



TURKMENISTAN



2026-2028 IFRC network country plan

13 February 2026

In support of the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan



5

National Society branches



39

National Society local units



137

National Society staff



3,229

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



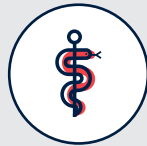
59,000

Climate and environment



62,000

Disasters and crises



63,000

Health and wellbeing



330

Migration and displacement



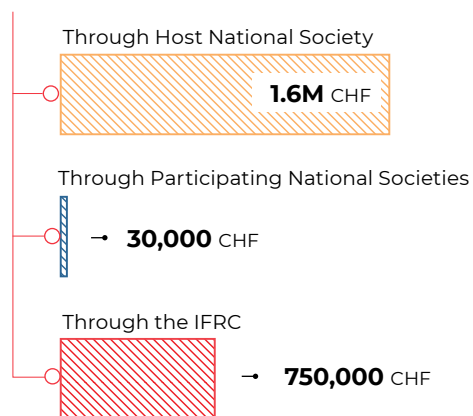
39,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 2.3M CHF



2027

Total 2.1M CHF

2028

Total 2M CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

Swiss Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAATM002

Hazards



Drought



Floods



Heat Waves



Landslides



Earthquakes

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 **95**

World Bank Population figure **7.5M**



The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan organizes first aid training for school and nursery teachers and youth, helps children to learn safety rules and provides personal assistance to vulnerable people. (Photo: National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027		2028	
	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC
Longer-term needs						
Climate and environment	200,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	200,000	200
Disasters & crises	150,000	250,000	200,000	300,000	200,000	300,000
Health & wellbeing	550,000		550,000		605,000	
Migration & displacement	120,000		120,000		120,000	
Values, power & inclusion	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	
Enabling local actors	235,000	100,000	235,000	100,000	235,000	200
Total	1.6M	750,000	1.6M	500,000	1.7M	300,000

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Swiss Red Cross	2026	30,000							30,000
	2027	30,000							30,000
	2028	30,000							30,000

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan** was established in 1926 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1995. Until 1991, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan operated as part of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. In 1992, following a Presidential Decree, the National Society was formally established in accordance with Turkmenistan's legislation and grounded in the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan is the only independent public organization with a nationwide mandate and became the 164th IFRC member in 1995. Its operations are governed by the 2012 Law 'On the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan,' complemented by laws on emblem protection (2015) and international humanitarian assistance (2020).

The National Society focuses on charity, sponsorship and support for vulnerable groups, including the elderly and people with disabilities. It operates through five regional branches, a new subdivision in Arkadag and 39 district branches, with 137 staff, over 3,229 volunteers and 245,205 members. Income is generated from enterprises in trade, construction and pharmacies.

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan owns premises across the country, equipped with vehicles, radio communication systems and emergency response teams. Its 2026–2030 strategy, currently under development, will guide priorities, implementation and reporting. The current strategy,

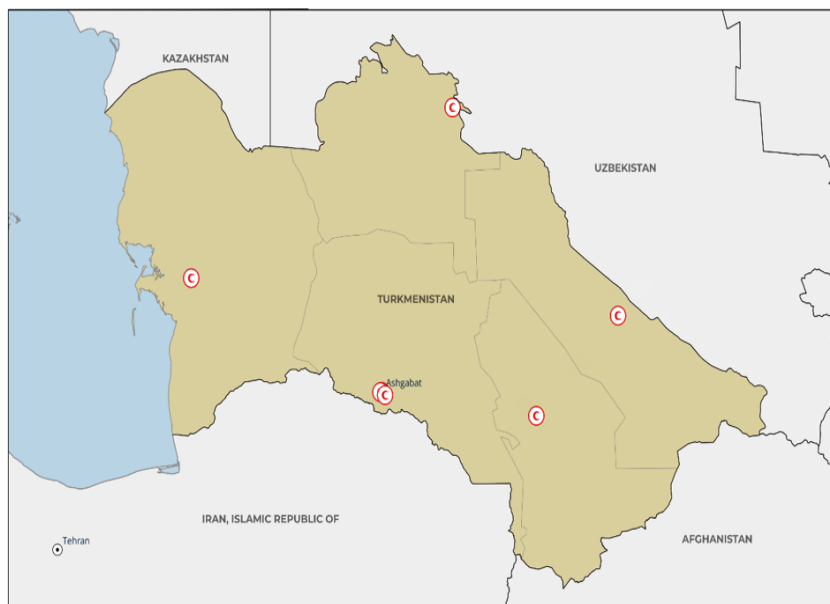
aligned with IFRC Strategy 2030, outlines key priorities such as disaster preparedness and response, first aid education, climate change adaptation, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for vulnerable populations and prevention of infectious and non-communicable diseases.

