to be sent to Palestine as part of the response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis.

1,200 tonnes of chickpeas procured by the TMO, within the scope of the Presidential Decision dated 06.11.2019 and numbered 2019/1745, were delivered to UNRWA for distribution in cooperation with our Presidency and the UNRWA in order to be sent to Palestine within the scope of the response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis.

In 2020, a total of US\$4,683,276 in humanitarian aid was provided to 19 countries this year.

Humanitarian Aid Provided in 2021:

MADAGASCAR | It was reported that as of January 2021, there was an increase in COVID-19 cases throughout Madagascar, the second wave of the pandemic was also experienced, there were infrastruc-

ture problems such as insufficient capacity and water cuts in hospitals, and drought and food insufficiency in the south of the country. A total of US\$40,000 was sent to the country in question. Due to the continued lack of food and the growing humanitarian needs in the region, our country was once again asked for assistance, and on August 17, 2021, an additional US\$20,000 was sent to the country. The total amount of aid provided by our Presidency to Madagascar in 2021 is US\$60,000.

LEBANON | During the meeting between our Ambassador in Beirut with the Prime Minister of Lebanon on January 29, he requested food aid from our country twice to reduce the current tension in the difficult situation of the people in Tripoli. These two aid packages totalled US\$80,000. In addition, US\$50,000 was provided to Lebanon to help with people's needs, such as food, hygiene, and medicine, during the deepening and ongoing economic crisis in Lebanon. A total of US\$50,000 was sent. In addition, the deepening economic and financial crisis in Lebanon caused more than half of the people to fall below the poverty threshold and led to difficulties in the supply of basic needs such as food, water, medicine, electricity and fuel in the country. In this context, a donation of US\$100,000 was delivered to the country to help meet the country's humanitarian requirements. A total of US\$230,000 was given.

ETHIOPIA | Since the humanitarian crisis progressed to the point where 4.5 million people in the region required immediate food aid as a result of the conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray Region, Ethiopian government officials stated that hundreds of thousands of people would starve to death if aid were not provided immediately, and they asked for support from our country. On February 26, 2021, US\$40,000 was sent to the said country.

Due to the humanitarian crisis in Ethiopia's Tigray Region, US\$40,000 was transferred to the Tigray Embassy accounts on October 8, 2021, at the request of the World Health Organisation, for reasons such as the complete cessation of health services and the occurrence of outbreaks such as measles, cholera, and malaria.

FİJİ | The Republic of Fiji was hit by Cyclone Yasa on December 17, 2020, and the severe floods caused by the cyclone devastated all coasts

and low-lying areas, affecting 24,000 people. A total of US\$10,000 was sent to the mentioned country.

MOZAMBIQUE | After the Cyclone Eloise that started on January 23, 2021, in Mozambique, six people died, 12 people were injured, and 176,000 people were affected. A total of US\$20,000 was sent to the country in question.

For the humanitarian aid needs that arose due to the terrorist attacks, US\$40,000 in cash was supplied. A total of US\$60,000 was sent to the mentioned country.

PALESTINE | For the shipment of 26,000 tons of flour, which started in 2020 and ended in 2021, 12,638,907.22 TL (US\$1,690,442) was paid in 2021.

Work on a shipment of 26,000 tons of flour to Palestine, which would be supplied to Palestinian refugees through UNRWA, began in 2021, and the first batch of 3,465 tons is set to arrive at Ashdod Port on October 16, 2021.

The remaining 3,372 tons of the 4,572 chickpeas, of which shipment began in 2020 and completed according to the United Nations' UNRWA calendar, were sent in 2021.

Within the scope of the agreement signed with UNRWA on March 13, 2019, as of September 29, 2021, the sum transferred to UNRWA accounts in 2021 was US\$106,384, in compliance with the provision that '60% of the donations collected through Palestinian campaign accounts will be transferred to UNRWA accounts.' In 2021, 60% of the donations collected will continue to be transferred to UNRWA accounts.

In addition, US\$50,000 was supplied at the invitation of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to meet the needs of the hospitals in Palestine.

