

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AS AN INSTRUMENT TO ENHANCE PROSPERITY

CASE STUDY : JAPAN'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) AS A JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY TOOL IN SOUTH SUDAN (2012-2016)

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Abstract

This study is aimed to explain strategy of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a Japanese foreign policy tool in South Sudan in 2012-2016 in which its assistance aimed to enhance prosperity in South Sudan on Post-Conflict Reconstruction. This study used theories of foreign aid by K.J. Holsti. By using the theories of foreign aid it denoted that Japan's ODA delivered its aid to South Sudan by using two forms of foreign aid as its strategy, they are technical assistance and grant aid. Japan's Official Development Assistance delivered its aid to South Sudan for humanitarian motive where it had been as one of the responsibility of Japan to enhance the prosperity in the 3rd countries in which accordance with the ODA Charter 1992 that emphasizes on the recognition on the imperative of humanitarian considerations.

Keyword(s): Japan's Official Development Assistance, Japan, Foreign Assistance, Foreign Policy, South Sudan, Prosperity

A. BACKGROUND

Japan's Official Development Assistance is used by Japan as a tool for its foreign policy approach with an affirmation to the world that ODA aims to improve economic, social and politics for recipient countries including human rights, reduce poverty, and women's empowerment.

Every state in the world has interdependence with one another. Nowadays, interdependence among state is increasing and increasingly emphasizing on the problem of economic, social and politics between countries that need assistance and countries that provide assistance. Where aspects of interests from one another are carried out for their national interests. One of the

form of interaction in the international scope is the distribution of development assistance from developed countries to developing countries (Lancaster, 2006). It can be seen in Japan, which was one of the recipient countries of foreign aid because it needed large funds to rebuild the country due to losing the war in 1945. However, in 1954 Japan followed the Colombo Plan and became one of the countries providing technical assistance to developing countries (Adeleke, 2011).

Japan has joined the Colombo Plan since 1954, which is a regional organization formed in 1950 in Colombo, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) includes the concept of

intergovernmental collective efforts aim to strengthen the economic and social development of its member countries in the South Asian region, Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. The main focus of all Colombo Plan activities is on the development of human resources (Colombo Plan).

Since then, the Japanese government has continued to strive to increase collaboration by utilizing the funds and technology through Official Development Assistance, known as ODA (Official Development Assistance), an alternative financing from an external party that is utilized to carry out social-economic development in developing countries. (Japan's ODA, 2015) Japanese ODA has various forms of partnerships, through

government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other international organizations focus on cooperation that is tailored to the needs of each party. In its implementation, Japan's ODA is divided into two forms of cooperation assistance namely bilateral cooperation and multilateral cooperation. ODA within the framework of bilateral relations (ODA bilateral), is intended to contribute to fostering Japanese relations with each developing country recipient of assistance designed based on mutual agreement between the two parties. Whereas ODA in the multilateral framework (multilateral ODA), is distributed through various international organizations by considering the aspects that needed by special

knowledge, the existence of political neutralist guarantees and facilitates assistance for countries that are difficult to reach by the Japanese government (Trinidad, 2007).

As a developed country, Japan has demonstrated its sincerity to support various national development programs in order to achieve sustainable development. Japanese ODA is provided to developing countries with various problems such as famine and poverty and lack of education and health services.

ODA is used by Japan as a tool for its foreign policy approach with an affirmation to the world that ODA aims to improve economic, social and politics for recipient countries including human rights, reduce poverty, and women's

empowerment. In other words, Japanese government made ODA as a diplomatic instrument within its humanitarian considerations delivered its assistance to developing and poor countries by using the loans or its aid.

One of the form of relationship among state that has these aspect is foreign loan and foreign aid between Japan and conflict-prone countries. Japan sees a possible link to enhance prosperity through Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Japan provides assistance to reconstruct and rehabilitate countries after conflict. Its ODA activities include sponsoring ministerial conferences, chairing international committees on rehabilitation and reconstruction, implementing development projects, providing

humanitarian aid and refugee relief, providing aid for reconstruction and emergency imports, and contributing to the efforts of international organizations, such as the programs of the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); recently, the government announced a fund for landmine removal (Beaudry-Somcynsky & Cook, 1999, p. 7).

