



Women, Peace and Security Agenda and Humanitarian Assistance: A New Terrain for Turkey's Humanitarian Diplomacy

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Introduction

In October 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and launched the global WPS agenda. With the WPS Resolutions, the international community recognised that gender matters in peace and conflict and began to integrate women's challenges, demands and agency into the global peace and security agenda. This report's focus is humanitarian aid and assistance (HAA), one of the key realms of the WPS agenda for ensuring a gender-responsive relief and recovery for women under (post) conflict situations, natural disasters and emergencies. In the WPS framework, relief covers immediate and short-term humanitarian aid to protect women and respond to their basic needs (e.g., shelter, food, hygiene, sanitation, etc.). Recovery includes broader and long-term peacebuilding initiatives and humanitarian development assistance for women's rehabilitation, reintegration, rights and empowerment.ⁱ

This report looks at Turkey's HAA activities with a particular focus on its approach to relief and recovery for women, and aims to explore the gaps as well as potential entry points to link Turkey's HAA with the broader WPS agenda. Turkey has not yet committed to WPS agenda and prepared its National Action Plan (NAP) to mainstream gender equality into its humanitarian activities. On the other hand, Turkey is a rising donor and humanitarian actor globally, and HAA is one of Turkey's humanitarian diplomacy tools and represents its soft power.ⁱⁱ In the last ten years, Turkey has implemented nearly 30,000 humanitarian projects in various (post) conflict countries or emergencies, on five continents.ⁱⁱⁱ According to the Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2018, Turkey had become the foremost country in humanitarian assistance with 8.07 billion US dollars.^{iv} Given Turkey's potential, this report

argues that Turkey's reformulation of its HAA in line with the WPS agenda could open up a new terrain for strengthening Turkey's humanitarian diplomacy. Embracing the normative framework of the WPS agenda could help Turkey better address the gender-based challenges and needs of women and girls in conflict-affected countries and humanitarian emergencies. This in turn would mean greater Turkish contributions to relief, recovery and peacebuilding processes in various parts of the world.

This report investigates the core features of Turkey's HAA and whether and where women take part in it. How does Turkey approach women and girls in (post) conflict and humanitarian situations? What are Turkey's potential and promising practices and limitations in the relief and recovery of women through HAA projects? Finally, given Turkey's potentials and limitations, how can we connect the WPS agenda with Turkey's HAA policy?

To answer these questions, extensive desk research has been conducted. First, the two separate strands of literature on the WPS agenda and Turkish humanitarian diplomacy were reviewed to provide background for the research. Second, the report collected data through textual and visual sources revealing Turkey's projects, programmes and initiatives in the realm of HAA with a particular focus on 'women in HAA' or alternatively 'gender in HAA'. As Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (Türk İşbirliği ve Koordinasyon Ajansı, TİKA) is the principal state agency in the realm of Turkey's humanitarian activities, the data were predominantly mined from the TİKA sources. The data include 702 news stories that featured on the TİKA website (as of February 2021),^v 30 videos shared on the TİKA YouTube channel^{vi} as well as the core official documents of the TİKA Annual Reports (2014, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019) and TİKA Turkish Development Assistance Reports (2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019) that have been publicly shared, and finally two synopses prepared by Turkey's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The report is presented in four parts. The first part, as a background, focuses on the WPS agenda and examines the core features of HAA within the framework of the relief and recovery pillar. The second part focuses on Turkey and explores conceptualisation, values and key actors of the so-called Turkish model of HAA. The third part explores women in Turkey's HAA. This part scrutinises TİKA projects and reports with an eye to women's role/position in Turkey's HAA and assesses Turkey's potentials and limitations in this realm.

The fourth part reflects on ways to connect the WPS agenda and Turkey's HAA. Building on the findings of the research, this part offers a series of recommendations.

