



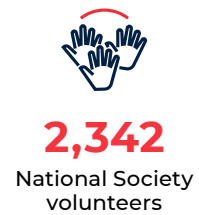
# TURKMENISTAN

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



27 April 2026

## IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL RED CRESCENT SOCIETY OF TURKMENISTAN



## PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and environment



**20,587**

Disasters and crises



**20,587**

Health and wellbeing



**20,019**

Values, power and inclusion



**65,456**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

*in Swiss francs (CHF)*

Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan			
<b>Overview</b>		<b>Funding Sources</b>	
Funding		446,000	IFRC Secretariat
Expenditure		438,000	Participating National Societies
			HNS other funding sources
			Not reported
			Not reported
			Not reported
IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		7.8M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement		1.3M
	Funding		Not reported
	Expenditure		Not reported
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement		4.7M
	Funding		Not reported

Appeal number **MAATM002**

\*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	21,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	21,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	194
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	7,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	2,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	20,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	3,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	1,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	1,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	65,000
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	893

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

<b>Accountability and agility</b>	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
<b>Humanitarian diplomacy</b>	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
<b>National Society development</b>	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

In 2025, the central national and international theme was the International Year of Peace and Trust, declared by the UN General Assembly at the initiative of Turkmenistan. This, together with the celebration of the 30th Anniversary of Permanent Neutrality in December shaped the country's diplomatic, social and cultural agenda throughout the year, guided by the principle that 'Dialogue is a guarantee of peace.' This strategic direction followed the 2024 motto, 'Ocean of Wisdom of Magtymguly Pyragy,' which had honored the 300th anniversary of the celebrated Turkmen poet and influenced cultural and public life.

During the year, Turkmenistan continued to advance its commitments to humanitarian and human rights standards. The country built on its progress in addressing statelessness by granting citizenship to more than 1,000 individuals and by joining the Global Alliance on Statelessness under the UN #IBelong campaign. Turkmenistan also remained actively engaged in international fora, such as the Warsaw Human Dimension Conference—and continued working with partners, including UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to strengthen national crisis-response systems and align legislation with international norms.

Turkmenistan, which gained independence in 1991, shares borders with Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. It functions as a presidential republic and, with a territory of 491.2 thousand square kilometres, is the second-largest country in Central Asia after Kazakhstan. In 2025, the Government reaffirmed its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including those linked to humanitarian and social development, through national programmes and international partnerships. The country's election as vice-chair of the 79th session of the UN General Assembly demonstrated continued international confidence in Turkmenistan's foreign policy and its role in promoting peace, dialogue and multilateral cooperation.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In 2025, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan advanced climate resilience by strengthening risk assessment, preparedness and community level education. The National Society translated national climate risk analysis into practical action through a major training programme in Bayramali that enhanced local readiness for rising water levels and floodplain emergencies. Through its partnership with UNICEF, the National Society implemented several climate related preparedness sessions across all regions, integrating climate awareness into school safety programmes and equipping students, teachers and officials with knowledge on environmental risks, psychosocial first aid and safety protocols. These achievements significantly strengthened localized climate risk management and contributed to national efforts to build resilience in the face of evolving environmental challenges.

### Disasters and crises

Throughout 2025, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan reinforced national disaster preparedness and response capacities, guided by its Development Strategy and annual plan. Working closely with state authorities, the National Society delivered community level preparedness sessions under its UNICEF partnership and expanded nationwide awareness raising, reaching more than 20,500 people with information on emergencies, climate impacts and fire safety. High risk scenario training, including hazardous materials response, earthquake preparedness and first aid was conducted for hundreds of responders, while large scale simulations in Lebap and Dashoguz strengthened coordination and decision making. The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan also provided direct humanitarian assistance to disaster affected families, demonstrating sustained readiness and community support.

### Health and wellbeing

In 2025, the National Society played a key role in advancing national health goals by supporting TB prevention, strengthening health literacy, expanding first aid services and integrating water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) into community programming. Under its TB project with the Global Fund and Ministry of Health, National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan conducted home visits for drug resistant TB patients, delivered educational sessions to over 65,000 people and actively supported national policy development

through the TB Working Group. Health promotion expanded nationwide with preventive activities, while first aid training benefited participants across all regions. The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan also reached people with humanitarian and social assistance and strengthened WASH preparedness through Sphere-aligned training and new water-supply infrastructure. These combined efforts deepened community resilience, strengthened health systems and enhanced equitable access to essential services.