As mentioned that Japan sees a possible link between economic development and prosperity through Japanese ODA including Africa. Africa is known as one the conflict-prone countries (Tuman, Strand, & Emmert, 2009). African countries currently get the worst reputation when it comes to violence and conflict. The most prominent reason that cause the conflict is poverty.

Although poverty doesn't cause conflict, when combined with other factors like ethnic or religious divisions, and weak governance, then resulted instability and conflict. In addition, Displacement across conflict-affected areas in Africa directly impacts a range of social, political, and economic process, and diminishes current development gains on the continent. South South Sudan is the country that concerned by Japanese ODA (Wild, Denney, Menocal, & Geddes, 2011).

The humanitarian crises report highlighted food security in South Sudan as a priority throughout, along with severe protection needs for internally displaced people as displacement remains a common thread across many listed crises. Funding gaps, access to proper water

and sanitation infrastructure, along with proper health facilities and humanitarian access to affected communities also remain high concerns in the coming year, the report warns (Roby, 2018).

B. ANALYSIS

Japan's Official Development Assistance delivering its aid to South Sudan by using the form of foreign aid as its strategy. The form of foreign aid is consisted in the theories of foreign aid by K.J Holsti. Holsti stated that Foreign aid is a policy instrument that is not rarely used in international relations. In general, foreign aid can be defined as the transfer of resources from one government to another that can take the form of goods or services. (Perwita & Yani, 2005, p. 81)

Holsti divides the four main forms of foreign aid; technical assistance, military assistance, grant aid and loan.

The form of of foreign aid that delivered by Japan's ODA to South Sudan as its strategy is consisted in technical assistance and grant aid.

By using the theory of foreign aid, it denotes that Japan's ODA able to enhance prosperity in South Sudan. Japan's ODA strategy to enhance prosperity in South Sudan is in accordance to the form of foreign aid ;

Firstly, technical assistance. The technical assistance is implemented as its strategy aims to help to reconstruct on several infrastructure within the help of several people with special expertise in various development projects.

Secondly, grant. Japan's ODA supports to enhance prosperity of South Sudan through Grant Aid Cooperation. This grant aid is given to improve the basic living and livelihood in South Sudan and to give adequate basic social services, such as giving the grant aid responding to the urgent humanitarian needs.

C. HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN SOUTH SUDAN

The milestone of humanitarian crisis of South Sudan began right after this country gained its independence on July, 2011. South Sudan is known as a fragile state that has encountered such a humanitarian crisis. Driven by over four years of brutal civil war South Sudan is in the midst of a catastrophic humanitarian crisis. Due to decades of civil war with northern Sudan and crisis in

recent years, the country remains underdeveloped without adequate basic social services, and living conditions of the people remain extremely poor. Half of the population are facing extreme hunger and are in need of urgent aid. Today there are over seven million people in need. In 1983, after a decade-long pause in the Sudanese civil war between the north and south, conflict broke out again. It wasn't until early 2005 - after more than 1.5 million people had died - that a peace agreement was signed between the two sides. The agreement led to the historic vote that created the Republic of South Sudan on July 9, 2011, making it the world's youngest nation.

Since the beginning, South Sudan has known as one of the

poorest country in the world. Most of the fledgling nation is in the grip of a humanitarian crisis fueled by years of chronic underdevelopment, conflict and natural disasters. More than 4.5 million South Sudanese are displaced inside and outside country, which is the biggest refugee crisis in Africa.

D. THE EMERGENCE OF JAPAN'S ODA ALONG WITH ITS MOTIVE TO SOUTH SUDAN

Fragile states have likewise risen as a top priority and concern in current development thinking and practice. South Sudan has been an important area of donor focus in this respect (Wild et al., 2011, p. 12). South Sudan is one of the conflict-prone countries that can be found in Africa. South Sudan has encountered

a rising trend of conflict as a result of its economies have performed so ineffectively. South Sudan kept on being as one the poor region in the world and had remained significantly prone to (violent) conflict and global economic downturns (Wild et al., 2011, p. 10).