Humanitarian Assistance in the Women, Peace and Security Agenda

The four pillars of UNSCR 1325 are typically understood as prevention, protection, participation, and relief and recovery. Although these four pillars are interdependent, HAA most strongly aligns with the relief and recovery pillar.^{vii}

The UN Security Council Resolutions on WPS have been instrumental in defining the scope and normative ground of HAA. These Resolutions also provide guidelines for humanitarian actors (e.g., UN organs and agencies, UN Member States, other international organisations, international non-governmental organisations, civil society, and all donors and assistance-receiving countries). The relief and recovery pillar of the WPS agenda was initially called the 'orphan pillar' because of UNSCR 1325's narrow focus on short-term efforts for meeting the basic needs of women and girls under emergencies.^{viii} However, the scope of HAA has gradually broadened from resilience building to peacebuilding on the basis of gender equality.^{ix} Furthermore, the nine successive Resolutions on WPS urged the UN Member States to develop NAPs and to integrate the gender perspective into all stages of their humanitarian actions. These Resolutions broadened the scope of HAA to include, inter alia, women's economic empowerment, physical security, food security and ways to ensure women's livelihoods, health services including reproductive and mental health, rehabilitation for survivors of sexual violence, restorative justice in national and international criminal courts, land and property rights, as well as women's participation in conflict resolution processes, decision-making and post-conflict planning.

Gender equality and women's empowerment are the essential elements and the goals of HAA within the context of the WPS agenda.^x The gender equality perspective considers the various ways that gender dynamics disproportionately influence women's lives and offers human rights-based remedies and solutions. To put it more clearly, the gender equality perspective, first and foremost, necessitates sound gender analysis revealing the different challenges of men and women in conflict and emergencies. For instance, in the context of conflicts, men and boys are more frequently exposed to forced recruitment into armies and make up the majority of deaths caused by arms and weapons. On the other hand, women and girls are often exposed to a greater degree of gender-based violence (GBV). Women also

become the victims of sexual violence, which is used as a war strategy. In general, women and children make up the majority of refugees and are the residents of refugee camps. They have gender-specific challenges in these new environments. Conflicts and emergencies affect women's and girls' access to resources, education and health services.^{xi} The gender equality perspective ensures that humanitarian initiatives or projects address the specific vulnerabilities and needs of women and girls (e.g., refugee women, rural women, women with disabilities, women who experienced sexual violence, senior women). Another aspect of HAA is its unique approach to women's participation and agency. The WPS Resolutions emphasise that women are not only victims of conflicts and emergencies or the passive receivers of HAA, but also have crucial roles and contributions in peacebuilding processes including humanitarian response, programme design and implementation.

How could the normative framework of WPS agenda be translated into the HAA practice? Who implements the WPS agenda and how? The UNSC Resolutions impose duties on the UN Member States, international organisations and civil society organisations. In the realm of HAA, all donors are also obligated to respect the WPS agenda and promote its core values of gender equality and women's empowerment. Therefore, the implementation of the WPS agenda is a joint responsibility and commitment for all. Notably, one of the most important elements of the WPS agenda is its adoption by the UN Member States through the development of NAPs. Each UN Member State is called upon to develop and implement the NAP, which helps countries define priorities and resources, their responsibilities and commitments. As of January 2021, 86 UN Member States across five continents have created their NAPs. In several cases, there are countries on their second or third versions/generations of their plan. As mentioned earlier Turkey has not yet developed its own NAP and thus has not yet substantially committed to the WPS agenda despite its keen interest in international peace and being a rising humanitarian actor.

Turkish Model of Humanitarian Aid and Assistance

Today, it is widely recognised that Turkey is a rising humanitarian actor and a prominent donor in the world.^{xii} Turkey is also a remarkably revisionist humanitarian actor. As stated in the TİKA Strategic Plan 2019–2013, Turkey boldly criticises the conventional humanitarian assistance practices of the 'Western' donors and variously portrays them as 'new colonialists', 'ineffective', 'self-centric (or self-seeking)', 'having a hidden agenda', 'trying to create dependency on the part of aid-receiving countries', 'representing strategic

interests and preferences of donors', 'having strict rules and procedures' and 'irrelevant to realities and needs of aid-receiving countries and people'.^{xiii} In contrast, Turkey presents itself as the 'world's conscience'^{xiv} and 'a unique humanitarian actor on the global level', and claims to develop a Turkish model of humanitarian assistance.^{xv}

What then are the core and distinctive features of this so-called Turkish model? To answer this question, in what follows this report explores the definitions, guiding values and principles as well as key actors of Turkey's HAA.

