

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Turkmenistan

MAATM001

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This report covers the period 01/January/2010 to 31/December/2010.



Red Crescent training on disaster risk reduction for a rural community in Lebab region.

Photo: Turkmenistan Red Crescent

In brief

Programme outcome: The National Society programmes are aligned with the strategic aims of the Strategy 2020 to save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises; enable healthy and safe living; and promote social inclusion and culture of non-violence and peace. The capacity-building efforts are in line with the enabling action one to build strong National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Programmes summary:

The disaster management programme of the Turkmenistan Red Crescent strengthened the coping capacities of the populations living in disaster prone areas by increasing community awareness of actions to take in case of a disaster (with a focus on earthquakes, floods, domestic fires and road accidents) and through small-scale mitigation projects preventing wild and domestic fires and water-borne diseases.

The National Society continued strengthening its own capacities to respond to emergencies by improving staff and volunteers' knowledge and skills in disaster management areas. The climate change adaptation elements were introduced in the programme to improve understanding of climate change risks among Red Crescent staff and volunteers with the aim of integrating risk awareness into their programmes and to address the related humanitarian impact. Also, the National Society improved its national disaster preparedness/disaster response and contingency plans. Over the period the Red Crescent provided humanitarian aid to people affected by domestic fires.

The Red Crescent Society disseminated information about HIV among youth, key populations at higher risk and general public. The programme also increased the awareness of the harmful effects of drug use and promoted healthy lifestyle. The tuberculosis prevention component targeted people with tuberculosis (TB) on the continuation phase of treatment, their family members and general population. The services included direct observation of treatment (DOT) and social support to clients with TB and raising awareness of the disease. The community-base health and first aid (CBHFA) remained focused on health education and first aid sessions for rural communities. Pregnant

women, women of reproductive age and schoolchildren also improved their knowledge of reproductive health issues.

A review of achievements of the Red Crescent strategy 2007-2010 preceded the development of a new strategy 2011-2015 that was approved by the National Society governing board in November. Besides, the National Society adopted the rules and procedures for human resources management and elaborated a salary scale for its staff that is now used.

The chairperson of the National Society and the head of volunteer management department passed the Movement Induction Course held in Russian, in Geneva. Programme managers and heads of departments from the Red Crescent Society headquarters improved their planning and monitoring skills through the training in project/programme planning.

A draft Red Crescent law was revised in accordance with the comments from the interagency commission that includes representatives of the parliament, ministries and public organizations, and sent to the parliament and the Institute of Democracy and Human Rights under the president of Turkmenistan. The expectation is that by the end of 2011 the law will be adopted by the parliament.

The principles and values programme informed the general public about the Movement's components, its principles, values and commitments and facilitated sessions on anti-discrimination, tolerance and respect for diversity during trainings and seminars organized by other programmes for beneficiaries and partners.

Financial situation: The total 2010 budget is CHF 1,337,177 of which CHF 748,843 (56 per cent) covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 709,783 (95 per cent) of the funding. The health and care programme budget increased to accommodate higher contributions to the HIV prevention and CBHFA components.

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)

No. of people we have reached: In total, about 166,578 people benefited directly from the secretariat-supported programme with the funds provided by the donors.

Programme/ project	Target group	Number of people reached	% of women	% of men
Disaster management	populations in disaster prone areas	46,380		
HIV prevention	Key populations at higher risk, young people	25,390	55	45
Drug demand reduction	Schoolchildren, teachers, staff of organizations, military men	8,630	46	54
TB prevention	people with TB	519	45	55
	family members	2,152	41	59
	general population	14,525	48	52
CBHFA	youth, women of childbearing age, general population	22,982	51	49
Principles and values		46,000		
Total:		166,578		

Our partners: The donors supporting the programmes multilaterally through the International Federation are the British, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies, the US Government

Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Also, the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) covered some regional level expenditures of the disaster management programme, mostly born in Kazakhstan. The total number of partnerships between the Federation regional representation, the National Society and community-based, national, government-based, international organizations, UN and developmental agencies exceeded 10.

Context

In 2010 the Turkmenistan Country Coordination Mechanism solicited support from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in the Round 9 to sustain the National Tuberculosis Programme achievements, improve the quality of DOTS¹ and expand its framework. The goal of the project is to reduce the burden of tuberculosis in Turkmenistan by introducing and scaling up the management of drug-resistant tuberculosis and strengthening the health system performance for effective tuberculosis control.

