



# TURKMENISTAN



## 2025-2027 IFRC network country plan

Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 7.8M**

1 September 2025

### In support of the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan



**5**

National Society branches



**39**

National Society local units



**137**

National Society staff



**3,180**

National Society volunteers

### People to be reached



**54,000**

Climate and environment



**56,000**

Disasters and crises



**57,000**

Health and wellbeing



**300**

Migration and displacement



**36,000**

Values, power and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Longer-term needs

- Climate change adaptation
- Social vulnerabilities

#### Capacity development

- Disaster preparedness and readiness
  - Volunteer mobilization
  - Digital transformation

### Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Low**

Human Development Index rank **94**

World Bank Population figure **7.4M**

# Funding requirements

2025

2026\*\*

2027\*\*

\*\*Projected funding requirements

**Total 2.8M CHF**

**Total 2.9M CHF**

**Total 2.1M CHF**

Through the Host National Society



Through the IFRC



Through the Host National Society



Through the IFRC



Through the Host National Society



Through the IFRC



**HNS Breakdown**

**IFRC Breakdown**

**HNS Breakdown**

**IFRC Breakdown**

**HNS Breakdown**

**IFRC Breakdown**

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

**200,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**100,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**550,000 CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**120,000 CHF**

Migration & displacement

**300,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**235,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

**100,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**250,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**550,000 CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**300,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**100,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

**200,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**150,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**550,000 CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**120,000 CHF**

Migration & displacement

**300,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**235,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

**100,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**250,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**550,000 CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**300,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**100,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

**200,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

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Disasters & crises

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Health & wellbeing

**120,000 CHF**

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**235,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

**100,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**300,000 CHF**


Disasters & crises

**100,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

## Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

| National Society name | Funding Requirement | Climate | Disasters and crises | Health and wellbeing | Migration | Values, power and inclusion | Enabling local actors   |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---|
| Spanish Red Cross     |                     |         |                      |                      |           |                             |  |

Total Funding requirement **CHF**

### Participating National Societies

Spanish Red Cross

### IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

**MAATM002**

### Hazards



Heatwaves



Landslides



Floods



Earthquakes



Drought



The Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan participated in a three-day course for the Regional Disaster Response Team to consolidate their knowledge in joint and coordinated emergency response, 20 April 2021. (Photo: The IFRC)

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan** was established in 1926 and was admitted to the IFRC in 1995. The National Society initially carried out its work as part of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. In 1992, by the Decree of the President of Turkmenistan, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan was established in accordance with the legislation of Turkmenistan and based on the principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

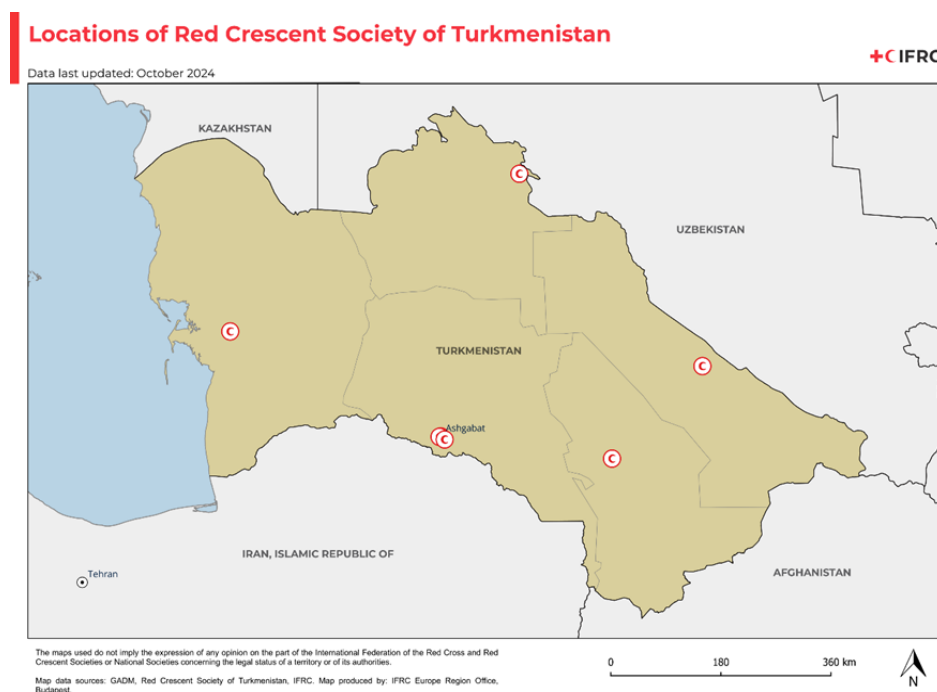
In 2012, the law on the “National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan” was adopted, regulating its auxiliary role and, in 2020, the Turkmenistan law on “International Humanitarian Assistance in Case of Emergency” was adopted. The National Society Strategic Plan 2021–2025 sets out four strategic goals which are to:

- Strengthen its capacity to provide high-quality humanitarian assistance to people in need

- Improve its readiness and that of local communities to prepare for and respond to disasters, protecting people’s lives and strengthening their vitality
- Strengthen its capacity to prevent diseases and provide social support
- Promote a culture of peace and humanity by ensuring that all people are involved in the country’s harmonious life

According to its strategic plan, the main priorities of the National Society are to support the most vulnerable, prepare and respond to disasters, implement preventive measures for infectious and non-communicable diseases, humanitarian assistance to stateless people, disseminate knowledge on international humanitarian law, provide tracing services/ restoring family links, work with young people, promote volunteering, provide first aid and ensure the financial sustainability of the organization.

By 2023, the National Society reached 162 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Turkmenistan shares its borders with Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. It operates as a Presidential Republic with a total area of 491.2 square kilometres, making it the second-largest country in the region after Kazakhstan. The country, with about 6 million people holds a sparse population and the last published census was in 1995, kept confidential since then.

It is a secular state and was recognized as a permanently neutral state by the United Nations (UN) in 1995. Turkmenistan has diplomatic relations with 151 countries, guarantees religious freedom, and has a separate public education system.

Economically, Turkmenistan is an upper-middle-income country, heavily reliant on gas exports. It has rich natural gas and oil fields in addition to being the world's tenth-largest cotton producer. Turkmenistan's energy sector is almost fully subsidized up to a certain level of consumption, until 2030, but the government is taking steps to reduce subsidies to curb domestic demand and increase exports. One such push to increase exports included the arrangement with Iran and Turkey under which Turkmenistan will supply Turkey 1.3 billion cubic meters (bcm) of gas by the end of 2025.

Access to education is compulsory for up to 12 years with the government providing free primary and secondary education. Though progress has been made, challenges in education quality remain in remote areas hindering human development and socio-economic progress.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

Turkmenistan has a dry continental climate, and average projected temperatures are expected to rise by 5.1°C by the 2090s. Turkmenistan is vulnerable to climate change due to moisture deficiency. Droughts and higher temperatures (heatwaves and cold waves) are the two limiting factors for water development, agriculture (food security), and forestry. In addition, environmental pollution, desertification, as well as Aral Sea crises represent concerns of Turkmenistan regarding climate change implications on the country.

Water scarcity poses a critical issue affecting agriculture and clean drinking water access due to overuse, climate change-induced reduced rainfall, and increased evaporation. Additionally, Turkmenistan's natural gas production significantly impacts its economy but also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions.

Biodiversity loss is a concern due to habitat degradation and unsustainable practices, impacting crucial ecosystem services. The country's emergency response teams are equipped and trained to address environmental crises, but challenges such as food insecurity, extreme weather events,

and transboundary disasters remain prevalent, necessitating collective efforts in climate change mitigation.

Turkmenistan ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 along with other Central Asian countries. In 2021, at the United Nations Climate Change Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), known as COP26, Turkmenistan joined the Central Asian governments in a joint statement as '5 countries, 1 region, 1 voice', highlighting the shared vulnerability to climate change and suggesting solutions towards strengthening climate change resilience.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan is part of the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme, which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and most marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action, and preparedness;

(2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Identify significant hazards in the country with humanitarian consequences, and lay the groundwork for informed decision-making
- Enhance the capacity of communities to address the evolving impacts of climate change, empowering them to take ownership of programmes that address climate risks

- Support interconnected investment in climate change adaptation and response with preparedness and disaster risk reduction in Turkmenistan
- Continue working with government, international organizations, and civil society organizations in Turkmenistan to fulfil commitments under the Paris Agreement in line with its auxiliary role

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society by integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation in disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities. The IFRC will further assist the National Society in predicting and preparing for extreme weather events (heat and cold waves, droughts, forest fires, floods, mudflows).



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## Disasters and crises

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

Seismic activity in Turkmenistan continues, and minor tremors have been observed in various regions of Turkmenistan, highlighting the need for preparedness and response. Additionally, limited water resources and prolonged periods of drought have implications for agriculture, access to drinking water and consecutive economic challenges. Although Turkmenistan is a major energy producer, there may be short-term disruptions in gas and electricity supply in remote areas.