In 2021, the shipment of 20,195 tonnes of flour to Palestine, constituting the first eight shipments of a total of 26,000 tonnes of flour, was completed. Additionally, a total of 8,840,666.91 TL (US\$645,714,206) was paid for the first four shipments of 10,635 tonnes of flour.

MONGOLIA | Mongolia requested aid from our country to improve the situation of its people. A total of US\$40,000 was sent to the mentioned country.

YEMEN | Yemen has requested aid from our country to help them deal with their difficult situation and alleviate current tensions. A total of US\$393,000 was sent to the specified country.

SOUTH SUDAN | South Sudan asked for aid from our country to improve the country's current difficult situation due to the flood. The country in question received a total of US\$40,000.

BANGLADESH | The Rohingya Muslims who fled Myanmar's persecution and sought asylum in Bangladesh continue to receive shelter, health, food, and hygiene aid. In this regard, a total of US\$3,212,723 was sent in 2021.

GUATEMALA | Guatemala also requested aid from our country in order to ease the existing tensions in the people's difficult circumstances. A total of US\$20,000 was sent to the country.

CROATIA | In response to the aid request, search and rescue personnel, 200 container houses, 480 tents, and 272 heaters were supplied to Croatia in order to mitigate the impact of disasters and emergencies. For these efforts, US\$2,490,475 was spent.

PANAMA | Our Presidency responded to the call for aid made to improve the challenging situations of the people in Panama following the disasters by providing US\$40,000 in cash.

HONDURAS | In order to improve the living conditions of the people in Honduras, who were severely affected by the tensions, monetary aid of US\$20,000 was provided.

TAJIKISTAN | Requested aid from our country in order to ease the existing tensions around the people's difficult situation in Tajikistan as a result of the flood. A total of US\$20,000 was sent to the affected country.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES | Requested aid from our country in order to ease the current tensions in the difficult situation of the people in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as a result of the

volcanic eruption. A total of US\$20,000 was sent to the affected country.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA | According to reports, a series of severe explosions occurred in Bata, Equatorial Guinea, causing 98 deaths and 615 injuries. As a result, our Presidency was informed that they had requested aid from our country. A total of US\$40,000 was sent to the relevant Turkish Embassy in order to provide the necessary humanitarian aid supplies.

HAITI | Following the earthquake in Haiti, an A400 transport aircraft transported humanitarian aid supplies to the region, including 80 tents, 222 food packages, 270 hygiene kits, and a search and rescue team. The total cost of the operation is US\$90,000.

LAOS | Although the number of people infected with the virus in Laos has stayed at a limited level to date, it is noted that the insufficiency of the country's health infrastructure and the increase in cases in neighbouring countries have resulted in a loss of contact with the outside world and the adverse effects of the epidemic on the economy have resulted in an increase in poverty throughout the country. In order to address the needs of the country in question, US\$40,000 was sent.

IRAQ | After hundreds of thousands of people were displaced from the Mosul/Tal Afar region of Iraq; they were forced to live as immigrants; the Yahyava Camp near Kirkuk, one of the camps in Iraq, was closed by the Iraqi government; and 550 families were forced to return to their regions, as 384 of them returned to the town of Efgenli (İyaziyye) and many families were forced to live in tents as a result of the destruction in their region, US\$40,000 were transferred to the account of our Embassy in Baghdad in order to provide humanitarian assistance to the displaced families.

SOMALIA | In a letter sent to our Presidency by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was reported that during meetings with Somali Prime Minister Mohamed Hussein Roble and President Ahmed Madobe of Jubaland State of Somalia, aid was requested due to the severe drought in the Jubaland region of Somalia and the increase in deaths caused by the drought. US\$80,000 was sent in order to meet the needs of the country in question.

AFGHANISTAN | Due to the ongoing internal disturbance in Afghanistan and the subsequent financial difficulties, 3,402 food boxes were distributed to families in humanitarian need around the country, and 50 families in the city of Kabul received a weekly bread delivery. 1,000 food boxes were distributed in the Mussahi District of Kabul Province, 1,000 in the Bagrami District of Kabul Province, 402 in the centre region of Kabul, and 1,000 in Paktia Province. A total of US\$110,000 was spent on these efforts.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA | On November 8, 2021, during the flood disaster, two Turkish workers fell into the Bosnian river. The search and rescue teams in Bosnia and Herzegovina discovered the lifeless body of one of the workers on November 10, 2021. On November 12, 2021, our search and rescue teams arrived in Bosnia and Herzegovina to assist with search and rescue operations for our other fellow citizens. Our AFAD teams discovered the dead body of our missing citizen on November 27, 2021. These activities cost a total of US\$13,740.17.