Additional focus areas include migration, humanitarian assistance for stateless people, dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Restoring Family Links (RFL), youth engagement and volunteering and ensuring the financial sustainability of the National Society.

Based on its focus areas, the National Society has identified four strategic goals:

- Strengthen its capacity to deliver quality humanitarian assistance to those in need
- Improve disaster preparedness and response at both the National Society and community levels to better protect lives and build resilience
- Strengthen efforts in disease prevention, both communicable and non-communicable diseases, and expand mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for groups in vulnerable situations
- Encourage a culture of peace and humanity by promoting inclusive and harmonious community life for all

In 2024, the National Society reached 28,000 people through its water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.



Map of the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Turkmenistan, an [upper-middle-income country](#) in Central Asia, gained independence in 1991 and shares borders with Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and Azerbaijan. With a population of about [7.5 million](#), it is a secular state with a predominantly Muslim society and was recognized by the UN as permanently neutral in 1995. The country has [diplomatic relations](#) with [155 nations](#) and guarantees religious freedom, while maintaining a state-run, secular education system with free compulsory schooling for up to 12 years.

Economically, Turkmenistan relies heavily on its abundant natural gas and oil reserves, ranking as the second-largest

economy in Central Asia and the [14th largest cotton producer globally](#). While external market pressures persist, the country is diversifying through petrochemical exports and [gas swap agreements](#) with Iran. Despite its wealth, inequality remains; according to the UNDP Multidimensional Poverty Index (2023), 0.2 per cent of the population (around 16,000 people) is multidimensionally poor.

Humanitarian and environmental challenges are increasing due to prolonged heatwaves, drought, water scarcity and desertification, particularly affecting rural areas. These conditions threaten agriculture, health and access to clean water. Turkmenistan also faces disaster risks such as dust storms, floods, frequent earthquakes and industrial hazards in the oil and gas sector. Additionally, geopolitical tensions near Iran pose potential migration risks.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Turkmenistan has a dry continental climate, and average projected temperatures expected to rise by [5.1°C by the 2090s](#). Due to a combination of political, geographic and social factors, Turkmenistan is recognized as vulnerable to climate change impacts, ranked [113th out of 191](#) countries in 2025.

Turkmenistan [ratified the Paris Agreement](#) in 2016, highlighting the [shared vulnerability](#) to climate change and suggesting solutions towards strengthening. In 2022, the Government of Turkmenistan [approved the updated](#) Nationally Determined Contributions for the submission to the Council of the UNFCCC to enhance its climate ambition in accordance with the recommendations set out in Article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

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. To this end, about three million seedlings are planted annually in Turkmenistan.

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.

Planned activities in 2026

- Invest in climate change adaptation and response with preparedness and disaster risk reduction in Turkmenistan
- Work with public authorities, international organizations and civil society organizations in Turkmenistan to fulfil its commitments under the Paris Agreement
- Influence and position its role as an auxiliary to public authorities on locally led adaptation, [early warning early action](#) and other areas
- Engage and assist public authorities in incorporating [anticipatory action](#) for extreme climate and weather events, such as heatwaves, into national policies and systems, aiming to reduce disaster risks

- Enhance the capacity of communities to address the evolving impacts of climate change, empowering them to take ownership of programmes that address climate risks

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in integrating climate adaptation and mitigation into disaster preparedness, reducing climate-related risks to lives and livelihoods. This includes technical support, collaboration with the [Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre](#), forecast-based financing for extreme weather events and promoting [anticipatory action](#) through [humanitarian diplomacy](#).