Environmental hazards like desertification, dust storms, and wildfires further challenge Turkmenistan, often intensified by climate change and inadequate land use practices, posing risks to health and livelihoods. Moreover, transboundary issues with neighbouring countries, especially Afghanistan, including conflicts, refugee influxes, and tensions, can affect Turkmenistan's security, infrastructure, and social stability.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan is continuing the implementation of the project "Strengthening Local and National Capacities for Emergency Preparedness and Response in High Earthquake Risk and Natural Hazards Prone Countries of Central Asia" in Turkmenistan. Additionally, the National Society is also exploring the possibilities and feasibility of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) implementation in its programmes to provide support during emergencies.

Other objectives of the National Society include:

- Inclusive and widespread community engagement for a better understanding of community-level vulnerabilities and investments in [community preparedness](#)
- Continued partnership and maintaining its auxiliary role in disaster response, and proactively contribute to shaping policies and regulations

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct small-scale structural mitigation activities based on enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment ([e-VCA](#)) results, with engagement and feedback from the communities in the selected areas
- Improve [disaster preparedness](#), strengthen the skills of disaster relief professionals and volunteers in the field of logistics, sanitation, and housing security, and effectively address disasters and emergencies
- Update contingency plan, improve operational procedures, engagement with international community and government in Turkmenistan during emergencies
- Contribute to [disaster law](#) and advocacy through capacity building on disaster law as well as support government partners in the implementation of relevant domestic climate, disaster and emergency laws and regulations.

## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan by promoting public awareness about disaster risk areas and executing preventive projects, conducting school and [community-based disaster risk reduction](#) activities, enhancing school disaster evacuation plans and relevant signage, and collaborating with government bodies and UN agencies to integrate disaster risk reduction into the



## Health and wellbeing

Turkmenistan faces healthcare infrastructure challenges, leading to [limited access to quality services](#), especially in remote areas. [Disease burdens](#) spanning from communicable diseases like respiratory infections to non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular conditions, diabetes, and cancer, impact the population's health. Access to healthcare is hindered by inadequate infrastructure, equipment, and skilled professionals. [Rural regions](#) experience more significant difficulties in accessing medical care due to limited facilities and transportation issues, resulting in unequal healthcare outcomes.

Maternal and child health improvement, health promotion and disease prevention are vital but face obstacles. Turkmenistan also struggles with ensuring access to essential medicines and effectively addressing health emergencies.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan contributes to the implementation of the tasks set by the President of Turkmenistan in the State programme "Saglyk" ("Health") for 2015-2025, as well as the work plans of the multidisciplinary interdepartmental group on healthcare. In the field of health and well-being, the National Society carries out large-scale work aimed at the prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases among the population, promotion of healthy lifestyle principles, training on first aid skills and provision of social support to the population.

The Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan is also a member of the interagency coordinating committees for key National Health Programmes in Turkmenistan, including Malaria Prevention, HIV/AIDS and prevention the sexually transmitted diseases, National TB Control Strategy, Safe Handling of Medical Waste, and Safe Motherhood. This participation demonstrates the National Society's comprehensive engagement in health-related initiatives.

The National Society's health strategy also emphasizes disease prevention, reducing vulnerability, and promoting a healthy

education curriculum. Additionally, efforts will explore the viability of cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)), extend support to individuals affected by domestic fires, reinforce warehouse management and emergency stocks, enhance the expertise of relief professionals and volunteers in logistics, sanitation, and housing security, participate in coordinated emergency services, and enhance the National Society and government partners' capacities in [disaster law](#) and legislative advocacy.

lifestyle. The Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan carries out large-scale work aimed at the prevention of infectious and non-communicable diseases among the population. Its high-level objectives are to:

- Contribute to decreased morbidity and mortality of the population through community-based health and first aid ([CBHFA](#)), achieve behavioural change by promoting a healthy lifestyle, and prevent key communicable and non-communicable diseases, including TB, HIV/AIDS and others
- Enhance capacity of the National Society in community-based health and first aid, mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), and [epidemic preparedness](#)
- Continue advocacy for public health and address challenges encountered by people affected by communicable diseases, such as campaigns to reduce the stigma of tuberculosis-affected communities

### Planned activities in 2025

- Promote and enhance the auxiliary role of the National Society in delivering health services at the community level
- Elevate community knowledge by collaborating with educational institutions
- Conduct [first aid](#) training in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Emergency Situations, and UN Agencies
- Enhance capacity of the staff in [CBHFA](#), [MHPSS](#), and [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#)

## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the National Society to enhance the preparedness and response capabilities of the National Society in emergency health. This will be achieved

through a comprehensive approach, involving a series of training programmes, the facilitation of peer learning, and the fostering of valuable networking opportunities. With the support of IFRC, the National Society is aiming to get a certificate from the Global First Aid Reference Centre for its first aid training.