### **Migration and displacement**

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan strengthened its operational capacity in migration and Restoring Family Links (RFL) by participating in regional coordination mechanisms and embedding RFL into national preparedness systems. Staff took part in the first East Eurasian RFL Network Conference and subsequent regional training, applying updated ICRC RFL modules across training sessions in Turkmenistan. RFL components were integrated into national simulations in Lebap and Dashoguz, enabling volunteers to practice family tracing, reconnecting separated family members and establishing information points. Participation in the IFRC Migration Working Group and a dedicated ICRC-led RFL training in October further expanded staff competencies in data protection, coordination and emergency RFL services. These initiatives strengthened the National Society's ability to support migrants, displaced persons and families separated by crises.

### **Values, power and inclusion**

In 2025, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan strengthened its commitment to protection, inclusion and humanitarian values through targeted capacity building, youth engagement and expanded IHL dissemination. The National Society delivered gender- and age-sensitive sessions during emergency simulations and provided social and psychosocial support to vulnerable groups through a network of youth-led volunteer initiatives, benefiting more than 453 individuals. Implementation of the gender policy progressed through new assessment tools and integration of anti-discrimination content into programmes. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) capacities were reinforced through UNICEF-supported training and inclusive youth campaigns. The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan also conducted IHL sessions alongside emblem-misuse monitoring and public events, including the national IHL contest, expanding awareness and strengthening humanitarian diplomacy.

### **Enabling local actors**

In 2025, the National Society reinforced its institutional effectiveness, governance and volunteer systems, ensuring stronger foundations for local action. Governance bodies held regular statutory meetings and adopted 74 organizational decisions, complemented by extensive central and regional monitoring visits that improved oversight and consistency across branches. The National Society also launched a nationwide participatory process to develop its 2026–2030 Strategy, ensuring broad engagement across all levels. Volunteer and membership engagement expanded significantly. Capacity development was strengthened through external partnerships, youth exchanges and specialized campaigns, while volunteers were trained in first aid under the 'First Aid and Climate Change' initiative. Public visibility also grew, with 316 media outputs and a comprehensive strategic review finalizing the 2021–2025 cycle.

## **Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS**

In 2025, several strategic and operational amendments were made to the Unified Plan to reflect changing circumstances, strengthened partnerships and emerging institutional needs. These adjustments influenced both implementation processes and the achievement of planned milestones.

A major change was the formal integration of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) into the National Society's operational model. Following the adoption of the CVA Roadmap, a permanent cross-departmental CVA Technical Group, comprising disaster management, finance and programme staff was formally established. This marked a significant shift from the original relief-delivery mechanism and now commits the National Society to systematically incorporating CVA into all future contingency planning and social-assistance activities. This adaptation was necessary to align with evolving global IFRC approaches and to strengthen the National Society's overall response capacity.

The Unified Plan was also updated through an expanded partnership framework. New Memorandums of Understanding were formalized leading to broadened technical and resource-mobilization support originally

envisioned in the plan, enabling enhanced capacity-building for professional first aid, volunteer management and specialized disaster-response training.

In addition, the mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) training component for Family Support Centres was refined to improve quality and relevance. The curriculum was updated to include the WHO LIVES model and more advanced trauma-informed care practices. This change ensured that frontline specialists delivering psychosocial services could meet higher standards of care than initially planned.

Operational adjustments were also introduced in contingency planning. Although no Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation was activated in 2025, the internal preparedness exercise related to a border-risk event led to the incorporation of DREF preparation methodology into the National Society's internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). This ensured that the learning process was institutionalized and that the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan is better prepared for rapid disaster financing in the future.

## Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



#### Climate and environment

##### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the Year of International Peace and Trust, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan advanced its climate and environment agenda in line with national priorities and its mandate to strengthen community resilience. Throughout 2025, the National Society focused on assessing emerging climate-related risks, enhancing institutional and community preparedness and reinforcing cooperation with national authorities and international partners.