Disasters and crises

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

Turkmenistan faces a range of [natural and human-induced hazards](#) that pose significant risks to lives, livelihoods, infrastructure and national stability. Turkmenistan is in a seismically active zone, with a history of earthquakes causing casualties and infrastructure damage. Limited water resources, exacerbated by prolonged droughts and [inefficient water management](#), continue to impact agriculture, access to drinking water and overall economic resilience—especially in rural areas. This is further aggravated by climate change and desertification trends.

Environmental challenges such as desertification, dust storms, wildfires and land degradation are increasingly intensified by climate change and unsustainable land use. These hazards have adverse effects on public health, food security and ecosystem stability.

Turkmenistan's proximity to Afghanistan and Iran brings added risks related to regional conflicts, migration pressures and cross-border tensions. These include potential refugee influxes, increased transit migration and impacts on national infrastructure and security.

The convergence of natural hazards, environmental degradation, infrastructure limitations and geopolitical tensions demands a multisectoral and anticipatory approach to disaster risk management and resilience building in Turkmenistan.

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

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen institutional and local response capacity through support to Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs) and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs)
- Enhance community resilience by implementing inclusive, community-based mitigation and preparedness initiatives

- Expand multi-stakeholder cooperation with government ministries, UN agencies and regional partners to address climate-related risks and disasters
 - Mainstream disaster risk reduction into national education curricula in partnership with the Ministry of Education and other respective authorities
 - Build public awareness and volunteer capacity in disaster-prone areas through training, prevention activities and a national volunteering programme
 - Improve operational readiness through updated contingency plans, Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) self-assessment and strengthened logistics, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and shelter response capabilities
 - Provide direct support to affected populations, including those impacted by domestic fires and other emergencies
 - Continue working on the feasibility of CVA to be used as a preferred modality in emergency response actions
 - Promote anticipatory action and climate adaptation, including the development of a simplified Early Action Protocol (EAP) for heatwaves
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan in raising public awareness on disaster risks, implementing school- and community-based disaster risk reduction activities and integrating disaster preparedness into the national education curriculum in coordination with government and UN partners.

IFRC support also focuses on strengthening emergency preparedness through improved warehouse management, stock prepositioning and capacity building in logistics, sanitation and shelter for volunteers and staff. The IFRC assists the National Society in providing aid to those affected by domestic fires and participating in coordinated emergency response mechanisms.

In addition, the IFRC supports the exploration and institutionalization of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) within the National Society programming, including feasibility assessments, stakeholder engagement and legal advocacy. Capacity building in disaster law and humanitarian diplomacy is also provided to enhance its auxiliary role and influence in disaster governance.



Regional Disaster Response Team members, including representatives from the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan, participate in a disaster response simulation exercise. (Photo: National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan)



The public health system in Turkmenistan is overseen by the Ministry of Healthcare and Medical Industry and is guided by comprehensive national frameworks. These include key strategies such as the Health Programme “Saglyk” (2026–2030), the National Nutrition Strategy and the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector roadmap. The nation is actively engaged in addressing a complex disease burden, focusing both on communicable diseases (such as acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and the continued vigilance against malaria) and the growing impact of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Efforts are concentrated on the prevention, early detection and consistent treatment of conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer which are significant contributors to illness and mortality.

Healthcare infrastructure is generally well-established in urban centres. However, extending and strengthening access to trained health workers, essential medications and fully functioning health facilities remains a key focus, particularly in more remote, desert and mountainous regions. The country recognizes the challenges posed by natural events, such as floods and droughts, which can temporarily limit healthcare continuity in remote areas and highlight the need for robust support systems for older people, people with disabilities and vulnerable households.

Turkmenistan maintains a strong focus on disease surveillance and prevention. Despite not experiencing recent major epidemic outbreaks, its location necessitates preparedness for potential transboundary health risks from the region. The nation’s public health agenda includes specific priorities such as improving maternal and child health, promoting optimal nutrition (such as supporting breastfeeding) and scaling up health literacy and disease prevention campaigns. There is a continued drive to enhance public awareness and systematic screening for NCD risk factors, including tobacco use, diet and physical activity, especially outside major cities.