Conceptualisation: TİKA reports clarify that humanitarian aid is a sub-category of Turkey's wider Official Development Assistance (ODA) and is mostly delivered through TİKA-led projects and activities in various parts of the world experiencing wars, violent conflict and humanitarian emergencies. Humanitarian aid is broadly defined as 'emergency interventions and preventive/pre-emptive efforts towards improving conditions that threaten human safety during and after natural disasters, political-financial crises, and conflicts, relieving suffering and victimization of societies due to crises such as famine and hunger'.^{xvi} The humanitarian assistance of Turkey, on the other hand, corresponds to development assistance or support for longer-term recovery. In this framework, humanitarian assistance is generally located under Turkey's other ODA sub-categories, including social infrastructure and services, economic infrastructure and services, and production sectors.^{xvii} Although humanitarian aid and humanitarian assistance are separately located in the TİKA official reports, in practice these two are interlinked and work together for the relief and recovery of people in conflict areas and humanitarian emergencies.^{xviii}

According to Turkey's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkey's HAA programmes, projects and activities are one of the tools of 'Turkey's enterprising and humanitarian foreign policy'.^{xix} Similarly, Ahmet Davutoglu, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs (2009–2014), presents Turkey's HAA as part of Turkey's humanitarian diplomacy.^{xx}

Guiding Values and Principles: Turkey's HAA model is guided by a series of principles developed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development–Development Assistance Committee.^{xxi} These core principles are humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.^{xxii} In addition to these internationally recognised principles, Turkey claims to develop and promote a series of principles of its own.

In explaining what differentiates Turkey from other traditional donors, Serkan Kayalar, acting president of TİKA, stresses the following points: ‘human-first approach, being directly in the field, running projects with modest budgets and responding quickly to the needs of people’.^{xxiii} The TİKA Strategic Plan 2019–2023 and TİKA's 2019 Annual Report expand and elaborate further on the key features of the Turkish model of HAA. Accordingly, the Turkish model is ‘human-centred’, ‘compatible with Turkey’s enterprising and humanitarian foreign policy’, ‘prioritises the well-being of people, the local needs and demands of host countries and communities’, ‘respects the values of host countries’, is ‘transparent’ and ‘impartial’, ‘has no hidden agenda’, ‘does not discriminate’, ‘does not intend to dominate’, ‘promotes reciprocity and partnership’, is ‘sincere’, ‘sustainable’, ‘solution and result oriented’ and ‘flexible’, and ‘seeks shared wisdom’.^{xxiv} Another distinctive feature of the Turkish model is its projection of ‘moral, religious, and civilizational values and responsibilities of Turkey coming from the country’s history and faith (i.e., Islam)’.^{xxv} In parallel to that, the foreign policy vision and choices of the Turkish governments, and especially since 2002 the continuous rule of the Justice and Development Party (AKP) under the leadership of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, have substantially shaped the scope, design and implementation of HAA.^{xxvi}

Before moving further, a caveat is in order here. The Turkish model, although it puts much emphasis on non-discrimination, people's well-being and being human-oriented, or its responsiveness to the needs and demands of host communities in humanitarian situations, has made no reference to the promotion of gender equality or human rights. Arguably, Turkey has consciously refrained from integrating a human rights and gender equality perspective into its HAA framework, which needs further scrutiny because it might be one of the reasons for Turkey's distance from the broader WPS agenda.

Key Actors: TİKA is the principal state agency in the realm of Turkey’s humanitarian activities. TİKA was established in 1992 under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and now functions under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.^{xxvii} Notably, in its foreign policy the ruling JDP has paid special attention to developing ties with and supporting the countries in the Balkans, Africa, Middle East, South East Asia and Latin America. Consequently, Turkey’s HAA projects and activities were extended to reach the people of these continents and regions. In 2020, the number of TİKA's programme coordination offices increased to 62 in 60 countries on five continents.^{xxviii}

TİKA certainly plays a leading role. However, the Turkish model establishes an inclusive framework within which both state and non-state actors (e.g., humanitarian NGOs, charities, businesses) can actively participate and collaborate. In other words, Turkey has ‘a multi-actor HAA model’.^{xxix}TİKA implements Turkey’s HAA projects in close collaboration with other state institutions or agencies like the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (**AFAD**), the Housing Development Administration of Turkey (**TOKİ**) and Presidency of Religious Affairs (**Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı**). The Turkish Red Crescent (**Kızılay**) deserves a special mention; it acts in collaboration with state agencies and ministries, especially in extending Turkey’s helping hand in humanitarian emergencies in various parts of the world.