South Sudan is among the developing countries facing the most daunting economic problems. Given the persisting perception of Japanese aid as being mercantilist, and overl focused on Asia, it can be expected that in the 1990's and beyond, Africa will become a key focus in Japanese aid policies. The Japanese bureaucracy itself admits that, due to the urgency of the African economic crisis, "Japan's bilateral ODA is expected to expand in the future (Ic & Nbs, 2006, p. 27 hopes for the

future. However, Due to decades of civil war with northern Sudan and crisis in recent years, the country remains underdeveloped without adequate basic social services, and living conditions of the people remain extremely poor. Moreover, enhancing prosperity is one of the top priorities of the country.

Japan's ODA began to provide its aid to South Sudan in 2012 as post-conflict reconstruction. Japan's ODA through JICA has worked in partnerships with the Government of South Sudan to enhance prosperity of the country. JICA is implementing its programs in four focus areas in South Sudan: 1) Improvement of basic economy and social infrastructure; 2) Development of alternative industries; 3)

Improvement of basic living and livelihood.

According to ODA charter, it has been noted the concept of ODA as the contribution for international development and enhancement of prosperity, thus it may ensure prosperity of Japan. Japan as one of the world's leading countries, is determined to make the best use of ODA in initiatives to address development issues.

The motive for the implementation of foreign aid is inseparable from the motivation or interests of foreign aid providers (donor countries). There are 4 motivations or interests of donor countries, such as: (Perwita & Yani, 2005, p. 81)

1. Motives for humanity, which aim to reduce poverty in third world countries through the support of economic cooperation.

Official governmental stated that development and poverty reduction are vital considerations for granting foreign assistance. Foreign aid is given to a recipient to assist economic development, enhance human welfare, and reduce poverty. Aid plays a vital role in global security by tackling threats to human security, such as disease, peacemaking, environmental degradation, human rights violations, population growth, and the rising gap amongst the rich and the poor. Poverty and inequalities are often causes of social instability and civil unrest, which, in turn, can produce flows of refugees and acts of

terrorism. Thus, aid serves to invent safer, more peaceful, and more secure world. Foreign aid is provided to many countries but is concentrated in countries reflecting the priorities of the international community and individual donor states. Lumsdaine (1993), for example, found that humanitarian concerns and moral values were a major motivation in the allocation of multilateral foreign aid (Apodaca & Apodaca, 2017, p. 5).

E. FORMS OF JAPAN'S ODA TO SOUTH SUDAN AS ITS STRATEGY

The form of the foreign aid as its strategy is in accordance with the type of foreign aid in which included in the bilateral aid's type. Bilateral aid is provided in three forms: Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid, Military Assistance.

In addition, other schemes of bilateral aid include the dispatch of volunteers.

Japan's aid to South Sudan as its strategy to enhance prosperity in South Sudan is in the form of technical assistance and grant aid which is in accordance with the type of forms of foreign aid by Holsti.

1. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is an assistance that has several people with special expertise from industrialized countries who will be sent to developing countries to provide assistance in various development projects. But technical assistance is not made to disseminate knowledge and expertise. Technical assistance of Japan's Official Development Assistance to South

Sudan supports the development and improvement of technologies that are appropriate for the actual circumstances to this country, while also contributing give adequate basic social services.

Here's the form of the technical assistance as the strategy of Japan's Official Development Assistance to South Sudan on post-conflict reconstruction from 2012 to 2016 :

- *The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System of Juba*

The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System of Juba in South Sudan aims to enlarge the facilities at the Juba water treatment plant, as well as construct new water delivery pipelines and new water supply system (eight water

tanker feeding stations and 120 public tap stands), which improve the water access rate in Juba from the current coverage of about 8 percent to at least 50 percent (JICA, Signing of First Grant Agreements with the Republic of South Sudan, 2012). This project had made huge impacts in South Sudan which improves access to safe water for people in Juba by expanding the capacity of water treatment and scaling up water distribution.

The impact of this project has greatly been seen by the end of September 2017, as much as 390 thousand of Juba residents had access to drink water at home (Japan G. o., 2015), thereby enabling them to enjoy the rights to pursue lifestyles which everyone wish to pursue. This

project not only fulfills the basic needs of individuals but also facilitates the healthy and productive life of women and children in the communities. Furthermore, former Japanese Ambassador to South Sudan said that improved public health through the use of safe, stable water supply would decrease the morbidity from waterborne diseases such as cholera, diarrhea and typhoid.” Thus, this project had succeed to deliver prosperity in South Sudan since access to clean and safe water is one of the essential needs in the city to improve health conditions and sanitation as well as people’s quality of life.