While access to safe water and sanitation is consistently managed in most urban areas, work continues to ensure reliable access in all rural and drought-prone regions to mitigate the risk of waterborne and hygiene-related illnesses. The health sector is also increasingly focused on the effects of climate-related risks, such as extreme heat, dust exposure and desertification, particularly in the Dashoguz and Lebap provinces. Turkmenistan’s engagement in global health preparedness is measured by its Global Health Security Index (GHS Index) score of 31.9, which positions it 119th out of 195

countries, indicating opportunities for further development in health infrastructure, resource availability, and emergency coordination systems.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan 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 National Society’s health strategy also emphasizes disease prevention, reducing vulnerability and promoting a healthy lifestyle.

The National 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 of 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.

Planned activities in 2026

- Enhance mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services for vulnerable groups, especially those affected by climate change, disasters and conflict-related risks
 - Advocate for MHPSS integration in national emergency preparedness frameworks and planning
 - Decrease morbidity and mortality of the population through community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)
 - Strengthen epidemic preparedness via simulation exercises, volunteer training and coordination with national emergency health systems
 - Implement climate-smart community health resilience initiatives, focusing on heat-related risks, water safety and climate-sensitive diseases
 - Improve access to safe water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and strengthen WASH promotion to encourage healthy hygiene practices
 - Support integration of heat-health early warning systems into public health planning and empower communities to adapt through awareness and tools
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan in strengthening its capacities in public health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and epidemic preparedness through technical assistance, training and digital health monitoring systems. It collaborates with the National Society on implementing public health campaigns and emergency health response plans, while also promoting climate-resilient health programming. The partnership aims to reduce morbidity and mortality through community-based primary care and behaviour

change efforts, including prevention of both communicable and non-communicable diseases.

With support from the IFRC, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan is working towards certification by the [Global First Aid Reference Centre](#) and revitalizing its community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) training with a renewed focus on NCDs.

The IFRC also assists in expanding the National Society's capacity in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and supports the integration of humanitarian diplomacy tools to advance national health advocacy and resilience.



Migration and displacement

Turkmenistan maintains a focused national protection framework to address issues related to population movement. The country experiences a relatively low number of refugees and asylum-seekers and has limited instances of cross-border displacement. The government is strongly committed to protecting vulnerable populations, managing the aspects of labour migration and ensuring the full resolution of remaining historical nationality issues.

Turkmenistan has demonstrated a significant, internationally recognized commitment to addressing statelessness. It is the only country in Central Asia that is a signatory to both the [1954](#) and [1961 Statelessness Conventions](#). Through sustained political will and legal reforms, Turkmenistan has made remarkable progress.

Turkmenistan successfully completed its [National Action Plan for ending statelessness \(2019– 2024\)](#), effectively liquidating all known cases of statelessness by late 2024. This achievement was recognized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and Turkmenistan became the first country in Central Asia to join the [Global Alliance to End Statelessness](#).

The country became a party to the [1951 Refugee Convention](#) and its [1967 Protocol](#) in 1998 and subsequently adopted a revised national [Law on Refugees in 2017](#) to ensure alignment with international standards. Turkmenistan has a national asylum system in place since 2005. While the number of recognized refugees remains very small (with 17 recognized refugees as of end- 2021, per UNHCR data), the

system demonstrates the country's capacity and willingness to extend protection.

Labour migration is a notable socio-economic trend, with many young people seeking employment opportunities abroad. Remittances provide an important source of income for many families. While the Russian Federation and neighboring Central Asian countries have become primary destinations for Turkmen migrant workers, the government is actively working to address the multi-faceted challenges this presents.

Migration can present several vulnerabilities, which require the support of civil society partners. These include ensuring health service access for migrants, protecting them from exploitation and trafficking, providing reintegration support for returnees and addressing social challenges affecting families left behind. Addressing these social protection aspects is a key area for further action and partnership to strengthen the well-being of migrant workers, their families and returnees.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National 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 2026

- Conduct comprehensive assessments on migration trends, vulnerabilities and stigmatization, particularly of female labour migrants
 - Support the adaptation and integration of migrants through access to services, including healthcare, [shelter](#) and mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#))
 - Promote MHPSS services tailored to the needs of migrants and returnees
 - Strengthen services for Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)), especially for separated or missing migrants
 - Strengthen advocacy for non-discriminatory access to essential services for all migrants, regardless of legal status
 - Support the public authorities in strengthening preparedness and response to potential migration influxes due to disasters or conflicts in neighbouring countries
 - Improve coordination and readiness to address the needs of returnees, including reintegration support
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC has an overarching regional objective for Central Asia to support programming to address the basic needs and improve the safety and dignity of migrants, refugees and other displaced people. This includes supporting returnees. The approach comprises supporting the National Society in its humanitarian diplomacy, community engagement, needs assessments, training and services or programming to support migrants.

