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## Turkey's soft power wins over Asian nations



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**TURKS TO THE RESCUE:** Helping Rohingyas stranded on the high seas reflects Ankara's concern and high esteem



Migrants waiting to be **rescued by Acehese fishermen** on their boat in the sea off East Aceh, Indonesia, recently. Turkish **Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu** announced that a Turkish warship was on its way to the region, with the **intention of rescuing Rohingya refugees**. AP pic

As the nation states of the Asean region work to find a solution to the Rohingya exodus across the waters of Southeast Asia, a non-Asean country has joined in the effort: Turkey.

On May 19, Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu announced that a Turkish warship was on its way to the region, with the intention of rescuing Rohingyas who may be lost at sea; while working with the International Organisation for Migration, whose deputy chief of mission is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

That Turkey has decided to involve itself in the Rohingya issue is interesting, both in terms of its timing and the manner in which it has chosen to involve itself. It ought to be noted that Turkey's contribution has come in the form of a ship, whose mission it is to intercept and rescue Rohingyas out at sea.

At no point has Turkey addressed the internal political crisis in Myanmar itself which has led to the exodus of Rohingyas from the country, and has, thus far, not issued any critical statements to blame any parties or actors for the Rohingya exodus in the first place. Rather than dealing with the political problem in Myanmar, it has focused its attention on the exodus of Rohingyas out at sea.

For more than a decade now, Turkey has projected itself abroad through humanitarian relief. Some of these Turkish operations have been on a large scale, and very well managed from start to finish; earning the country the respect of the communities it has helped. It is important to note that this new initiative is not the first time that Turkey has lent a hand in relief operations in Southeast Asia; the last time it played such a visible role was in the relief operation in Aceh, North Sumatra, following the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004.

In 2004, the Turkish relief effort in Aceh was one of the best-publicised, and well-received by the Acehnese themselves.

In the course of my interviews with the Acehnese then, it was noted time and again that they were happy that a Muslim state had come to their aid in times of crisis, and many Acehnese recollected old historical accounts of the longstanding links between the Kingdom of Aceh and the Ottoman Empire of the past.

Not only was the Turkish relief effort well managed in terms of logistics and deliverables, the Turks were also able to harness the collective memory of many Acehnese, for whom the legacy of the Ottoman Empire was a positive thing, notably in the way that the Turks had once assisted the Acehnese in their struggle against colonial rule.

Another interesting observation I made then was the immense popularity of the Turkish flag, which bears an uncanny resemblance to the flag of the Free Aceh Movement – Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM) – which had been banned by the Indonesian authorities. Many Acehnese were eager to get their hands on the Turkish flag, and many homes displayed it proudly.

Later, in 2005, I was present at another Turkish relief operation, in Kashmir, following a massive earthquake that occurred there.

Again, the Turkish operation was well managed: the Turks delivered not only medicine and supplies, but also brand-new clothes that had been donated by Turkish clothes manufacturers.

Turkey was then a major producer of high-street fashion clothes and accessories, as many Western companies had relocated to Turkey due to lower costs and high quality standards.

As in Aceh, the Kashmiris I met praised the Turks – as well as the Chinese delegation – above all others. The Turks gave out free medicine, brand-new clothes (as opposed to second-hand donations from other countries) and were also fellow Muslims.

The cultural and political affinity between the Turks and the Kashmiris – and the Acehnese – provided a crucial bonding factor that other Western aid agencies did not have.

Turkey's decision to send a ship to rescue the Muslim Rohingyas in the waters of Southeast Asia should, thus, be seen as another instance of Turkish soft power at work, where the delivery of medical aid and humanitarian assistance, particularly to other Muslim communities in need, earns it the respect, recognition and kudos that would be the necessary result of sophisticated soft power politics in action.

That Turkey has decided to play a role in the Rohingya crisis now is thus not surprising, as it has been the policy of the Turkish government to pursue such peaceful soft power politics for more than a decade now. The material-economic costs to Turkey have been relatively low, but the dividends – in terms of international prestige, honour and even love for Turkey – have been high.

Here it is important to note that Turkey has, so far, not rebuked or criticised the Myanmar government for its treatment of the Rohingyas, and has, thus, stayed out of the political conflict in that country.

By doing so it has not antagonised the Myanmar government in any way, but rather presented itself as a benevolent power that has come to the region not to intrude, but rather to save and rescue – a politically savvy posture that has incurred almost no political cost to its reputation in Asia.

Another, perhaps unintended, outcome of Turkey's involvement is that it has upped the stakes in the Rohingya issue, and may perhaps compel other states in and beyond Asean to play a more proactive role in resolving the Rohingya problem.

But even here the Turkish stance has been non-judgmental, and the Turkish prime minister has explained his country's involvement in purely humanitarian terms, avoiding the pitfalls of realpolitik discourse.

Thus, this low-risk strategy seems to have been to Turkey's advantage, bolstering its image without creating any enemies in the process.

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