

# Mid-Year report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Turkmenistan

MAATM001

31/August/2011

This report covers the period from  
01/January/2011 to 30/June/2011.



Community level simulation exercise in Takhtabazar village.

Photo Turkmenistan RC

## In brief

**Programme outcome:** The National Society programmes are aligned with the strategic aims of Strategy 2020 to save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises; enable healthy and safe living; and promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace. The capacity-building efforts are in line with 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 population 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 a small-scale mitigation project in one community preventing water-borne diseases. Also new climate change adaptation elements were included in the education sessions for the population.

The National Society continues to strengthen its own capacities to respond to emergencies by improving staff and volunteers' knowledge and skills in disaster management areas. Also, the National Society has been improving its national disaster preparedness/ disaster response and contingency plans.

Over the period the Turkmenistan Red Crescent provided humanitarian aid to people affected by domestic fires and mudslide with resources from National Society emergency stocks.

The Red Crescent Society disseminated information about HIV among youth, key populations exposed to higher risk, and the general public. The programme also increased the awareness of the harmful effects of drug use, and it promoted healthy lifestyle. Following the evaluation of the peer training component and its compliance with new standards by an expert employed by the British Red Cross, the National Society received recommendations on how to improve the work. Some recommendations have already been implemented. The tuberculosis prevention component

targeted people with tuberculosis (TB) on the continuation phase of treatment, including their family members and the general population. The services involved direct observation of treatment and social support to the clients with TB and raising awareness of TB. 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.

The Turkmenistan Red Crescent Society has continued its work on organizational development with a focus on effective governance and management, improvements in the areas of human resources management, financial management, planning, monitoring and reporting capacities. Negotiations took place with the government of Turkmenistan on the Red Crescent draft law; it is now being reviewed by the Institute of Democracy and Human Rights attached to the President of the Republic.

The principles and values programme informed the general public about the Movement's components and commitments through public campaigns, information materials, publications in media sources and facilitated sessions on anti-discrimination, tolerance and respect for diversity during training and seminars organized by other programmes for beneficiaries and partners. Messages against gender-based violence and discrimination have been spread as part of the National Societies' promotion activities. Due to a low coverage of the principles and values programme, some activities have been combined with the disaster management programme.

**Financial situation:** The total 2011 budget is CHF 837,575, of which CHF 346,453 (41 per cent) was covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). The overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 238,315 (68 per cent) of the funding.

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

**No. of people we have reached:** In total, 68,390 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	Population in disaster prone areas	9,030	n.a.	n.a.
Health and care: TB prevention	People with TB	358	43	57
	Family members	521	61	39
	General population	8,123	46	54
HIV prevention	Most at risk populations, youth	10,130	47.6	52.4
CBHFA	Youth, women of childbearing age, general population	11,228	54	46
Principles and values		29,000	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total:</b>		<b>68,390</b>	n.a.	n.a.

**Our partners:** The donors supporting the programmes multilaterally through the International Federation are the British and Norwegian Red Cross Societies, the Japanese Government and Population Services International (PSI).

# Progress towards outcomes

## Disaster Management

### **Programme component 1: Disaster management planning**

**Component outcome 1:** Improved ability to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities: respond to, and effectively cope with, their consequences.

#### **Achievements:**

The Turkmenistan Red Crescent took part in testing the revised regional disaster response/contingency plan (DR/CP) of the Central Asian National Societies in Almaty (Kazakhstan) in March 2011. All DR stakeholders in the region (including the ICRC, partner National Societies, the UN agencies, the Kazakhstan Emergency Ministry) attended the test and provided feedback that was later used to refine the plan. The Turkmenistan Red Crescent also signed two regional Memoranda of Understanding between the IFRC and the National Societies: on mutual assistance in case of an emergency and on the RDRT deployment.