Several ministries, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, where demanded or necessary, also take active roles. Notably, the humanitarian NGOs having close ideological ties with the JDP (e.g., the Humanitarian Relief Foundation, Doctors Worldwide Turkey); and the NGOs, charities or businesses accredited to TİKA also actively engage in international humanitarian assistance projects on maternal and child health, nutrition, psychological support and infrastructure.^{xxx}

Women and the Turkish Model of Humanitarian Aid and Assistance

In its Women’s Day message on 8 March 2020, TİKA publicly shared, for the first time, that in the last decade Turkey has initiated almost 280 projects for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls in various countries.^{xxxi}Apart from this informative 8 March message and some 28 featured news items on development assistance projects that have appeared on its website (as of March 2021), TİKA has not released or published any official report or policy brief specific to ‘women and/in HAA’ or ‘gender and/in HAA’. Similar to this, the TİKA Annual Reports or TİKA Development Assistance Reports, although having specific sections on (emergency) HAA, have not so far dedicated a separate part or subcategory for projects/programmes/initiatives specifically designed for the relief and recovery of women and girls in this realm. Instead, disadvantaged people – including women and girls, the elderly, orphans, people with disabilities and refugees – have been grouped together and presented as the primary beneficiaries of Turkey’s emergency aid in various natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, etc.), violent conflicts and other humanitarian crises.

Given the scarcity of sex-disaggregated data about women in HAA, the above-mentioned 8 March message can be regarded as a good starting point for understanding the substance of Turkey's humanitarian assistance for women and girls. Looking closer at these 280 TİKA-led projects, it is evident that they are small-scale and short-term yet efficient projects in terms of cost and relevance to women's needs. Moreover, the economic empowerment of women and girls has been prioritised in HAA. TİKA has predominantly supported vocational training programmes and workshops as well as supporting women's agricultural production in various post-conflict or crisis countries by constructing and/or renovating buildings and infrastructure or by directly providing equipment support.^{xxxiii} As they are presented in TİKA featured news and TİKA reports, these countries include but not limited to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Albania, Georgia, Algeria, Kenya, Chad, Sudan, Tanzania, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Mongolia, TRNC, Iraq, Pakistan, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Palestine, the Philippines, Vietnam and Myanmar.

BOX 1

Selected Case: Women's Economic Empowerment in Sudan

Mandela Area is one of the neighbourhoods of Khartoum and is home to refugees coming from conflict zones such as Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Darfur in Sudan as well as neighbouring countries such as South Sudan. In 2019, TİKA supported the economic empowerment of women in Mandela Area by providing equipment (e.g., sewing machines, embroidery machines, leather processing machines, furnaces and spice processing machines) to 50 low-income refugee women. In cooperation with the Crafts for Sustainable Development Association, dozens of women were also given needlecraft and cooking training.

Source:

https://www.TİKA.gov.tr/en/news/TİKA_supports_women%27s_employment_in_sudan-58722

TİKA has also carried out development assistance projects aiming to improve women's access to healthcare services and education. In the realm of health, Turkey has given utmost importance to projects on maternal and infant health. During the last decade, TİKA built seven Gynaecology and Obstetrics Centres, renovated 11 centres, and provided equipment support to 17 centres. Additionally, to share experiences, Turkey gave training to healthcare personnel (e.g., doctors, nurses, midwives) and supported 16 symposiums and congresses.^{xxxiii} Turkey has also developed projects supporting girls' access to education in various countries. In the last decade, Turkey built, renovated and provided equipment to 67 schools and 20 dormitories for girls.^{xxxiv}

It is also notable that TİKA has started to support the survivors of domestic violence against women (VAW) by renovating the women's counselling centres and shelters or by providing income-generating equipment in Cameroon, Albania, Romania and Senegal.^{xxxv}

BOX 2:

Selected Case: Turkey's Support to Combat Domestic VAW in Namibia

In Namibia, despite the prevalence of VAW, the mechanisms for protecting women, including women's shelters, are insufficient in number. In 2015, TİKA supported a shelter for women and children operated by Namibia Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, and provided items including domestic appliances, beds and wardrobes. Besides, TİKA provided equipment support for vocational training and workshops for domestic violence victims in the Katutura neighbourhood. Several courses, including glasswork, pottery, tie-dyeing/dyeing and knick-knackery, were held within the framework of the project. The items produced during the courses were sold via the Internet and through a small outlet store. From this, a total of 560 women were provided with employment. Of this total, 110 women were provided with permanent jobs, while 450 were given temporary work, which boosted their skills.