This is the first Global Fund grant for the country and the United Nations Development Programme Turkmenistan is the Principal Recipient. The Turkmenistan Red Crescent Society, as a sub-recipient, secured a grant for country-wide social support services for people with tuberculosis.

In September the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan received the licence of the Ministry of Education enabling them to provide first aid training in the country. Thus, the National Society is the only organisation in the country authorised to provide such training on paid basis. By the end of the year the Red Crescent carried out two commercial first aid trainings for the personnel of oil companies. The Red Crescent Society further plans to obtain the European Certificate on First Aid to ensure that the course is up to the high standard.

The expected change in the government disaster management structure did not happen. The existing structure under the defence ministry was slightly re-organised and a crises centre was created. The National Society continued cooperating with partners in the area of disaster management on the basis of temporary agreements re-signed annually with relevant stakeholders in government structures. Over the year the Red Crescent Society assisted 63 families (284 people) affected by domestic fires and floods with resources from the National Society emergency stocks.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme component 1: Disaster management planning

Component outcome: Improved ability to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.

Achievements: The Turkmenistan Red Crescent managed to get their national disaster preparedness and disaster response and branch contingency plans recognised by the government after consultation meetings with about 460 staff of relevant government bodies at different levels. The plans outline the authorities of all stakeholders. The national disaster response/contingency (DR/C) plan was updated and approved by the National Society governing board. The Turkmenistan RC also contributed to the revision of the regional DR/CP of the Central Asia National Societies that started from the regional workshop organized for that purpose in November.

Programme component 2: Organizational preparedness

Component outcome: Strengthened capacity of the National Society in disaster preparedness and response through increased skills and knowledge of Red Crescent staff and volunteers, strengthened financial and technical resources, effective mechanisms for emergency response and recovery assistance.

¹ DOTS – Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course.

Achievements:

Following the regional DRT training in February the Turkmenistan Red Crescent filtered down the knowledge during the training events, refresher and induction courses, and simulation exercises. In total, 105 members of the national and branch DR teams were targeted at branch and national level.

Aiming to improve the knowledge and skills of the programme staff the headquarters arranged two consultation meetings on reporting (financial and narrative) and an induction workshop on cluster approach and role of the IFRC as a convener of the shelter cluster at the global level.

Besides, the National Society built the capacities to prepare to emergencies related to climate change by improving the staff and volunteers' understanding of climate change risks, strengthening partnerships with relevant stakeholders and public authorities and increasing community awareness of actions to take for climate change adaptation (CCA). National workshops for staff and a round table for stakeholders reached about 90 people with CCA messages. Relevant educational modules were also incorporated in training materials on core programmes.

The National Society central emergency stock was replenished with bedding. Also, three regional branches (out of five) replenished their emergency stocks with local donor's contributions. The stock had enough relief items for about 300 families. Over the year the Red Crescent distributed bedding, hygiene items, kitchen sets and cash among 63 families (more than 280 people) affected by domestic fires.

Although the technical assessment of the radio stations for communication in case of a disaster showed the need to reconstruct the emergency radio communication network, this was not achieved because the state radio committee refused a National Society's request for radio frequencies.

Programme component 3: Community preparedness/Disaster risk reduction

Component outcome: Strengthened capacities of communities in disaster-prone areas to respond to future disasters through community-based disaster preparedness and implementation of mitigation projects.

Achievements: Over the year the National Society covered 26 communities with community-based disaster preparedness projects: the work with 20 local disaster committees (LDCs) continued since last year, expanding to 6 new communities. Working meetings and workshops for 300 community members and local officials facilitated the development of community contingency plans and mitigation measures. As a result 85 percent of communities developed or updated their disaster response plans and 45 percent conducted simulation exercises that covered 2,400 community members. The rest should finalise their DR plans in the beginning of next year. The LDC members further shared information on disaster preparedness and response among community members.

Mitigation projects in 10 communities reduced the risks and mitigated the impact of fires, underflooding and mudslides, water-born and water-related diseases and improved access to hard-to-reach inhabited areas through. In total, around 29,600 people benefited from these projects implemented by local communities with strong support from the Red Crescent branches.