Over the reporting period, the National Society conducted 12 additional consultation meetings with 105 staff of relevant government bodies at different levels in order to plan joint work in disaster management area and to get the Red Crescent revised national disaster preparedness and disaster response and branch contingency plans recognised by the government. As a result, contingency plans for the Lebab and Balkan branches were approved as defining the National Society duties in case of a mid-scale disaster. Annual joint plans of activities have been signed by the National Society with local civil defence departments, road safety and fire safety services in all regions.

### **Programme component 2: Organizational preparedness**

**Component outcome 1:** 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.

#### **Achievements:**

Four new members of the regional disaster response team (RDRT) from the Turkmenistan Red Crescent branches passed the disaster response team training successfully in Tajikistan in May 2011. They shared the knowledge during 5 regional refresher trainings on needs assessment after the disaster and emergency relief that covered about 77 DRT members from all five branch DRTs. Refresher trainings were accompanied with simulation exercises that involved around 1,600 Red Crescent staff and volunteers.

National and regional disaster response team members responded to small-scale emergencies in all 5 regions of the country and assisted 384 people affected by domestic fires and mudslides. In case of mudslides in Akhal region the National Society provided the affected people with emergency shelter.

Building the capacity of its national DRT, the National Society procured two portable computers and completed a tender for vehicle procurement in accordance with the IFRC standard logistics procedures.

### **Programme component 3: Community preparedness / Disaster risk reduction**

**Component outcome 1:** Strengthened capacities of communities in disaster-prone areas to respond to future disasters through community-based disaster preparedness and the implementation of mitigation projects.

### **Achievements:**

Over the reporting period the National Society conducted traditional work with local disaster committees (LDCs) in 10 further communities within the community-based disaster preparedness projects. In total, 11 working meetings and 3 simulation exercises were arranged for 320 community members and local officials that facilitated the development of community contingency plans and strengthened the DR skills of community DRT.

Besides, the National Society conducted 88 special informational sessions for community members on climate change adaptation, which covered 1,760 people. Also, with strong support of the Turkmenistan RC 13 communities (involved in CBDP activities in previous years) elaborated their mitigation projects that will reduce the risks of underflooding (7) and earthquakes for schools (6). One project on reducing the impact of underflooding was already carried out in Mary region benefiting 2,450 people; the remaining 12 projects will be implemented in the second half of 2011.

In line with the plan, the National Society organised 18 disaster awareness campaigns on fire and road safety in the capital city and in all five regional centres and the most-at-risk communities jointly with relevant government structures. Field exercises, competitions, contests and round table meetings with local authorities and relevant government bodies directly reached 1,490 people. During the campaigns, the National Society disseminated information materials (8,000 posters and leaflets) and it is estimated that the campaigns covered more than 32,000 people.

The National Society information sessions on rules of behaviour in case of an emergency reached about 3,500 children in 57 schools and kindergartens around the country. Also, the fire safety education was provided on request from the Fire-fighting Department that also supplied the list of target organizations in capital and regional centres and targeted 2,330 people.

<b>Programme component 4: Recovery</b>
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<b>Component outcome 1:</b> Increased capacity of the National Society to restore or improve pre-disaster living conditions and reduce the risk of future disasters.
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### **Achievements:**

Activities under this outcome are planned for the second half of 2011.

## Health and Care

<b>Programme component 1: HIV and AIDS</b>
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<b>Component outcome 1:</b> Vulnerability to HIV and its impact reduced through preventing further infection and reducing stigma and discrimination.
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<b>Component outcome 2:</b> Awareness increased of the harmful effects of drug use to human health, and healthy lifestyle promoted.
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### **Achievements:**

The National Society HIV prevention programme has been targeting urban populations in Ashgabat, Abadan, Dashoguz, Mary, Turkmenabat and Turkmenbashi. The programme comprises information and education activities (sessions, trainings, public campaigns) on HIV and drug abuse prevention for schoolchildren, high-risk adolescents, military personnel, sex workers (SWs), injecting drug users (IDUs), taxi drivers and truck drivers, police personnel and staff of different enterprises. SWs and IDUs were targeted through the outreach work; taxi or truck drivers and other adult population were reached through information activities. Outreach services included information sessions on safe behaviour, dissemination of condoms and information materials specifically produced for these target groups. The Red Crescent sessions vary in duration depending on the target group and the context in which the sessions are provided.