A key area of progress was strengthening climate-risk understanding and operational readiness. Building on its participation in the national seminar on the Assessment of Climate Change Risks organized by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and GIZ in Mary, the National Society translated technical discussions into practical preparedness efforts. A major milestone was the delivery of a comprehensive training programme in the Bayramali district of Mary Province, focused on managing emergencies linked to rising water levels and floodplain hazards. Approximately 220 participants from relevant government institutions and military units received training on the technical aspects of responding to climate-induced water emergencies, contributing to improved local readiness.

The National Society also prioritized youth engagement and climate education. Through its joint programme with UNICEF, 'Ensuring Local and National Capacities for Emergency Preparedness and Response', the National Society achieved its full annual target with 70 training sessions conducted across all regions and in Ashgabat. These activities integrated climate-change awareness into school safety initiatives, fostering a shared culture of environmental security among students, teachers and state agencies. Additionally, new school-based initiatives such as those implemented in the Gorogly district of Dashoguz, introduced psychological first aid and safety protocols tailored to evolving climate and environmental risks, ensuring that young people and educators are better equipped to respond to emergencies.

Overall, the National Society strengthened the link between climate education, preparedness and localized risk reduction, contributing to broader national efforts to build resilience in the context of evolving environmental challenges.

##### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided strategic and technical support to the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan in advancing its climate and environmental initiatives.



For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Turkmenistan](#).

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan strengthened national and local capacities for [disaster preparedness and response](#). Guided by the 2021–2025 Development Strategy and the 2025 Annual Plan, the National Society carried out its humanitarian mission by assisting people affected by emergencies and equipping communities with essential knowledge to better anticipate, mitigate and respond to disasters.

Throughout the year, emergency preparedness activities were implemented in close cooperation with national authorities. The National Society worked with the State Commission for Emergency Situations of Turkmenistan and the Main Department of Civil Defence and Rescue Operations under the Ministry of Defence, as well as several sectoral ministries and local administrations. Collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, particularly the Fire Safety Department, supported broad public-awareness initiatives, reinforced through Presidential Decree No. 1225 on coordinated earthquake-risk reduction measures. The joint programme with UNICEF remained a central pillar of the National Society's preparedness and response work.

Significant progress was made in capacity building, training and community preparedness. Under the UNICEF project, 70 risk-reduction and emergency-preparedness training events were conducted across all regions and Ashgabat. Public education campaigns expanded considerably in the second half of the year, with 577 events on emergencies, climate change and fire safety reaching 20,587 people nationwide. School-based preparedness efforts were strengthened through updates to school emergency response plans, evacuation drills and inclusive approaches for children with disabilities.

The National Society also delivered comprehensive technical training and simulation exercises tailored to high-risk scenarios. A hazardous-materials response course in Balkan province trained 130 participants on medical assistance and evacuation in the event of a railway accident involving dangerous chemicals. From 24–26 February, staff and volunteers participated in an inter-agency earthquake-preparedness training aimed at improving coordinated response among ministries and local authorities. On 3 October, a first aid training event marking International First Aid Day brought together 70 participants including volunteers, educators, medical workers and civil-defence officials, helping enhance skills and widen public interest in first aid. In Dashoguz, an exhibition at the Historical and Fundamental Museum promoted safe behaviour and highlighted emergency-response techniques for youth audiences.

Internal capacities were also strengthened. A national simulation exercise held in Koyten (Lebap region) involved 65 participants, helping refine operational coordination. A volunteer group competition conducted in Ashgabat on 4 December tested rapid decision-making in emergency scenarios, while 96 staff and volunteers in Dashoguz completed advanced seminars and simulation exercises based on international standards.

In fulfilling its humanitarian mandate, the National Society provided direct assistance to people affected by disasters. Over the 12-month reporting period, essential material support was provided to 38 families (194 people) impacted by fires and other localized natural hazards.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the National Society's response towards disasters and crises. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the disaster response emergency fund ([DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan volunteers provide meals and essential household items to those in need. (Photo: IFRC)



## Health and wellbeing

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan continued advancing national health priorities, strengthening community resilience and supporting vulnerable populations through close collaboration with government ministries, international partners and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The Health and Social Support Department focused on tuberculosis (TB) prevention, health education, [first aid](#) training, water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) awareness, mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) services and inclusive, gender-sensitive community programming.