SYRIA | A total of 23,907,347.27 TL (US\$2,754,207.49) was transferred to the Hatay Provincial Disaster and Emergency Directorate for use in briquette houses, infrastructure, and ground works in Syria's Idlib De-escalation Area (IGAB).

Humanitarian Aid Delivered in 2022;

PALESTINE | In 2022, 8,021,896.38 TL was paid for 9,650 tons of 26.000 tons of flour shipment, which began in 2021 and ended in 2022.

AFGHANISTAN | The 1st Kindness Train, which was created with the help of 11 NGOs and carried 747.7 tons of humanitarian aid materials such as flour, food, hygiene items, clothing, and blankets, departed on January 27, 2002 and arrived in the customs area at Torgundi district in Herat Province of Afghanistan on February 09, 2022.

The 2nd Kindness Train left on February 11, 2022, due to the magnitude of the region's ongoing humanitarian crisis. With the 2nd Kindness Train, 920.8 tons of humanitarian aid materials, including flour, food, hygiene, clothing, and blankets, were sent with the help of 16 NGOs, under the coordination of AFAD.

There were 300 blankets and 300 food parcels distributed. This activity cost US\$15,000.

IRAQ | Following the flood disaster in Erbil on December 17, 2021, US\$40,000 in cash aid was sent to the country.

BRAZIL | Due to the need for humanitarian aid following the flood caused by heavy rains in the state of Bahia in north-eastern Brazil, US \$40,000 in cash aid was sent to the country.

BANGLADESH | A total of US \$107,091 was spent on the field hospital, shelter expenses, and humanitarian aid activities.

3. Turkish Red Crescent's Activities during Pandemic (2020-2021)

Country	Aid Amount Delivered (TL)
Syria	105.322.297
India	11.723.803
Sudan	10.855.482
Afghanistan	6.162.823
Pakistan	5.487.215
Somali	4.227.006
Senegal	3.378.312
Italy	3.302.513
Kyrgyzstan	3.245.720
Cyprus	3.158.108
Serbia	3.070.997
Georgia	3.066.600
Uganda	3.046.168
Dagestan	3.038.507
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.025.363
Northern Macedonia	2.942.558

Bangladesh	2.846.119
United Kingdom	2.839.613
Kosovo	2.802.030
Ethiopia	2.801.365
Guinea-Bissau	2.739.187
Mali	2.739.187
Moldova	2.734.413
Albania	2.715.623
Palestine	2.702.763
Cambodia	2.696.799
Bulgaria	2.652.497

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Turkish Red Crescent provided aid totalling 661,499,494 TL. International aid activities accounted for 140,353,620 TL of this total.

4. Presidency of Religious Affairs' Activities during Pandemic

Project	Project Description	Beneficiary Countries	Project Result	Project Impact
Emergency Meeting on Jerusalem	Under the instructions of our President, an "Emergency Meeting on Jerusalem" was held online with the Ministers, Presidents and Chief Muftis of Religious Affairs from 60 different countries by the Presidency of Religious Affairs.	60 Islamic Countries	The brutal, deliberate, and provocative attacks of terrorist Israeli forces against our Palestinian brothers and sisters in Jerusalem were brought up at the mentioned meeting, and consultations were held on what we can do about it.	The international public was made aware of our country's and our Presidency's firm stance on Jerusalem.