Over the reporting period the National Society trained 70 peer educators, among them 48 young people including high-risk adolescents, 14 SWs and 8 IDUs. The Red Crescent information activities

have reached about 4,770 people; peer-to-peer training has reached 5,360 people. The Red Crescent public actions marked the World TB Day, the World Health Day, the World “No Smoking” Day, the International Children’s Day, and the International Anti Drugs Day.

Regular monitoring has been carried out to follow up the progress of the programme and its effect on the target groups. According to the results:

- 87 percent of covered young people expressed responsible attitude to their health, and 87 percent expressed tolerance towards people with HIV;
- 88 percent of covered people identified correctly the ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and rejected major misconceptions about HIV transmission;
- 72 percent of regular and occasional clients of SWs indicated using condoms at the time of the latest sex contact;
- 66 percent of SWs and IDUs who were reached by the Red Crescent indicated using condoms in the time of the latest sex contact;
- 66 percent of the reached IDUs indicated using sterile equipment last time they injected drugs.

<b>Programme component 2: Tuberculosis</b>
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<b>Component outcome 1:</b> 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.
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### Achievements

In the first six months of 2011 the National Society’s TB prevention programme in Aghabat, Dashoguz and Mary cities served 435 people with TB. Since March the programme providing food parcels to beneficiaries as part of the social support stopped because it was replaced by a project funded by the Global Fund. The treatment success rate with Red Crescent clients made 95.3 percent, there were no defaulters.

Regular work with TB clients and their family members including education and psycho-social support help ensure uninterrupted treatment. Besides, in three regions of the country, self-support groups of former clients continued operating.

Awareness raising campaigns for the general population contribute to early diagnosis. The coverage of the information and education activities for the population is 183,718 people. About 80% of people involved in educational activities recognize the basic symptoms of TB, know prevention measures, and know where to go for treatment. In cooperation with the HIV prevention programme, sessions were provided to raise awareness of the diseases in organizations, schools and higher educational institutions, juvenile correction facilities, in military units, customs services, immigration services. The Red Crescent nurses and trained volunteers of the programme also made home visits to facilitate an early detection of TB. Public actions have been arranged in Ashgabat, Dashoguz and Mary on the World TB Day and the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

<b>Programme component 3: Community-based health and first aid</b>
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<b>Component outcome 1:</b> Population health improved through disease prevention, health promotion, trauma reduction and basic first-aid training.
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<b>Component outcome 2:</b> Reproductive health improved through education and promotion of women’s health and antenatal care.
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### Achievements

The Turkmenistan National Society continued implementing the CBHFA programme at ten sites of the country – Baharly, Etrek, Esenguly, Yolatan, Tagtabazar, Serhetabad, Atamurat, Turkmenbashi, Koytendag, Magdanaly districts. The programme targets rural population - 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 young schoolchildren. The programme provides information and education activities in the area of public health and reproductive health. Moreover, first-aid trainings are conducted to train the beneficiaries on the relevant knowledge and skills. Sanitation, hygiene and safe water promotion topics are included in the programme education. The pre- and post-education tests also include relevant questions. Information dissemination and education activities have been conducted by 421 volunteers (60 % women and 40 % men) from various categories of the population, such as youth, school teachers, medical nurses, housewives. Information materials on first-aid and drug abuse prevention were produced and disseminated.

The number of people covered by the informational and educational activities during the reporting period amounted to 11,228 people, of which 54 percent are females and 46 percent are males. The results of the education tests show that 74 percent of the trained population have improved knowledge, attitudes and skills on first aid and public health and 38 percent of them have acquired basic skills in first aid.

Out of the total number, the programme covered 2,712 women of reproductive age. Among these 81% of pregnant and breastfeeding women know and apply in practice the basic rules of behavior and nutrition during pregnancy and in the early postnatal period.<sup>1</sup> Also, 89% of pregnant women reached with the training regularly attended antenatal consultation services.