- *The Project for Construction of Nile River Bridge*

The Project for Construction of Nile River Bridge is a project for constructing a new bridge on the arterial road connecting Juba to Kenya and Uganda. to improve the transportation capacity of the primary distribution route for South Sudan. Currently, a temporary structure, the Juba Bridge (the only bridge across the Nile in South Sudan) spans the Nile River for the arterial road, but the bridge is markedly deteriorated and the road route creates urban congestion, so that JICA has conducted a study to improve both problems with the construction of the new bridge. The Grant Aid is provided for detailed design work for the construction of the Nile River

Bridge (JICA, Signing of First Grant Agreements with the Republic of South Sudan, 2012).

This project had succeed to enhance prosperity in South Sudan upon its objectives of the project which were to ensure traffic safety and boost the transportation capacity of the East African Northern Corridor in Uganda. There has been much attention on the project in Uganda, where today the bridge is viewed as a symbol of economic growth. The completion of the bridge enables a stable and efficient flow of goods in East African countries such as Uganda, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, and the economies of these countries had given greatly benefit in the form of development (Commissioning Ceremony for a

New Bridge over the Nile River: Supporting international corridor development through the construction of a new bridge over the Nile, 2018).

- *The Project for Improvement of Juba River Port*

South Sudan, which attained its independence in 2011, has been faced with numerous challenges. The capital, Juba, faced enormous bottlenecks worsened by its rapidly growing population, which demands improvement in infrastructures to boost social and economic activities. Thus, in order to tackle the problem aimed to boost the economic and social activities, Japan's Official Development Assistance delivered its assistance in the form of

technical assistance on the project of Juba River Port. The Project for Improvement of Juba River Port is a project to improve the Juba River Port, which is an important port in River Nile. In South Sudan where numerous domestic arterial roads are unimproved, river traffic on the Nile functions as an important distribution route. With the development of South Sudan, the Juba River Port has steadily improved. Through this project, ODA through JICA constructs a 200-meter pier and landing equipment that includes a 120-ton crane, storage and management facilities, provides stevedoring, and acquires materials and equipment to

enhance the port's functions and improve safety.

This project gave significant impact to South Sudan where the goal of Japan's Official Development Assistance to enhance prosperity in this country had been accomplished by this project. The project has identified Juba River Port as the key infrastructural facilities essential for the smooth movement of goods, services and people in South Sudan. Furthermore, the improvement of Juba River Port had ensured better access to clean and safe water and expanded the capacity for river and road transport system in Juba, these assistances had significantly contributed to generate the more conducive

environment for vibrant economy of the city itself as well as the country.

2. Grant Aid

Grant Aid, which is an assistance scheme that provides necessary funds to enhance socioeconomic development, is financial cooperation along with developing countries without obligation for repayment. Particularly in developing countries with low income levels, Grant Aid is broadly utilized for building hospitals, bridges and other socioeconomic infrastructure, as well as for promoting education, HIV/AIDS programs, children's healthcare and environmental activities, which straight support the improvement of living standards (JICA, 2015, p. 2).

In addition, Grant aid is comprised of all types of bilateral ODA, which is certainly provided regardless repayment obligation. The main subjects of Japanese grant aid cover Basic Human Needs (BHN), e.g health, sanitation, food security as well as other 'soft aid' aspects, such as environmental protection and human resource development. Prior to DAC High Level Meeting in 2001, in which a recommendation to untie ODA to LDCs Countries was agreed upon among member states, grant aid was offered in the form of tied aid makes it possible for Japanese firms to win contracts without competition (Pitzen, 2016, p. 19)

The capital assistance method and the most preferred are grants or gifts that do not require repayment. However, gift giving like this always

creates conflict for donor countries and recipient countries. Because the big state government will replace Grant with a long-term loan. Grant in the economic field is often done when recipient countries face emergencies such as sudden military threats, hunger, disease outbreaks and natural disasters.