Source:

<https://www.TİKA.gov.tr/upload/sayfa/publication/2015/2015%20faaliyet%20raporu.pdf>

Looking from the WPS agenda lens, there have been persistent gaps in Turkey's HAA approach. This report finds that in its official reports and discourse since 2017, the phrase 'women's (economic) empowerment' has repeatedly appeared in explaining the goals of Turkey's HAA projects. However, of the 702 TİKA featured news and all TİKA official reports analysed, there has been no mention of gender analysis, gender equality, women's rights or human rights as the key concerns and/or goals of Turkey's HAA. Moreover, there is no record of the relief, recovery or rehabilitation of the victims of sexual violence in conflict and emergencies. This is an important gap given the prevalent use of sexual violence and rape as weapons of violent conflict. While Turkey's projects or initiatives alone may not be in a position to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence against women (SGBVAW) in all conflict or emergency contexts, they can still mitigate it as far as possible by further empowering the survivors or aligning the existing HAA framework to better identify and respond to survivors.

Turkey's model can also be scrutinised by analysing women's representation and participation in humanitarian initiatives at various levels and positions. Here, we can assess women's participation at least in three different ways: (a) women as leaders and decision-makers responsible for the strategies and design of humanitarian assistance, or simply women in senior and leadership positions; (b) women as service providers and experts (these can be the frontline workers responsible for the daily implementation and monitoring of HAA activities, and having hands-on information and the experience about local women and girls in humanitarian settings; these women can also be the administrative personnel working in TİKA headquarter or country offices); and (c) local women NGOs in (post) conflict countries as partners; especially civil society organisations or groups that are integrated into Turkey's HAA projects or activities.

Considering women's meaningful participation in HAA decision-making mechanisms, it is plausible to argue that leadership is predominantly held by men. In other words, women have, so far, not been appointed and given roles in top decision-making positions such as the state ministers (e.g., Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Ministries, Ministry of Culture and Tourism), the (deputy) heads of TİKA, AFAD, TOKI, Turkish Red Crescent or any other organisation that is part of Turkey's humanitarian diplomacy. Here, there is only one exception: the first lady Emine Erdoğan. She has been promoting and actively involved in Turkey's HAA initiatives and projects.^{xxxvi} However, from the gender equality perspective, it

is evident that Emine Erdoğan has no official position and influence in the design and implementation of Turkey's humanitarian activities. Therefore, the first lady Erdoğan's presence can only be defined in terms of the limited understanding of women's participation, which is mostly symbolic.

In contrast to women's near exclusion from senior or leadership positions, women serve as administrative personnel in TİKA headquarters in Ankara, and as frontline workers in TİKA projects/programmes in various countries. According to 2020 data, of the 550 personnel of TİKA Ankara, 167 are women.^{xxxvii} With regard to the latter category, it is also possible to identify women frontline workers (e.g., nurses, doctors, teachers and aid delivery personnel in refugee camps) in the YouTube videos, documentaries of TİKA projects and TİKA reports or featured news stories. However, the exact number, rank and tasks of these women have not been provided in any TİKA reports or official documents. In other words, there are no available sex-disaggregated data in this regard. Also, there are no available data on whether Turkey has gender experts working in the design, implementation or monitoring of HAA initiatives.

In terms of the inclusion of or partnership with the local women's groups and NGOs of host countries, the situation is more promising than is true for the other categories of women's participation. As the above boxes on selected women-specific TİKA projects indicate, Turkey emphasises cooperation with the local women NGOs, especially in women's economic empowerment projects.^{xxxviii} But from the perspective of the WPS agenda, Turkey should also pay attention to whether these are human rights NGOs adhering to gender equality in achieving societal transformation and peacebuilding, or solely faith-based NGOs and/or charities aiming at helping vulnerable women.

To conclude, this part of the report shows that Turkey's approach and HAA projects have predominantly treated women as victims and receivers of HAA and have prioritised the improvement of women's socio-economic position without linking it to the transformative peacebuilding understanding based on the promotion of gender equality and women's human rights in (post) conflict and crisis countries.