Over the period the National Society conducted disaster preparedness and first aid education sessions for more than 4,500 schoolchildren in 20 settlements of all five regions of the country. Besides, the Red Crescent's informational sessions on fire safety and DRR measures reached 4,280 people. These sessions were provided on request from the fire department that also supplied the list of target organizations. Following the introduction of education materials on CCA in trainings of all Red Crescent programmes about 800 people were involved in the discussion of CCA.

For broader communities the Red Crescent held 14 disaster awareness campaigns on fire and road safety in the capital city and the regions, which reached 4,260 volunteers and community members. Television and radio broadcasts, round tables with local authorities and relevant government bodies at national level, contests and field training were used to spread messages on disaster risks and to promote risk reduction and National Society activities. It is estimated that the campaigns reached around 100,000 people.

Programme component 4: Recovery

Component outcome: Increased capacity of the National Society to restore or improve pre-disaster living conditions and reduce the risk of future disasters.

Achievements: The Turkmenistan Red Crescent adapted the standard presentation on early recovery from the RDRT training course and included it in its DRT training. The early recovery session was presented to 105 members of the DR teams during the branch level trainings and the field training of the national disaster response team.

Constraints or Challenges

Lack of funds was the main challenge of the programme. For that reason some planned activities were not implemented, namely the recovery and shelter workshops at national and branch levels, procurement of a vehicle, renovation of a warehouses, complete replenishment of the emergency stock and equipment of the national DR team, some mitigation projects, exchange visits for DM staff and community members, etc.

Lack of technical resources in most of the branches (computers and other office equipment) and limited access to internet services in the country slows down the information flow and affects its quality.

Health and care

Programme component 1: HIV and AIDS

Component outcome 1: Vulnerability to HIV and its impact reduced through preventing further infection and reducing stigma and discrimination.

Component outcome 2: Awareness of the harmful effects of drug use to human health increased and healthy lifestyle promoted.

Achievements:

The National Society implemented the HIV prevention programme in Ashgabat, Abadan, Turkmenbashi, Turkmenabat, Mary, Dashoguz and Balkanabat cities. The programme provided peer education to key populations at higher risk and raised awareness among the general population. The target groups are schoolchildren aged 15-17, sex workers (SWs), injecting drug users (IDUs), men who have sex with men (MSM) and military personnel. Dissemination of information materials and mass media campaigns were used to reach wider population. The National Society also distributed condoms supplied by the Republican AIDS Centre.

Over the year, 245 trained peer educators reached about 9,650 people through information dissemination and 15,740 people by peer education. About 87 per cent of the targeted population aged 15-49 correctly identified ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and rejected major misconceptions about HIV transmission. Moreover, 72 per cent of targeted SWs, IDUs, and military men who have sexual contacts with more than one partner or with irregular partners reported that they had always used condoms.

Following the regional trainings on peer education standards and advocacy, the National Society HIV programme training toolkits were revised and an advocacy plan² for the year 2011 was compiled. The Red Crescent also arranged a 4-days training on standards of peer education for the staff of TB and HIV prevention and CBHFA programmes to disseminate the acquired knowledge and skills and improve the education quality.

The drug demand reduction component targeted schoolchildren, military men and the general population in Mary, Dashoguz, Lebap, Akhal and Balkan provinces. Sessions to promote healthy lifestyle and raise awareness about the risks of drug abuse reached 8,630 people.

² The plan implies the formation of an advocacy committee that will include partners, identification of problems of the programme clients, mapping decision makers, involvement of clients in advocacy work and development of a plan of advocacy events – actions, round tables etc.

Programme component 2: Tuberculosis

Component outcome: Vulnerability to TB and its impact reduced through preventing further infection, rendering social support to TB patients, reducing stigma and discrimination and integrating with HIV prevention.

Achievements:

The National Society TB prevention programme in Aghabat, Dashoguz and Mary cities improved treatment outcomes by encouraging treatment adherence in clients with TB. Visiting nurses of the National Society ensured direct observation of treatment (DOT) in clinics for programme beneficiaries, provided education and social support. Over the year the National Society reached 519 clients with TB, out of them 489 received DOT. Treatment success among Red Crescent clients whose treatment outcomes were defined made 93 per cent and default rate did not exceed 5 per cent.