<p>International Religious Affairs Ministers/ Presidents/ Chief Muftis Consultation Meeting</p>	<p>An online meeting was held by the Presidency of Religious Affairs to which ministers and chief muftis of Religious Affairs of 63 member and observer states of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation. were invited.</p>	<p>46 guests from 38 countries, including the ministers, chief muftis of Religious Affairs and religious leaders of member and observer states of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, participated.</p>	<p>President of Religious Affairs Ali Erbaş made an opening speech in the meeting, addressing the problems arising about Jerusalem, which is a shared issue of the Islamic World.</p>	<p>It was aimed to discuss issues such as Jerusalem/ Palestine cause, Islamophobia, anti-Islam, anti-Muslim sentiments, attacks on our Islamic and religious values, systematic anti-Islam and anti-Muslim rhetoric etc., which are the most important actual issues of the Islam World.</p>
<p>Non-Governmental Organisations Palestine Consultation Meeting</p>	<p>A meeting was held by the Presidency of Religious Affairs in which 62 participants from 52 Institutions/ Foundations/ Associations participated.</p>	<p>52 different countries</p>	<p>In the meeting, President of Religious Affairs Prof. Ali Erbaş highlighted that "Jerusalem will remain the capital of Palestine forever, and our Palestine cause will strengthen through cooperation and coordination."</p>	<p>After the meeting, an evaluation report was prepared, consisting of Turkish and Arabic articles published in the local and foreign press.</p>

<p>2th Jerusalem Consultation Meeting</p>	<p>Academics, experts and journalists attended the meeting organised in Ankara with the participation of President of Religious Affairs Prof. Ali Erbaş.</p>	<p>Palestine-Republic of Türkiye</p>	<p>In the meeting, President of Religious Affairs Prof. Ali Erbaş indicated the devastation of Jerusalem's quality as the home of peace by the Zionist occupying force and said, "We always have to talk about Darüselam. The reasons and processes why Darüselam was made into Darülharp."</p>	
<p>Afghanistan Consultation Meeting</p>	<p>Presidency of Religious Affairs held a consultation meeting on Afghanistan due to the recent developments in Afghanistan to discuss our tasks and responsibilities for our Afghan brothers and sisters with the participation of academics, journalists, writers, and experts specialised in Afghanistan.</p>	<p>Afghanistan</p>		

8th Meeting of Presidents of Religious Affairs of the Balkan States	8 th of these regular meetings, the first of which was held in 2007, was organised, and the religious developments in the region were analysed.	A total of 22 representatives from religious administrations attended the meeting from the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and Balkan states.	Regional and religious issues concerning participatory countries were discussed.	
Family Seminars Abroad	Seminars were held in different EU countries (Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden) under the titles of "Family and its Importance," "Child Education", and "Communication in Family."	Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden	Programmes were organised in Sweden/ Stockholm on February 15-16, 2020; in Belgium/Brussels region on March 5-10, 2020 and in Switzerland/ Bern region on March 7-8.	
Family Seminars Abroad	"Family Seminars Abroad" are held to inform our citizens abroad on the family correctly in terms of religion based on recommendations and advice of our religion and to contribute to the preservation and strengthening of the family structure.	USA, EU States	Basically, six topics are elaborated in seminars (Marriage and Family Life, Wedding and its responsibilities, Being a Parent and Child Education, Privacy Consciousness in the Family, Communication in the Family, Principles of Sustaining the Marriage) and the questions asked by our citizens are answered.	68 online seminars were held in 2021 in 15 countries (The US, Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Cyprus, the UK, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy and Norway), and approximately 32 thousand people participated in these seminars.

<p>Family Seminars Abroad</p>	<p>In 2022, within the scope of online “Family Seminars Abroad,” the “Reconciliation Discipline” programme about topics such as “Faith in Allah,” “Worship,” “Family Life,” and “Commercial and Social Relations” is held each month for 18 countries.</p>	<p>USA, EU countries, Balkan states</p>		
<p>Islamophobia Report</p>	<p>Recently anti-Islamic and anti-Muslim attitudes and behaviours, hatred and animosity towards Islam have increased rapidly. An annual report on Islamophobia events occurring in the world was prepared. The report was prepared based on the information sent from our Presidency's foreign representatives, news stories on the news sites and open sources.</p>	<p>Türkiye</p>	<p>Islamophobia Report was prepared for 2019-2020. The Report includes a total of 698 cases consisting of 290 cases in 29 countries in 2019 and 408 cases in 23 countries in 2020.</p>	