Here's the form of grant aid as the strategy of Japan's Official Development Assistance to South Sudan on post-conflict reconstruction from 2012 to 2016 :

- *Grant to Provide Food Assistance for Vulnerable People*

In 2013, Japan's ODA to South Sudan is in the form of grant assistance where Japan's ODA has contributed US\$1.934

million (190 million Japanese Yen) to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) for food assistance to the most vulnerable people in the Republic of South Sudan (MOFA, Japan Contributes \$1.9 Million To Provide Food Assistance For Vulnerable People In South Sudan, 2013, p. 1). WFP utilized the funds to purchase pulses and cereals in South Sudan, where the organization is responding to the urgent humanitarian needs of food insecure.

In South Sudan, WFP has supported more than 2 million people since the beginning of the year through various food assistance activities, along with life-saving food allocation for returnees, refugees and

internally displaced people, specialized nutritional support for mothers and young children, school meals, and food-for-assets projects that help communities improve livelihoods and enhance their ability to cope with floods, droughts and other natural and man-made disasters (MOFA, Japan Contributes \$1.9 Million To Provide Food Assistance For Vulnerable People In South Sudan, 2013, p. 2).

Japan's Official Development Assistance through World Food Programme (WFP) WFP provided life-saving emergency food supplies, food and cash transfers in return for work to construct and rehabilitate community assets, school meals, and special nutritious products to prevent and treat malnutrition in children and pregnant and nursing women.

Mr. Takeshi Akamatsu, Chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Japan in the Republic of South Sudan said that the grant on food security greatly enhance the situation of vulnerable people including refugees, internally displaced persons and South Sudanese returnees by providing much needed food supplies. He added that the grant shows Japan's high commitment to enhance prosperity and food security in South Sudan. WFP has been one of the most important partners to the Government of Japan in delivering humanitarian assistance.

This food assistance reaffirmed Japan's willingness to support crucial needs for enhancing prosperity, and also to meet basic human needs such as adequate food

and nutrition in South Sudan. Furthermore, Japan's ODA had successfully sustain the most vulnerable and provide adequate living conditions in South Sudan.

- *Emergency Grant Aid for South Sudanese IDPs and Refugees*

This grant helps Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) of South Sudan as well as South Sudanese refugees outside the country who have been forced to leave their home since the conflict elevated On December 2013. In order to save their lives and manage their basic human needs, The assistance is used to cover the most pressing humanitarian needs stipulated in the Plan, such as food and nutrition, health, water and

sanitation, protection, logistics and refugees. Japan's humanitarian assistance to South Sudan since December 2013 to 2014 totals 42 million USD. All the assistance announced by Japan have been disbursed and implemented in a timely manner in accordance with South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (CRP) issued by Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

All the administrative procedures has been fulfilled by the government of Japan and disbursed all the pledged contributions set up at the Humanitarian Conference in Oslo on 20 May 2014 by mid-June. Ambassador of Japan to Norway at the Conference in Oslo for the deteriorated

humanitarian situation since mid-December 2013 in South Sudan, Mr. Akio announced that the pledge amounting up to 17 million USD (Stonor, 2013, p. 1).

This grant aid had significantly delivered its aims to manage the basic human needs of those Sudanese Internal Displaced Persons as well as the refugees. It could be seen by their assistance pressing humanitarian needs assigned to cover the need of health and water sanitation, food and nutrition, protection, logistics and refugees. The effort of Japanese Official Development Assistance to enhance prosperity in South Sudan by this project is seen by its efforts contribute on maintaining the minimal

hygienic environments even under harsh conditions, and successfully preventing cholera and other infectious diseases. Japan's Official Development Assistance distributed emergency goods to those who fled the fighting, and in Juba, new initiatives had been undertaken to support victims of violence and to prevent conflict. Furthermore, it helped cope with the sudden influx of South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries of Kenya, Ethiopia, and Uganda which Japan Official Development Assistance worked on setting up new refugee camps through water provision, improvement of hygiene environments, emergency education, and

establishment of pediatric wards (Humanitarian response to South Sudan conflict, 2016). Thus, those refugees and IDPs able to live in sufficient circumstances, hence it noted that Japan's Official Development Assistance had successfully enhance prosperity to South Sudanese refugees and IDPs.