A major component of the year's work remained TB prevention, patient support and the transition from Global Fund assistance. Under the project 'Improving the Quality of Tuberculosis Treatment and Diagnostic Services in Turkmenistan', implemented with the Global Fund and the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, the National Society continued systematic support to patients with drug-resistant TB (DR-TB). Medical staff carried out 7,871 home visits, supporting 1,011 TB patients and their families through psychosocial counselling, adherence monitoring and referrals to TB dispensaries. More than 65,000 people including patients, family members and representatives of state institutions participated in over 100 educational sessions, while the distribution of food incentives and the continued use of Video Observed Treatment (VOT) helped sustain treatment adherence.

At the institutional level, an important milestone was the inclusion of the National Society's TB Project Coordinator in the National Working Group developing the 2026–2030 National TB Control Programme, enabling direct contribution of field expertise to national policy. The National Society also participated in national dialogues on DR-TB and inter-sectoral coordination.

Health education and awareness activities expanded significantly, with 42 large-scale TB-awareness events conducted across all regions and Ashgabat, engaging over 2,100 participants, most of them women. These sessions aimed to strengthen early detection, treatment adherence, stigma reduction and community understanding of TB risks. The National Society also maintained strong cooperation with UNFPA, providing referrals for psychological support and delivering training for Family Support Service psychologists and TB-project staff on gender-sensitive counselling for DR-TB patients and their families. Staff additionally took part in national seminars, including meetings on Family Support Service pilot results, MISP for reproductive health and events linked to World Cancer Day.

TB-awareness messages were systematically integrated into first aid training sessions delivered in educational institutions, diplomatic missions, international companies and government entities across Turkmenistan, helping expand health literacy and community responsibility for disease prevention.

The National Society remained an active contributor to the State Presidential Programme 'Health', conducting more than 180 preventive and educational activities that reached 8,236 people. These included health-promotion campaigns, first aid training and awareness sessions on hygiene, nutrition, infectious disease prevention and MHPSS. Special attention was given to promoting gender equality in healthcare through a tripartite agreement with the Women's Union of Turkmenistan and the Ministry of Health.

First aid training remained a core service, with 32 paid courses for 421 participants and 109 free courses for 2,166 participants, delivered with support from trained volunteers and medical professionals. Demand from foreign companies and diplomatic missions continued to increase.

Humanitarian assistance and social support were provided in line with internal regulations. In total, 6,953 people received assistance valued at 237,155.49 TMT. Support included food parcels, hygiene kits, medical supplies, first aid materials and school items for low-income families. Additional services covered MHPSS, advice on legal and housing issues and referrals for mobility aids such as wheelchairs, walkers and hearing aids. Volunteers also organized English classes and recreational activities for around 280 children, including New Year events in paediatric oncology wards.

The National Society deepened its work on WASH as a cross-cutting priority. WASH awareness was integrated into health education, first aid training and humanitarian assistance, with sessions covering safe water practices, hygiene, infection prevention and control and hygiene promotion in emergencies. Special attention was given to low-income families, persons with disabilities, elderly people living alone and families affected by TB. Hygiene kits were distributed during seasonal risk periods and in response to identified needs.

To further strengthen WASH preparedness, the National Society organized a specialized WASH-in-emergencies training during a rapid-response simulation in Dashoguz (21–24 October), emphasizing Sphere standards, emergency WASH coordination and inclusion of vulnerable groups. The exercise gathered around 100 staff and volunteers alongside partner organizations, benefiting from the participation of the ICRC's Restoring Family Links (RFL) specialist and the ICRC Head of Mission.

Infrastructure-level improvements were also made with the Lebap regional branch installing water pumps for 3,042 people in the Charvadar settlement (Darganata district) and for 1,512 people in the Dovletabat workers' settlement in Ahal province, improving access to safe water and contributing to improved living conditions.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provided technical guidance, capacity-strengthening assistance and coordination support across health, emergency preparedness, WASH and organizational development activities, including contributions to simulation exercises, volunteer development initiatives and the integration of internationally recognized standards such as Sphere.