The National Society mobilized 15 former TB clients to support the Red Crescent TB service as volunteers. These volunteers arranged self-support groups meetings and provided psychological support to the clients.

In addition, the Red Crescent carried out informational and educational work among family members of TB clients, schoolchildren, students, and staff in organizations. About 87 per cent of people reached by key messages on TB transmission and early detection knew about at least four signs of TB, measures to prevent TB, and that TB is curable.

Public campaigns dedicated to the World TB Day, the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, the Health Promotion Day and the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking are estimated to have covered 392,800 people.

Programme component 3: Community-based health and first aid

Component outcome 1: Population health improved through diseases prevention, health promotion, trauma reduction and basic first-aid training.

Component outcome 2: Reproductive health improved through education and promotion of women's health and antenatal care.

Achievements:

The National Society CBHFA programme focused on rural communities in Baharly, Etrek, Esenguly, Yolatan, Tagtabazar, Serhetabad, Atamurat, Turkmenbashi, Koytendag, and Magdanaly districts. Health education, including sanitation, hygiene and safe water promotion, and first aid training aimed to improve population's health status. The key target groups were: adult people of 25-40 years (men and women with many children), pregnant and breast-feeding women aged 18-35, women of childbearing age, adolescent girls aged 15-17 and schoolchildren.

Trained community volunteers carried out educational sessions on the most common diseases and ways to prevent them and trainings on first aid skills. In total, 433 volunteers reached 22,982 people. Among targeted 80 per cent knew symptoms of the most common diseases and prevention measures and 38 per cent had basic first-aid skills.

About 5,983 women were reached with information about reproductive health, antenatal and post-natal care, and nutrition; out of them 771 were pregnant and 706 breast-feeding (post-natal period). Around 78 per cent of targeted women knew rules of behaviour and nutrition, and used them during pregnancy and in early post-natal period. Besides, 88 per cent of targeted pregnant women regularly visited antenatal clinics.

Educational sessions in secondary schools and communities reached 10,670 girls and boys (55 and 45 per cent respectively). As a result, 78 per cent of them knew main health risks in their age and practised safe behaviour.

Public campaigns arranged by the National Society over the year – on the World TB Day, The World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, the International Day of Older Persons, the World AIDS Day, the

International Day of Persons with Disabilities, the International Volunteer Day, and other locally and internationally celebrated dates – are estimated to have covered about 24,400 people.

Constraints or Challenges

The National Society faced the problem related to support of institutional memory. As HIV and TB coordinators of the National Society changed, new staff required further guidance in programme management (including planning, monitoring and reporting) from the Federation regional representation.

Organizational development/Capacity-building

Programme component 1: National Society organizational development and capacity building (headquarters and branches).
Component outcome 1: Governance and management bodies at all levels established; the system of their interrelations established.
Component outcome 2: National Society capacities increased through the introduction of human resources management system, improved finance management, planning, monitoring and evaluation system, and the implementation of branch development projects.
Component outcome 3: Volunteer capacity improved through relevant training and participation in core activities.

Achievements:

The National Society's chairperson and head of volunteer management department participated in the Movement Induction Course (previous Leadership Development Course) in Geneva. The course included sessions on the Movement history, background of all Movement components, their roles and responsibilities, coordination and partnership within the Movement and beyond. They also met the IFRC Secretary General to discuss achievements, priorities and challenges of the Turkmenistan Red Crescent.

Throughout the year the National Society held three meetings where governance and management bodies discussed major issues of the statute implementation process. The National Society executive director has not been appointed yet due to further discussions on the roles and responsibilities of this position. The participants of the meetings also considered the issues of financial planning and branches' contribution towards the development of the overall National Society budget. The National Society decided to seek external consultancy on the matter with support from the Movement partners and this was communicated to the IFRC regional representation, the ICRC and the British Red Crescent for consideration.

The National Society adopted the rules and procedures for human resources management and elaborated a salary scale for its staff. The scale is used and helps the Society to avoid misunderstandings that earlier resulted from differences in salaries for staff with similar levels of responsibilities.

The branch development project in Ahal improved branch capacities through a workshop in human resources management, volunteer recruitment, rules for staff and volunteers remuneration and motivation. Besides, programme managers and heads of departments from the Red Crescent Society headquarters improved their planning and monitoring skills at the three-days training in project/programme planning.