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan is also a member of the Central Asia Migration Working Group, established by the IFRC with aim of bringing together diverse experts from Central Asian National Societies and participating National Societies working in Central Asia.

The IFRC will support the National Red Crescent society of Turkmenistan in sharing best practices, peer-to-peer learning and key messaging to the public authorities and other partners to strengthen preparedness measures for potential migration influxes during emergencies.

The IFRC will also support the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan in preparing a draft anticipatory Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) appeal for strengthening the National Society's capacity in case of influx of people from Iran in the view of ongoing tensions in the region.



Values, power and inclusion

Turkmenistan has taken important steps to promote inclusion and social protection, particularly for persons with disabilities, through the [2013 Code 'On Social Protection of the Population'](#). This legal framework expanded welfare payments and aid to groups in vulnerable situations. However, systemic inequalities persist across gender, education and protection sectors.

[Gender norms](#) and traditional roles continue to shape power dynamics in society. Women have achieved progress in education and workforce participation, but underrepresentation in political and decision-making positions remains a concern—with women holding only [25 per cent](#) of parliamentary seats.

In education, access is guaranteed by law, with compulsory education starting at age six and lasting twelve years.

Despite ratifying key international conventions such as Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women ([CEDAW](#)) and adopting gender-focused national action plans, certain barriers to full gender equality

and inclusive development still exist. Addressing these requires strengthened law enforcement, better protection services and continued advocacy for inclusive governance and social support systems.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen cooperation with public authorities to enhance assistance to vulnerable populations
- 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

in Turkmenistan to address policy gaps which generate challenges for appropriate PGI in the country

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen sub-regional coordination to bring together [PGI](#) focal points from Central Asian National Societies to encourage discussions, share best practices and exchange lessons learned on PGI topics
- Support public authorities in ensuring awareness, enhancing knowledge and skills of government employees on supporting the vulnerable groups
- Encourage the participation and [engagement of youth](#) and older volunteers, while cultivating 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 running the hotline supported by UNFPA for women affected by domestic violence and explore partnerships to establish shelters
- Continue working with the public authorities, international organizations and civil society organizations

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC offers technical support to the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan with a particular focus on protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)). This commitment encompasses activities and initiatives aimed at strengthening the protection, gender equality and inclusivity aspects of the National Society 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.



The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan delivers first aid training to school and nursery educators and youth, promotes safety awareness among children, and provides individualized support to vulnerable populations. (Photo: National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan)

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.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategy
- Digital transformation roadmap
- Data management system



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen its positioning and visibility as an [auxiliary](#) to the public authorities
- 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
- Build stronger relationships with communities served

- Strengthen disaster response capacity and improve community health resilience

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society by facilitating an annual leadership conference aimed at collectively addressing common thematic agenda items. This conference encourages peer exchange among National Societies in the region, including the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan, focusing on their identified priorities.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Evaluate local branch capacities through the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) process, preceded by a Training of Trainers (ToT) to equip staff with the skills needed for effective implementation
- Enable local branches to develop action plans based on BOCA findings, ensuring they are equipped for project development, capable of applying for grants and able to implement initiatives independently

- 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
- Create a working group to plan, coordinate and implement tasks within the framework of the National Society activities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides advisory and developmental support to the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan. In 2025, two projects were endorsed:

- Institutional capacity development in disaster preparedness in Central Asia (funded by DG ECHO HIP)
- Adaptation of first aid, road safety and disaster preparedness training for visually impaired persons (funded by the China International Development Cooperation Agency)

Future support includes establishing a robust volunteer database to improve efficiency and responsiveness to beneficiary needs. The National Society is also preparing an application to the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) for volunteer development in higher education institutions for 2025–2026.