**The ICRC** contributed specialized expertise through participation in emergency response training, particularly in relation to Restoring Family Links (RFL) and supported inter-agency coordination and knowledge exchange during multisectoral exercises.



## **Migration and displacement**

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

In 2025, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan strengthened its capacities in migration and Restoring Family Links (RFL) through active participation in regional and national initiatives. In May 2025, the National Society's RFL focal point and Head of Disaster Management took part in the first East Eurasian RFL Network Conference in Tashkent, followed by a technical training for RFL practitioners, which focused on RFL in emergencies and in migration contexts. Following the event, the ICRC provided updated RFL training modules that were subsequently integrated into the National Society's training sessions. RFL components were also embedded into national disaster-response simulation exercises in Lebap in April and Dashoguz in October, allowing staff and volunteers to practice family tracing, restoring

contact between separated family members and establishing information points for reunification. Engagement in the IFRC Migration Working Group continued, with the Mary branch disaster-management specialist attending the regional meeting in Almaty held in February, contributing to discussions on migration trends and aligning with IFRC's 2025 migration-related priorities. In October, an RFL training course delivered by the ICRC in Turkmenistan further enhanced staff competencies, covering international standards, confidentiality and data protection, practical ICRC tools and inter-agency coordination during emergencies. Interactive exercises and case-study discussions reinforced professional skills and facilitated peer learning, contributing to stronger, more coordinated RFL services for migrants and affected families.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** contributed to strengthening institutional and technical capacities through regional coordination mechanisms, including involvement in the IFRC Migration Working Group and continued support for integrating migration-related priorities into National Society programming.

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**The ICRC** provided extensive technical assistance for RFL through regional training, updated training materials and direct facilitation of national-level capacity-building workshops. ICRC specialists also supported simulation exercises and emergency-preparedness training, helping enhance inter-agency coordination, data-protection practices and RFL preparedness during disasters.



## **Values, power and inclusion**

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

During the reporting period, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan strengthened its efforts to protect vulnerable groups and promote inclusion across its programmes. During the emergency-response simulation exercise held in Dashoguz in October, the National Society delivered a dedicated session on creating safe spaces for at-risk groups, emphasizing gender- and age-sensitive psychological support in emergencies and explicitly incorporating the needs of people affected by tuberculosis. Volunteer engagement continued to expand, with more than 3,280 active volunteers predominantly youth and women, providing social support to older persons living alone, people with disabilities and children from large or low-income families. Over 453 vulnerable individuals received direct assistance through volunteer outreach. Youth engagement and leadership capacity were further strengthened through a volunteer-development initiative.

The National Society advanced the implementation of its gender-equality policy through internal reviews, updated assessment tools and initial steps to integrate anti-discrimination and gender-based violence prevention modules into national programmes. Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) was reinforced with UNICEF support through training, updated educational materials and youth-led activities promoting healthy lifestyles, violence prevention and inclusion, including participation in the inclusive festival 'We Are Different, but We Are Equal.' The National Society also remained active in promoting International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)) and humanitarian principles. Six emblem-misuse monitoring missions were carried out, alongside 455 IHL training sessions reaching over 13,256 military personnel, students and academic staff. Additional events on fundamental principles of IHL and Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) were delivered across all regions, engaging more than 7,343 people. Staff also participated in multiple national and international workshops that strengthened technical expertise and fostered inter-agency cooperation..

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provided technical guidance for strengthening Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)), [youth engagement](#) and inclusive programming, while supporting the National Society's broader efforts to integrate Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) into branch-level activities.

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**The ICRC** continued to deliver substantial technical assistance in the areas of International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)) dissemination, emblem protection and Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)), including facilitating specialized training and

participating in emergency-preparedness simulations. Participating National Societies including the Swedish Red Cross and the Qatar Red Crescent Society provided targeted support for volunteer development and youth leadership initiatives. Combined, these contributions enhanced the National Society's capacity to promote inclusion, uphold humanitarian principles and safeguard vulnerable groups across its programmes.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



### Strategic and operational coordination

#### IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan**, along with the **Spanish Red Cross** provides peer-to-peer support to the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan in volunteer development, youth management and home care.