A review of achievements of the Red Crescent strategy 2007-2010 – including visits to branches, desk studies, and discussions with partners – preceded the development of a new strategy. The strategy 2011-2015 was approved by the National Society governing board in November.

Activities that fit under component outcome 3 were funded bilaterally by the British and Danish Red Cross Societies.

Programme component 2: National Society legal base development
Component outcome: Red Crescent Law developed and promoted for adoption.

Achievements:

A draft law has been revised in accordance with the comments from the interagency commission that includes representatives of the parliament, ministries and public organizations. After consideration in the National Society headquarters, the law was sent to the parliament and the Institute of Democracy and Human Rights under the president of Turkmenistan. To support the law, the National Society developed an explanatory note on all implications of the law regarding the legislation, taxation and benefits for the Society. The expectation is that by the end of 2011 the law will be adopted by the parliament.

Constraints or Challenges

The implementation of the new statutes continues at top speed. A delay was encountered as a result of the consultation process, including with representatives of the public authorities, regarding candidacies for the position of executive director, which took longer than foreseen. As soon as the appointment has been made, progress is expected to resume. The consultancy support on governance and management functions division has been agreed for 2011.

Principles and values

Programme component 1: Promotion of humanitarian principles and values

Component outcome: Fundamental principles and humanitarian values of the Movement promoted.

Achievements: Over 20 sessions and 2 trainings on humanitarian principles and values for newly hired staff and volunteers, conducted in integration with other programmes like HIV and TB prevention, disaster management and drug demand reduction covered in total 67 people.

To distribute knowledge about principles and values among partners the National Society organised 10 round tables and workshops for partners and mass media. Moreover, classes on Red Cross and Red Crescent mission, principles and values were included into the 2010-2011 syllabus of the Pushkin Turkmen-Russian School.

Information materials about the Movement and the Red Crescent Society were aired on TV, radio or published in national and local printed editions and electronic media. Estimates suggest that messages on the principles and values reached about 4,216,000 people. Besides, the National Society distributed copies of the 2009 annual report among 24,000 people in its branches and partner organisations, produced several issues of the newsletter and a brochure about the National Society. A booklet devoted to the 85-anniversary of the National Society was produced for further distribution during the celebrations in 2011.

Programme component 2: Anti-discrimination and violence prevention

Component outcome 1: Ability of the communities to combat discrimination, intolerance and violence and to promote respect for diversity enhanced.

Component outcome 2: Understanding of the necessity to prevent and fight sexual and gender-based violence within the communities increased.

Achievements: The Turkmenistan Red Crescent held 13 information and public campaigns to tackle discrimination and to voice the needs of marginalized groups, attracting state agencies and local authorities, educational institutions, military units, commercial and public organizations. In total the Red Crescent Society covered about 22,000 people through meetings, round table discussions and information campaigns. The National Society involved ten vulnerable people in a drawing contest "Get a new look at the world" and an exhibition "For healthy life style".

Around 1,000 young people were covered by the Red Crescent training and debates in educational institutions, public and military entities. For that sessions on the Red Cross Red Crescent values of non-discrimination, tolerance and respect for diversity were held within the other core programmes' training for targeted groups. Messages on gender-based violence were included in each session.

Constraints or Challenges

Some planned activities like regular issue of a newsletter and maintenance of the web-site were not implemented because of lack of funding.

Working in partnership

At country level the National Society works in close cooperation with the government bodies and local authorities.

The National Society is an active member of inter-agency meetings conducted in the country to discuss the development of the national programmes on TB and HIV. The Red Crescent maintains relationships with international agencies like Project HOPE, USAID, UNAIDS, UNODC by sharing relevant information on TB and HIV issues. The OSCE supported the HIV prevention project in Dashoguz, Turkmenabat, Turkmenbashi and Mary cities on bilateral basis. It was similar to the multilateral programme and higher number of trained peer instructors allowed scaling up the coverage.

There exists a bilateral partnership between the Turkmenistan Red Crescent Society and the Netherlands Red Cross in the area of capacity building for branches.

The Turkmenistan Red Crescent is also part of the project "Building sustainable community resilience through Disaster Risk Reduction in Central Asia" implemented by the consortium of the American, German and Netherlands Red Cross Societies, the central Asia Red Crescent Societies and IFRC and funded by DIPECHO in 2010-2011. In the consortium the Netherlands Red Cross is a lead agency and applicant and the IFRC has a designated role in ensuring overall coordination with other Red Cross Red Crescent projects and harmonization of approaches in the areas of the International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL) promotion, contingency planning and RDRT training.