Recommendations: Linking Turkey's HAA with the WPS Agenda

There are four possible entry points for linking Turkey's HAA with the broader WPS agenda:

1. Ensure a more Gender-Responsive HAA.

Integrating a gender perspective in line with the WPS agenda is often not about doing different or additional projects for women but rather about doing all humanitarian activities differently. It is about changing Turkey's HAA mentality to better respond to women's needs and to ensure gender equality, as follows:

- At the earliest or preparatory stages of HAA projects, carry out a gender-sensitive needs assessment and a gender analysis to gain a deeper insight into, inter alia, the women's specific needs, vulnerabilities, risks (such as sexual and gender-based violence, harmful traditional practices), women's access to resources and services, existing social structures, inequalities and supportive local structures (including women's organisations) as well as the coping strategies and capacities of women, girls, boys and men.
- Develop guidelines and provide training to the HAA teams at all levels on gender and gender-responsive relief and recovery in (post) conflict situations and emergencies.
- Systematically collect sex-disaggregated data and use these data to inform project response analysis, implementation and evaluation.
- Support women's economic empowerment and women's access to social and political rights in order to ensure substantive gender equality (i.e., men and women's equality in opportunities, equal access to these opportunities and equality in getting results).
- Fully comply with international humanitarian law, policies, frameworks and binding documents on women's rights, gender equality and women's empowerment.

2. Ensure Support to the Survivors of Sexual and Gender-based Violence against Women (SGBVAW). Turkey does not necessarily integrate a component for the SGBVAW in all its HAA projects and activities. In (post) conflict countries and emergencies, however, HAA teams should develop awareness about the SGBVAW and its prevalence. The complexity of the issue and limited means should not prevent humanitarian actors from tackling this severe problem. To this end, Turkey needs to:

- Prioritise projects supporting the prevention of SGBVAW, strengthening of response services and supporting the rehabilitation and recovery of survivors of SGBVAW.
- The HAA projects should be based on gender analysis including identification of root causes of SGBVAW, and the distinct needs and realities of women.

3. Ensure Women’s Meaningful Participation at All Levels of HAA Programming Cycle. Analysing the organisational structure, key actors and projects under Turkey’s HAA, this report finds that ‘women’ are mostly treated as the victims of emergencies and passive receivers of HAA provided by Turkey. Moreover, women were significantly underrepresented at the senior levels of decision making and limited at the service delivery level in various (post) conflict countries and emergencies. The WPS agenda, however, calls for the greater representation and the meaningful participation of women at all levels and sees this inclusive framework as an opportunity for achieving gender equality. To bridge the existing gender gap in this realm, Turkey needs to:

- Assess the organisational culture and reform institutional regulations to open up more senior positions to women.
- Strive for 50 percent of relief and recovery programme/project staff in various (post) conflict and emergency areas to be women. Consider the use of affirmative measures where appropriate.
- Appoint gender advisors, experts and gender focal points, and ensure that they have the necessary mandate, political and institutional support, and resources to fulfil their tasks.
- Develop partnerships with local women’s rights NGOs and collaborate with these civil society groups in the project design and implementation processes.

4. Ensure a Dedicated Budget for the Relief and Recovery of Women. To effectively design and implement a gender-responsive HAA, Turkey needs to consider:

- Setting a specific gender-funding target whose principal objective is to address women’s relief and recovery in line with the WPS agenda. For instance, the UN’s gender-funding target is 15 percent of peacebuilding funds, and Turkey can take this as a reference point.

- Increasing the HAA budget to include funding for gender equality training, gender analysis, and systematic collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data.
- Increasing predictable, accessible and flexible funding for women’s civil society organisations working on gender-responsive peace and security at all levels. Significantly increase allocations to dedicated financial mechanisms that promote gender equality, women’s human rights and empowerment.

ⁱ Jacqui True and Sarah Hewitt, “What Works in Relief and Recovery”, in *The Oxford Handbook of Women, Peace and Security*, ed. Sara E. Davis and Jacqui True (New York: Oxford University Press, 2019), 179.