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan also expanded its partnership framework during the reporting period. Three new Memorandums of Understanding were formalized with the **Qatar Red Crescent Society**, the **Afghanistan Red Crescent Society** and the **Russian Red Cross**. These additional partnerships have broadened the scope of technical and resource mobilization support.

#### Movement coordination

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The **ICRC** supports the National Societies in Central Asia in Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)), International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)), mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) and emergency preparedness response programming. It informs governmental authorities on IHL and its integration into legislation, academic curricula and the practices of military and security forces.

#### External coordination

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan collaborates with various UN agencies on diverse initiatives aimed at addressing critical societal needs and fostering community resilience. The National Society works closely with UNDP and UNICEF, focusing on disaster mitigation, preparedness and climate adaptation while also enhancing volunteer capabilities to manage natural disasters effectively. Additionally, the National Society partners with different UN bodies on specialized projects including managing the distribution cycle of social assistance for tuberculosis patients with support from the Global Fund, providing legal aid to stateless individuals in collaboration with UNHCR, conducting community-based disaster risk reduction measures in Central Asia under IFRC, and implementing measures to enhance education, healthcare, sanitation and emergency readiness in vulnerable areas of the Aral Sea region through UNICEF programmes. The National Society also maintains strong cooperation with UNFPA, providing referrals for psychological support and delivering training for Family Support Service psychologists and TB project staff on gender sensitive counselling for drug resistant TB patients and their families.



### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan continued to strengthen its institutional capacity, governance structures and volunteer network in line with its Charter, annual plans and national resolutions. The National Society operated through five provincial branches, the Arkadag city branch, 36 district and three city representative offices, ensuring broad territorial coverage. Governance bodies demonstrated active leadership, convening four Central Council meetings, 13 Regional Branch Council meetings, two conferences and 25 assemblies. These processes resulted in the adoption of 74 organizational orders and reinforced adherence to the Charter and internal regulations. Oversight and support were prioritized through 28 on-site monitoring visits by the Central Office and 107 by regional offices, providing methodological guidance and ensuring consistency across branches.

The National Society also undertook a nationwide participatory process to develop its Strategy 2026–2030, involving provincial departments and district branches. This process was initiated in response to the need for updated strategic direction and will culminate in the adoption of a new strategy in January 2026.

Human resource development remained central to strengthening the National Society's professional capacity. With 160 established positions and 126 staff members in place, the National Society also applied a structured incentive mechanism to motivate staff, volunteers and regional representatives. Capacity-building opportunities were expanded through external partnerships, including English-language courses organized with the support of the US Embassy in Turkmenistan and QED Group LLC, which benefited 216 children from vulnerable families and enhanced the National Society's visibility within communities.

Volunteer and membership engagement continued to grow in alignment with the State Policy on Youth and the National Society's Volunteer Development Strategy (2021–2025). By the end of 2025, active membership reached 248,329 individuals, including 7,660 newly admitted members. The volunteer network included 2,242 active volunteers, primarily youth, operating through 17 dedicated volunteer centres. Volunteers provided social, practical and psychosocial support to 20,597 vulnerable individuals, while delivering 1,928 information and charity events attended by 34,596 people. Volunteer-led activities included home visits, first aid support, public health promotion and awareness raising on the [Fundamental Principles](#) and humanitarian values. As part of the Development of Volunteering in Turkmenistan project, volunteers and staff participated in regional exchange meetings in the Kyrgyz Republic and Türkiye, contributing to peer learning and strengthening leadership skills.

The National Society also expanded thematic volunteer engagement through initiatives such as the 'First Aid and Climate Change' campaign, through which 120 volunteers were trained and over 15,000 people received first aid instruction in schools and communities. Participation in the annual 'Road Safety – Comfort in Our Lives' campaign continued, with specialists and volunteers conducting 305 events that reached 6,204 children with sessions on traffic safety and responsible behaviour.

Visibility and public communication efforts grew substantially in 2025. The National Society produced 316 media reports across television, radio, print and online platforms. A comprehensive internal strategic review for the 2021–2025 period was completed, supporting data-driven planning for the next strategic cycle.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical guidance and capacity-strengthening support related to volunteer development, branch coordination, governance processes and institutional reporting. The IFRC also provided support to the National Society in its initiatives for the development of Strategy 2026–2030.