Besides, with support from the American Red Cross the Turkmenistan Red Crescent developed a new project to prepare at-risk population centres to survive and thrive following a catastrophic earthquake within the framework of the Central Asia Urban Earthquake Preparedness Initiative that will start in 2011.

The ICRC expertise was also used to incorporate tracing and management of dead bodies in emergencies in the Red Crescent contingency planning and disaster management education, as well as to plan specific activities in time of a conflict.

The ICRC is the major partner of the organisational development programme in Turkmenistan. For instance, joint efforts have been made to support the National Society in the Red Crescent law promotion. A Memorandum on Partnership and Coordination was signed between the Red Crescent Society, the ICRC and the International Federation in May 2010. The British Red Cross supports the human resources management system development on bilateral basis but coordinating the support with the IFRC regional representation.

The key partners of the principles and values programme are the media, which play a great role in building the image of the Red Crescent and changing behaviour towards vulnerable groups served by the National Society. The National Society's project on human trafficking prevention is supported by OSCE.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The International Federation's secretariat and the National Society carried out routine monitoring of the programmes through field visits, observations, meetings with local authorities, community leaders, volunteers and beneficiaries, international organisations, non-governmental organisations, internal staff meetings with branch staff and progress reports. The disaster statistics and their impact on the sites where risk reduction projects have been implemented are followed up with the emergency structures at local level.

The SPHERE standards and the Code of Conduct for Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers in Emergency Relief guide the Red Crescent disaster response, and the fundamental principles and the value of respect for dignity and equality are at all times promoted in disaster management awareness materials, during training and work with the communities. In disaster response, the distribution of assistance is made on the basis of impartiality. Actions are solely guided by needs, proportional to the degree of suffering and prioritized on the basis of urgency and vulnerability.

Work through trained Red Crescent volunteers, who disseminate knowledge and skills in the community-based disaster preparedness projects, also helped to mobilize communities and contributes to sustainability.

The introduction of the salary grade system for all National Society staff alleviated the misbalance in staff remuneration thus contributing towards improved human resources management. The study of the National Society financial sustainability capacities is a step towards achieving the characteristics of a well-functioning National Society.

During the second half of 2010 the Red Crescent Society, among few other National Societies in Europe, collected and reported data for the Federation-wide reporting system³ (FWRS). This project aimed to test the FWRS guidance, training and data collection methodology to identify key challenges and provide feedback to better prepare the system for its full implementation.

Promoting and respecting the fundamental principles and humanitarian values, including promotion of gender equity, are indispensable if the Red Cross Red Crescent is to be perceived as an impartial, neutral and independent actor, and furthermore to facilitate the Red Cross Red Crescent to carry out its mandate. The National Societies do not take sides of diverging population groups and follow the principle of diversity in the composition of staff involved.

Looking ahead

The National Society plans to start the advocacy of IDRL and to approach the government in order to assess a national legislation's compliance with IDRL. The focus of the disaster management will be on shelter and recovery as activities in these areas were missed because of limited funds.

Because the National Society will provide social support services to people with TB support from the GFATM this component will be excluded from the multilateral TB prevention programme.

Meetings with the Institute of Democracy and Human Rights, inter-agency commission and the cabinet of ministers will be held throughout 2011 to support the National Society in lobbying the draft Red Crescent law and seeking speedy approval from the parliament.

Consultancy missions will be organised in the areas of governance and management, finance development, monitoring and evaluation system development. A partnership meeting to improve strategic partnerships and to foster humanitarian diplomacy will be organized in the first quarter of 2011.

The staff of the National Societies in the region requires additional training in humanitarian diplomacy. The Europe Zone office focal points on humanitarian diplomacy and resource mobilization will be attracted to facilitate training for the leadership and relevant staff of all Central Asia Red Crescent Societies. The Turkmenistan Red Crescent Society will be part of the capacity-building initiative.

³ The Federation-wide reporting system is a system for National Societies and the Secretariat to reliably monitor and report on key data on an annual basis to improve the performance and accountability of the Federation as a leading global actor in the humanitarian field.

All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

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