The IFRC also supports the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan in engaging in comprehensive health emergency preparation within communities, emphasizing risk minimization and prevention. The National Society will receive aid from the IFRC on revitalizing training programmes for community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), with a specific focus on non-communicable diseases.



## Migration and displacement

Many people in Central Asia work abroad and send remittances to their home countries. The income received by these migrant workers varies significantly depending on the country where they work. The biggest challenges for migrant workers are exposure to diseases, lack of access to healthcare services, human trafficking and other protection-related risks, as well as vulnerable families left without parental care, which can lead to potential problems with contact and reintegration upon return. The growing number of 'social orphans' in the region is also a cause for concern. These are children whose parents are dependent on labour migration for their income, and they are often left with relatives or put into children's homes, making them vulnerable or exposed to violence or abuse.

Citizens of Turkmenistan are looking for opportunities to earn money, fulfil their potential, and gain experience abroad. This is especially true for young people, who are migrating both within and outside the country.

Turkmenistan acceded to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (collectively referred to as the 1951 Convention) in 1998. In June 2017, it adopted a new Law on Refugees, establishing the country's asylum framework and replacing the 2012 Law on Refugees.

In October 2024, Turkmenistan became the second country in the world to resolve all its known cases of statelessness.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan's support for vulnerable migrants is embedded into the National Society's main programmes on disaster risk management and health and wellbeing. As such, it will continue to address the basic needs of migrants of all categories and improve their access to basic health services and shelter options, including support to returnees.

### Planned activities in 2025

- Advocate for the rights of migrants and ensure essential services
- Assess migration, stigmatization of the female labour migrants, adaptation of migrants, provision of services to migrants as well as mental health and psychosocial service
- Support migrants through the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the National Society in addressing the basic needs of people and improving the safety and dignity of migrants, refugees, and other displaced people. This includes supporting returnees.



## Values, power and inclusion

Domestic violence, a prevalent form of gender-based violence, is a concern in Turkmenistan, stemming from traditional gender roles and power dynamics. Survivors encounter difficulties in seeking help due to social stigma and a lack of special services for victims and their families such as crisis centres or shelters. Turkmenistan has implemented legislation to address gender equality, but its enforcement remains challenging. During a recent meeting, discussions emphasized the spread of gender-based violence and the necessity of creating shelters and basic services for its victims.

Turkmenistan has adopted laws and policies aimed at promoting gender equality and women's rights. The country's constitution guarantees equal rights for men and women, and there are legal provisions prohibiting discrimination based on gender. Additionally, the country has ratified international conventions such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and has developed national action plans to address gender-based challenges. Yet despite these steps, gender inequality continues to persist, and significant challenges remain in achieving substantive equality for women in all areas of life.

Education in Turkmenistan is compulsory for 12 years, starting from the age of six and secondary education is free for all. Quality and availability of education in remote areas is still a challenge. There are several higher education institutions and access to higher education is less accessible than to secondary education.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan aims to strengthen cooperation with government agencies to enhance assistance to vulnerable populations. It seeks to broaden its reach to support more in need, drawing attention to their plight to the community and the Government at large. The state, following the Code of Turkmenistan on social protection, has expanded welfare and aid to disabled individuals. Turkmenistan faces challenges in gender equality, despite progress in education and workforce participation, with disparities in political representation.

Some of the National Society's high level objectives are to:

- Enhance capacities of the staff and volunteers for an organization-wide inclusive programming approach that considers risks, vulnerabilities, capacities, gendered roles, and protection issues

- Strengthen Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and provide tailored CEA training to ensure more robust understanding of CEA principles
- Continue its commitment to the comprehensive adoption of the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) approach across all its operations and programmes

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Systematically integrate community engagement and accountability (CEA) and provide training based on the specific needs of the National Society
- Strengthen sub-regional coordination to bring together PGI focal points from Central Asian National Societies to foster discussions, share best practices, and exchange lessons learned
- Enhance the participation and engagement of youth and older volunteers, while fostering a strong sense of community and shared responsibility among these groups
- Establish and promote an internal feedback mechanism for volunteers and staff, facilitating transparent communication and continuous improvement
- Continue working with the government, international organizations, and civil society organizations in Turkmenistan to address policy gaps which generate challenges for appropriate PGI in the country

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society with technical support with a particular focus on PGI. This commitment will encompass a wide spectrum of activities and initiatives aimed at bolstering the protection, gender equality, and inclusivity aspects of its programmes and operations to ensure the well-being and rights of all those it serves.