- *Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid*

In 2015, Japan's Official Development Assistance delivered its aid in the form of grant aid. The assistance which delivered by Japan in 2015 called as Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid. Cultural Grant Assistance is a part of Official Development Assistance (ODA), delivered to contribute to the promotion of cultural and higher educational

activities and preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries. It is carried out through two schemes: Cultural Grant Assistance and Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects (MOFA, Official Development Assistance (ODA) Cultural Grant Assistance, 2018) .

Grant assistance for Cultural Grassroots project (GCGP) provides nonrefundable financial assistance to support the implementation of cultural and higher education projects conducted by non-profit organizations, NGOs, local authorities, research and higher education institutions, etc that are active at the grass-roots level in developing countries. Grant

Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Project which is delivered to South Sudan supported the promotion of culture and higher education at the grass-roots level this country, while also acting as cooperation which encouraged understanding of and cultural exchanges with Japan (Embassy of Japan in Armenia).

The Government of Japan invited entities such as national and international NGOs accredited by the authorities in South Sudan to apply for the Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid Project. This project had successfully implemented and enhance prosperity in South Sudan which Japan's Official Development Assistance

supported community level socio-economic development projects initiated by civil society organizations addressing people's Basic Human Needs (BHNs). This project had contributed to improvements in various fields including health, education, and skill training as well as social welfare sectors .

The overall goal of Grassroot Cultural Grant Aid Project which is applied to South Sudan is to enhance the wellbeing of people at the grassroots level, such as:

- Education: Primary education, illiteracy reduction, and vocational training.

In this sector, Japan's Official Development Assistance had successfully given proper

education to the children, youth and teenagers in South Sudan where by the end of 2016, 4,000 children from the tambura state learned comfortably at 14 school buildings with a total of 56 classrooms in nine primary schools in Tambura State. They were constructed with accompanying 17 toilets divided to a total of 68 separate rooms for boys and girls. Six buildings were also constructed for temporary learning centers (Japan Ambassador Seiji Okada challenges international community for more support to South Sudan). Hence, it delivered prosperity for the children, youth and teenagers in the term of education.

F. CONCLUSION

Japan's ODA began to provide its aid to South Sudan in 2012 as post-conflict reconstruction. Japan's ODA through JICA has worked in partnerships with the Government of South Sudan to enhance prosperity of the country. JICA is implementing its programs in four focus areas in South Sudan: 1) Improvement of basic economy and social infrastructure; 2) Development of alternative industries; 3) Improvement of basic living and livelihood.

In regarding to its motive, enhancing prosperity is one of the important agenda of Japan's diplomacy towards Africa. Particularly, of South Sudan is directly linked to the prosperity of

the whole Africa. Since Sudan and South Sudan decided to peace and Sudan gained independence in 2011, Japan with its initiative provide assistance to South Sudan, taking into consideration that South Sudan is a new state and still remain vulnerable.

Japan's aid to South Sudan as its strategy to enhance prosperity in South Sudan is in the form of technical assistance and grant aid which is in accordance with the type of forms of foreign aid by Holsti.

The form of the technical assistances as the strategy of Japan's Official Development Assistance to South Sudan on post-conflict reconstruction from 2012 to 2016 are The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System of Juba, The

Project for Construction of Nile River Bridge, and The Project for Improvement of Juba River Port.

The form of grant aids as the strategy of Japan's Official Development Assistance to South Sudan on post-conflict reconstruction from 2012 to 2016 are Grant to Provide Food Assistance for Vulnerable People, Emergency Grant Aid for South Sudanese IDPs and Refugees, and Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid.

Both form of assistance of Japan's Official Development Assistance, technical assistance and grant aid had successfully conveyed the goals of Japan's ODA to enhance prosperity in South Sudan. Nowadays, the impact of Japan's ODA post-conflict reconstruction

could be seen by the adequate basic human needs that had been received by the people of South Sudan.

In light of the utmost importance of peace at the critical juncture in the history of South Sudan, Japan conveyed the hope of the Japanese people that the array of assistance projects is meant to better navigate the South Sudanese people to take the helm of the development and to transition to a peaceful, harmonious society.

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