ⁱⁱ İbrahim Kalın, “Soft Power and Public Diplomacy in Turkey”, *Perceptions: Journal of International Affairs* 16, no. 3 (2011): 5–23; M. B. Altunışık, “Turkey as an ‘Emerging Donor’ and the Arab Uprisings”, *Mediterranean Politics* 19, no. 3 (2014): 333–350; M. B. Altunışık, “Turkey’s Humanitarian Diplomacy: The AKP Model”, *CMI Briefs* 8 (2019); Pinar Ipek, “Ideas and Change in Foreign Policy Instruments: Soft Power and the Case of the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency”, *Foreign Policy Analysis* 11, no. 2 (2015): 173–193; A. Ozerdem, “Turkey as a Rising Power: An Emerging Global Humanitarian Actor”, in *The New Humanitarians in International Practice: Emerging Actors and Contested Principles*, ed. Z. Sezgin and D. Dijkzeul (London: Routledge, 2015), 64–81.

ⁱⁱⁱ TİKA, “TİKA Has Implemented Nearly 30000 Projects Across 5 Continents Since 2002”, 2 March 2020, https://www.TİKA.gov.tr/en/news/TİKA_has_implemented_nearly_30_000_projects_across_5_continents_since_1992-55957 (accessed 23 November 2020).

^{iv} Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2018 Executive Summary, <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GHA-Report-2018-Executive-summary.pdf> (accessed 29 October 2020).

^v For the TİKA featured news see <https://www.TİKA.gov.tr/en/news/list?page=1>

^{vi} For the videos and documentaries of TİKA activities see <https://www.youtube.com/user/TİKATurkey>

^{vii} Marie O’Reilly, “Where the WPS Pillars Intersect,” in *The Oxford Handbook of Women, Peace and Security* ed. Sara E. Davis and Jacqui True (New York: Oxford University Press, 2019).

^{viii} True and Hewitt, “What Works in Relief and Recovery”, 179.

^{ix} For instance, Resolution 1820 (adopted in 2008) and Resolution 1888 (adopted in 2009) draw attention to the importance of the recovery of survivors of sexual violence in conflicts and post-conflict peacebuilding processes and urge greater efforts and financing in this issue area. Resolution 1889 (adopted in 2009) was most elaborate on the integration of gender equality and women’s empowerment as well as women’s active participation in relief and recovery.

^x IASC, *Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action* (2017), https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2018-iasc_gender_handbook_for_humanitarian_action_eng_0.pdf (accessed 23 December 2020).

^{xi} Carolyn McAskie, “Gender Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict Resolution”, <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/Mcaskie.htm#:~:text=The%20IASC%20Policy%20Statement%20on%20war%20are%20not%20gender%20neutral> (accessed 25 January 2020).

^{xii} Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2018 Executive Summary.

^{xiii} TİKA, *Türk İşbirliği ve Koordinasyon Ajansı Başkanlığı Stratejik Plan 2019-2023* (2019), 22, <https://www.TİKA.gov.tr/upload/2019/Faaliyet%20Raporu%202018/Stratejik%20Plan%202019-2023/TİKAStratejikPlan2019Web.pdf> (accessed 23 January 2021).

^{xiv} TİKA’s 2017 Development Assistance Report used the sub-title “Turkey the World Conscience”, <https://www.tika.gov.tr/upload/publication/Kalkinma2017EngWeb.pdf>

^{xv} TİKA, *Turkish Development Assistance Report 2016, 5 and 7*, <https://www.TİKA.gov.tr/upload/2018/Turkish%20Development%20Assistance%20Report%202016/Turkish%20Development%20Assistance%20Report%202016.pdf> (accessed 22 January 2021); See also TİKA, *2019 Annual Report*, 18, <https://www.TİKA.gov.tr/upload/2020/06/FAAL%20RAPORU%202020%20C4%B0NG%20C4%B0L%20C4%B0ZCE/TİKAFaaliyet2019ENGWebKapakli.pdf> (accessed 23 December 2020).

- xvi TİKA, *Turkish Development Assistance Report 2018*, 108, <https://www.tika.gov.tr/upload/sayfa/publication/2018/TurkiyeKalkinma2018ENGWeb.pdf> (accessed 14 December 2020).
- xvii See TİKA, *Turkish Development Assistance Report 2018*, 4; TİKA, *Turkish Development Assistance Report 2019*, 6, <https://www.tika.gov.tr/upload/sayfa/publication/2019/TurkiyeKalkinma2019WebENG.pdf> (accessed 14 December 2020).
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