The IFRC's overarching regional objective for Central Asia is to support the National Societies with policies, procedures, training, and workshops tied to PGI, and to improve the identification of and responsiveness to the diversified needs of target communities. This will include establishing sub-regional coordination with PGI focal points within Central Asia National Societies to discuss and share best practices and lessons learnt on related topics.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2011. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan is also committed to the

Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is in the action and accountability phase. The PER Approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyse the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take necessary action to improve it. The IFRC network is committed to supporting the National Society in its development, according to its priorities.



### Strategic and operational coordination

#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Enhance its operational capabilities
- Strengthen cooperation and engagement between the government and international organizations, enhancing strategic and operational coordination for effective emergency response and preparedness

- Ensure readiness for effective disaster response and promote health challenges in communities
- Foster stronger relationships with the communities

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society through technical assistance.



### National Society development

#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Enhance its financial sustainability and fulfil its mandated role through resource mobilization and implementing income-generating initiatives
- Prioritize volunteer development and youth action as the key drivers of behavioural change and local action, ensuring access to capacity strengthening opportunities and support to their community-level work, and nurturing trust in all contexts
- Implement the Youth Policy focused on social security and promoting a culture of peace and humanity among youth
- Adopt and implement relevant IFRC policies in addition to harmonizing the documentation and work to IFRC standards

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan in its efforts towards National Society development. The IFRC will coordinate technical capacity-building resources such as peer support, knowledge sharing, and remote expert assistance. Support will be extended to the establishment of a robust volunteer database to enhance efficiency and prompt response to beneficiary needs.

The Spanish Red Cross will continue to support the National Society through the Development of Volunteering in Turkmenistan project. This project aims to enhance and promote volunteering activities within Turkmenistan.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Promote the image of the National Society and engage in advocacy efforts, affecting public behaviour, policies, and decisions on a domestic and regional scale
- Strengthen its Humanitarian diplomacy capacity and, through these efforts, enhance its credibility and image leading up to its 100th Anniversary in 2026

- Promote humanitarian education of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan by facilitating visits of National Society leaders to humanitarian and development agencies, along with relevant ministries. It will also support the National Society's campaigns to raise awareness and promote humanitarian diplomacy in both branches and headquarters.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Establish a strong global presence and collaborate within the humanitarian community by actively engaging and being accountable within the broader Red Crescent and Red Cross network
- Embrace digital transformation and modernization in operational procedures by integrating digital tools for better data management, enhancing online communication platforms, and leveraging technology to streamline various operational aspects

- Improve planning, management, and accountability across all its activities

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will provide continuous technical support, emphasizing accountability and adaptability. The IFRC will also support the National Society in modernizing the existing beneficiary database and feedback mechanism by providing the necessary hardware and conducting comprehensive training sessions at both headquarters and branch levels.

# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

The IFRC's Central Asia Delegation is based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The IFRC is also present in Turkmenistan, re-established in 2023 and has held a status agreement with the Government of Turkmenistan since 2015. It supports the National Societies in the region to collaborate, through formal and informal exchange platforms, visits, and online and in-person meetings.

The IFRC supports the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan on disaster management and preparedness including

disaster response teams, disaster risk reduction, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), community development, health, community engagement and accountability (CEA), disaster law, humanitarian diplomacy and positioning with authorities, branch and volunteer development, leadership support and development, financial sustainability and systems development. The IFRC also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

## IFRC Membership coordination

The IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance,

and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

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

The **Spanish Red Cross** supports the Development of Volunteering in Turkmenistan project. This project aims to enhance and promote volunteering activities within Turkmenistan.



The Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan organized a first aid training for school and nursery teachers to encourage safe practices in children, 25 October 2022. (Photo: The Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan)

## Movement coordination

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) 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 on 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. The project, conducted in collaboration

with the ICRC, focuses on disseminating knowledge about IHL through a multifaceted approach. It involves extensive educational programmes and workshops for various target groups, including military personnel, government officials, legal professionals and the public. These efforts aim to enhance comprehension and adherence to the fundamental principles of IHL, such as the protection of non-combatants and prisoners of war and the prohibition of indiscriminate attacks. Simultaneously, the project involves the creation and distribution of accessible IHL educational materials in multiple languages, public awareness campaigns through social media and educational partnerships, legal support for victims of armed conflicts and advocacy for IHL's incorporation into national and international laws and policies.

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## Coordination with other actors

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 organization 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: 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 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 16 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.

### About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

### Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

### Contact information

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