<p>13th International Alimcan el-Barudi Readings Conference on "Challenges in Hadith Interpretation: Diverse Approaches to Islamic Theology"</p>	<p>On behalf of our Presidency, Vice President of Religious Affairs Assoc. Prof. Selim Argun participated in the online conference held in Moscow by the Religious Administration of Muslims of the Russian Federation and the Council of Muftis.</p>	<p>Russian Federation States - Türkiye</p>		
<p>Conference on "Religion in a Changing World: The Role of Education in Young People's Upbringing"</p>	<p>On behalf of our Presidency, Vice President of Religious Affairs Assoc. Prof. Selim Argun participated in the online conference held in Moscow by the Religious Administration of Muslims of the Russian Federation and the Council of Muftis.</p>	<p>Russian Federation States - Türkiye</p>		

<p>The project on the "Islamic approach to pandemic diseases"</p>	<p>It was forwarded to the relevant department for printing.</p>	<p>Türkiye</p>	<p>The public was briefed on the Islamic approach to pandemic diseases.</p>	<p>The public was given access to authentic religious information on the subject at hand.</p>
<p>The project on "Ensuring calendar unity for prayer times"</p>	<p>Within the scope of the project, a joint declaration was issued to ensure calendar unity for prayer times.</p>	<p>Countries in the Americas, Europe, and the Arab Peninsula</p>	<p>Positive steps were taken to ensure calendar unity for prayer times.</p>	<p>The implementation of the decisions reached during the meeting is monitored.</p>
<p>The project on "Identification of the most pressing challenges encountered by Muslims who have converted to Islam in various countries"</p>	<p>It was attempted to find solutions to these challenges by identifying the most pressing challenges encountered by Muslims who have converted to Islam in various countries.</p>	<p>Countries in the Americas, Europe, and the Arab Peninsula</p>	<p>It was sought to find solution recommendations to the challenges, and the experiences of these individuals were heard directly from them.</p>	<p>In various countries around the world, the most pressing challenges encountered by Muslims who have converted to Islam, our supreme faith, were identified, and a final declaration was issued.</p>

<p>Collaboration projects with international organisations in fatwa studies</p>	<p>Projects are being implemented to review the publications, opinions, decisions, and fatwas of fiqh and fatwa assemblies across the world before issuing a fatwa on current fiqh issues, as well as to develop cooperation opportunities by hosting the representatives of fiqh and fatwa assemblies in our country.</p>	<p>Countries in the Americas, Europe, and the Arab Peninsula</p>	<p>Steps were taken to improve relations with fiqh and fatwa assemblies across the world.</p>	<p>Concrete steps were taken to ascertain a shared viewpoint while issuing a fatwa.</p>
<p>The meeting on “The Problems of the Modern World: Calls for Hate, Terrorism, Extremism, Islamophobia and Armenia’s Aggression against Azerbaijan”</p>	<p>President of Religious Affairs Prof. Ali Erbaş attended and gave a speech at the online conference hosted by the Religious Administration of Caucasian Muslims.</p>	<p>Caucasian States - Türkiye</p>		

<p>"The Role of Religious Organisations in Maintaining Spiritual Unity and Peace"</p>	<p>President of Religious Affairs Prof. Ali Erbaş participated in the international online conference organised on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Kazakhstan.</p>	<p>Kazakhstan - Türkiye</p>		
<p>"The Culture of Encounter: Religious Ethics in the Era of the Pandemic"</p>	<p>On behalf of our Presidency, Vice President of Religious Affairs Assoc. Prof. Selim Argun participated in the 16th International Forum held by the Religious Administration of Muslims of the Russian Federation.</p>	<p>Russian Federation States - Türkiye</p>		