The **Swiss Red Cross**, the **Swedish Red Cross**, the **Qatar Red Crescent Society**, the **Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan** and the **Turkish Red Crescent** supported volunteer development, youth leadership, peer exchanges and community-engagement initiatives.

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The ICRC contributed expertise in emblem protection, International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)) and Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)), while also participating in national-level simulation exercises that improved inter-agency coordination and volunteer preparedness.



### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy efforts through active engagement in emblem protection, public education on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and youth-focused outreach. Throughout the year, the National Society conducted 66 monitoring missions to assess compliance with the Law of Turkmenistan ‘On the Use and Protection of the Symbols of the Red Crescent and the Red Cross,’ with no violations identified. On 8 May, in commemoration of the International Day of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the birthday of Henry Dunant, the National Society co-organized a high-profile educational event titled ‘International Humanitarian Law – Defending Peace’ at the Institute of International Relations under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The session deepened students’ understanding of IHL, the Movement’s Fundamental Principles and the role of humanitarian diplomacy in promoting peace. The event included interactive activities such as quizzes and group discussions, which stimulated strong youth engagement.

Further promoting humanitarian values among academic communities, the National Society organized an IHL contest for university students and academics on 28 November. These events contributed to expanding awareness of humanitarian norms, strengthening dialogue with educational institutions and building a new generation of youth familiar with the Movement’s mandate and global humanitarian diplomacy principles.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC contributed to youth engagement initiatives and provided technical input during public events, including an online presentation on humanitarian diplomacy delivered during the May IHL session, which helped strengthen understanding of global Movement priorities.

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The ICRC continued to play a key role in supporting IHL dissemination and emblem protection, offering technical expertise and materials used during monitoring missions, educational sessions and academic competitions.

## Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

*See cover pages*

## Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

*See Strategic Priority on ‘Values, power and inclusion’ under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

*This information is not available in Annual Reports*

## Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

*See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

*Nothing to report*

## SUCCESS STORIES



### National Volunteer Camp 2025

From 20–24 October 2025, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan held a National Camp for active volunteers in the Shabat district of Dashoguz Province, bringing together 62 volunteers from all regions of the country. The camp featured a comprehensive training curriculum prepared by National Society staff, covering restoring family links in emergencies, the Sphere standards, first aid and psychological support during crises. One of the most memorable and impactful components was the ‘Raid Cross’ simulation, a dynamic learning exercise that introduced volunteers to the principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) through role-play as civilians, prisoners of war, soldiers and Red Crescent staff and volunteers. This interactive method strengthened understanding of humanitarian norms and the practical application of IHL during armed conflict scenarios.

The camp also integrated full-scale emergency drills conducted jointly with the Emergency Department. Participants were divided into teams to respond to simulated disaster situations, with assembly points established and operational procedures practiced in coordination with local authorities. Volunteers demonstrated strong teamwork, efficiency and readiness in the field, with their performance assessed by professional trainers specializing in emergency response and first aid. Through these exercises, all 62 volunteers successfully completed training to form a rapid-response team capable of supporting emergency operations nationwide.



The presence of Anne Berhe-Vallet, ICRC Regional Delegate for Restoring Family Links, and Mikhail Rakhmanov, Head of the ICRC Mission in Turkmenistan, added further significance and expertise to the camp’s activities. Beyond the technical training, the camp served as a vibrant platform for peer learning and cultural exchange: each provincial team prepared its own evening programme and created Red Crescent learning corners reflecting local identity and traditions. Volunteers also strengthened friendships, built team spirit and returned to their communities with new skills, motivation and a renewed sense of purpose. The camp played an important role in recognizing the contributions of active volunteers, reinforcing their leadership capabilities and deepening their commitment to the humanitarian mission of the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan.

# ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
<b>Core Questions</b>	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
<b>Additional Questions</b>	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



## The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
  - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
  - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
  - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [TM\\_Turkmenistan AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available).
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

## Contact information

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### The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan

<https://www.tgymj.gov.tm/en/>

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