Additionally, the IFRC assists the National Society in conducting self-assessments for cash and voucher assistance (CVA) preparedness, developing action plans, forming a CVA technical working group and implementing activities aligned with these plans. Donor funds will be leveraged to support these initiatives.

The **Swiss Red Cross** complements these efforts through the 'Development of Volunteering in Turkmenistan project,' launched in March 2025, which aims to strengthen and promote volunteer engagement across the country.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Integrate humanitarian diplomacy into its national and branch-level plans and reflect this in its 2026–2030 Strategy
- Strengthen advocacy by engaging stakeholders, influencing policy and raising public awareness, supported by a Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator and a planned Public Relations Officer
- Actively contribute to national policy processes, including the National Adaptation Plan and Nationally Determined Contributions
- 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 enhance its credibility and image leading up to its 100th Anniversary in 2026

- Raise awareness about the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and International Humanitarian Law (IHL)
- Strengthen engagement with government, local authorities, communities and the public to improve understanding of and respect for principled humanitarian action

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan by facilitating visits of National Society leaders to humanitarian and development agencies, along with relevant ministries. Organizing an international conference on humanitarian diplomacy is part of its agenda to advocate for humanitarian values and education, promoting agreements, MoUs, meetings and discussions via panels. The IFRC will support the National Society to promote principled humanitarian action and enhance staff capacity in humanitarian diplomacy in both branches and headquarters.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Achieve digital transformation by integrating digital systems for data management, enhancing communication through online platforms and leveraging technology to streamline various aspects of its work
- Improve planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), management and accountability across all its activities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan to complete the first phase of the Digital

Transformation project through the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF). The project is aimed at a unified computer network, the development of databases for data analysis and online learning for staff and volunteers. Currently the National Society is working on preparation of a CBF project application for the second phase of Digital Transformation, which will be focused on expanding the digital infrastructure at the branch. The IFRC is also supporting 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 National 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**, along with the **Swiss 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 currently does not have direct collaboration with participating National Societies. The National Society has an agreement with the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan based on peer-to-peer collaboration for the implementation of the project 'Development of Volunteerism in Turkmenistan' funded by the Swiss Red Cross.

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 public authorities on IHL and its integration into legislation, academic curricula and the practices of military and security forces.

Coordination with other actors

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan collaborates extensively with UN agencies and international organizations to address critical societal needs and strengthen community resilience. Partnerships with UNDP and UNICEF focus on disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation and enhancing volunteer capacity for effective disaster management. Specialized projects include managing social assistance distribution for tuberculosis patients with support from the Global Fund and implementing [education](#), healthcare, sanitation and emergency preparedness measures in vulnerable areas of the Aral Sea region through UNICEF programmes.

The National Society plays a key role in Turkmenistan's emergency and disaster response as a member of the national interagency commission, contributing to community preparedness and resilience. It also actively participates in the State Commission on Emergencies, engaging in simulation exercises and coordinating services during emergencies and man-made disasters. Furthermore, the National Society supports the implementation of national health programmes, such as Saglyk (2015–2025), and played a vital role during the

COVID-19 response by mobilizing communities, promoting vaccination and disseminating accurate health information to counter misinformation.

Environmental collaboration includes joint efforts with the Ministry of Water Management, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Ecology to prevent the drying of the Aral Sea and mitigate salinization in coastal areas. The National Society also contributes to upholding international human rights and humanitarian law through its membership in the Interdepartmental Commission, which coordinates the implementation of Turkmenistan's international legal obligations. It assists state agencies in integrating International Humanitarian Law (IHL) into national legislation and ensuring the proper use of Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems.

International partnerships extend to organizations such as WHO and GIZ, with the latter involving National Society staff in climate change training and cooperation initiatives in the Murgab River basin. These collaborative efforts underscore the National Society's commitment to addressing community challenges, promoting resilience and strengthening its [auxiliary role](#) to the state.



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

This plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of 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 network databank](#)
- 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 2026 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 network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Network Databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

Contact information

The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan
<https://www.tgymj.gov.tm/en/>

Seval Guzelkilinc

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for
Central Asia, Bishkek
T +996 700 558 803
seval.guzelkilinc@ifrc.org

Andrej Naricyn

Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Europe,
Budapest
T +367 0430 6528
andrej.naricyn@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org