<p>Publication of Khutbahs in Foreign Languages</p>	<p>The Khutbah texts, prepared to be recited every Friday in our mosques, are translated into Arabic, German, French, English, Italian, and Russian and published on the website of the Presidency of Religious Affairs.</p>	<p>Geographies where the mentioned languages are spoken</p>	<p>Delivering the Friday Khutbahs, which are prepared every week and have a significant impact on our society, to those who speak the languages listed above, as well as raising awareness about the Friday Khutbas.</p>	
<p>Organising the International Mawlid al-Nabi Symposium</p>	<p>The International Mawlid al-Nabi Symposium is held online on the occasion of Mawlid al-Nabi Week, which the Presidency celebrates yearly with a different theme. In 2020, the symposium was themed "Our Prophet Muhammad (saw) and Child," and in 2021, "Our Prophet and Society of Faithfulness."</p>	<p>Countries where Arabic, English and Turkish Languages are Spoken</p>	<p>The symposium held in 2020 under the theme "Our Prophet Muhammad (saw) and Child" was attended by 46 academics from Türkiye and abroad, and 42 papers were presented. The symposium conducted in 2021 with the theme "Our Prophet and Society of Faithfulness" was attended by 31 academics from Türkiye and abroad, and 27 papers were submitted. The papers presented at the symposiums are compiled and published as a book.</p>	<p>With the slogan "From commemorating to understanding Our Prophet Muhammad (saw)", better comprehend and explain him to all segments of society, keep his love alive, and use prophetic references to find solutions to contemporary challenges.</p>

<p>Family Education during the Pandemic</p>	<p>“Family Education Project during the Pandemic” was implemented to guarantee that families could get through this period healthily, and the values that sustain the family were maintained during the COVID-19 pandemic affecting the whole world.</p>	<p>All segments of the society</p>	<p>The prolonged stay at home caused by the pandemic helped preserve the family values during the period when distant education became mandatory owing to the interruption of face-to-face schooling.</p>	<p>7,532,638 people were reached.</p>
<p>“The International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women” Events</p>	<p>In 81 provinces, online “Violence is Incompatible with Human Dignity” conferences were held on the social media accounts of our mufti offices for the public.</p>	<p>All segments of the society</p>	<p>In 81 provinces, online “Violence is Incompatible with Human Dignity” conferences were held on the social media accounts of our mufti offices for the public.</p>	<p>171,872 citizens attended.</p>

C O N C L U S I O N

Based on the phenomenon of interest, the Western-centred international relations literature explains the foreign policy activities of states within the international system. In this context, the notions of foreign aid and humanitarian diplomacy, which entered the Western-centred international relations literature after 1945, indicate that governments assist countries in need by pursuing particular interests. The Republic of Türkiye has been building value-centred international relations since 2003 under the leadership of our President, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. As stressed by our President in his work, the Republic of Türkiye stands with the oppressed from Kabul to Chile in order to realise the motto “A Fairer World is Possible,” and based on Türkiye’s humanitarian diplomacy, it provides the necessary aid to the needy in four continents around the world.

Türkiye’s humanitarian diplomacy especially takes its core from Anatolian traditions and customs because cooperation is an essential part of Turkish culture. So much so that aids in society play a significant part in fostering social cohesiveness and eradicating bias, if any. Aids to other societies and states also result in establishing friends-

hip bridges between recipient and donor countries. It is evident that foreign aid incorporates a social formation process for states, as well. As is evident from the examples provided in detail in the preceding paragraphs, even the aid-providing actor's attitude to work shapes the recipient audience's perception of the donor country. This image is conceptualised as nation branding in international relations. The foreign aid of the Republic of Türkiye is delivered to the whole world, primarily through TİKA, AFAD, the Turkish Red Crescent, and the Türkiye Diyanet Foundation, and the positive image of the Republic of Türkiye as the "most generous" donor country in the international system is reinforced.

Beyond being a state noted for its generosity, the Republic of Türkiye has become a brand in foreign aid. Undoubtedly, the aid provided contributed to Türkiye's multi-faceted diplomacy and the development of its bilateral ties. These aids brand Türkiye as a friendly and brotherly country, boost Türkiye's friends and deepen the ties that have existed with many countries since the past.

As Rumi said, "There is hope after despair and many suns after darkness." With this motivation, the Republic of Türkiye continues its mission of being the leading country of the ummah and the international system, under the leadership of our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, as the sun rising after the darkness, as mentioned earlier, in an era characterised by regional conflicts, pandemics, and widespread poverty and hunger.

Türkiye's Friendly Hand: **Humanitarian Diplomacy**







TÜRKİYE'S FRIENDLY HAND

Humanitarian **Diplomacy**