Out of 6,309 schoolchildren (54% girls, 46% boys) reached with information, 2,181 people were trained in reproductive health and involved in training in families and among peers. About 96 percent of the reached schoolchildren follow basic hygiene rules. On request from the local authorities, road safety education sessions reached 505 children of pre-school and elementary school-age.

Seven public campaigns arranged on anniversaries and national holidays, including the World First Aid Day, the International Red Cross Red Crescent Day, the International Children's Day, etc. covered indirectly 7,040 people in rural areas.

In close cooperation with the disaster management programme, two exercises have been conducted to check preparedness of the population for disasters. Besides, 174 volunteers have been trained in first aid through 10 one-day trainings on disaster disasters; 130 of them have been provided with first aid kits. The first aid centres of the National Society were supplied with four sets of computer equipment.

The National Society adopted a plan of introduction of the CBHFA approach in health programmes during the year; work on implementation of this plan has started.

## Organizational Development/Capacity-building

<b>Programme component 1: National Society organizational development and capacity building (headquarters and branches)</b>
<b>Component outcome 1:</b> Red Crescent governance and management bodies at all levels established; the system of their interrelations enforced.
<b>Component outcome 2:</b> 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.
<b>Component outcome 3:</b> Volunteer capacity improved through relevant training and participation in core activities.

<sup>1</sup> Based on data from women's antenatal consultation service of the regional and rural outpatient clinics.

## **Achievements:**

The Turkmenistan Red Crescent Society held two workshops on governance and management issues at the headquarters and one workshop in Dashoguz branch. The workshops' participants – the leadership and key staff – discussed the issues of interaction of governance and management, monitoring and reporting at branch level and problems of the statute implementation, approved some human resources provisions (remuneration system for employees) and action plans and financial plans of branches.

In January 2011, the head of the National Society's finance department received coaching on budgeting and reporting issues from the IFRC regional representation in Almaty. The regional representation also facilitated the programme/project planning training that included monitoring and evaluation basics for 16 branch staff in January.

In March 2011 the Turkmenistan Red Crescent participated in the Central Asian National Societies leadership forum held in Dushanbe (Tajikistan). The forum participants – also representatives from the ICRC and the IFRC regional, Europe zone and Geneva based parts of the secretariat – discussed humanitarian diplomacy and strengthening of coordination mechanisms at country and regional level. An extra day was devoted to discussions on cooperation in the field of migration programming involving also the Red Cross of the Russian Federation. The forum decided that stronger support should be provided to National Societies in establishing stronger relationships with their respective governments and exploring new partnerships in the countries. Joint efforts will also be made to help National Societies prepare for the Movement statutory meetings.

In March 2011, the partnership meeting timed for the National Society 85<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations gathered the American and Netherlands Red Cross Societies, the Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan Red Crescents, the ICRC and the IFRC representatives in Ashgabat. The participants discussed coordination and joint humanitarian diplomacy in action, lobbying for the RC law, the International Humanitarian Law and the International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL) promotion.

Two representatives of the Turkmenistan Red Crescent attended a workshop on humanitarian diplomacy and strengthening strategic partnerships arranged by the IFRC secretariat for all five Central Asian National Societies in Almaty (Kazakhstan) in June 2011. The three-day workshop brought together the leadership and focal points to share knowledge, skills, information and experience on humanitarian diplomacy and fundraising and was facilitated by the IFRC Europe zone office.

<b>Programme component 2: National Society legal base development</b>
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<b>Component outcome 1: Red Crescent Law developed and promoted for adoption.</b>
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## **Achievements:**

In March 2011 the leadership of the Turkmenistan Red Crescent and the IFRC representatives, including the IFRC Vice President, met with members of the Parliament and the Government to promote the adoption of the Red Crescent law. High level negotiations took place with the Foreign and Defence Ministries, the Speaker of the Parliament, and the Institute of Democracy and Human Rights attached to the President of the Republic. The visit was timed for the 85<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Turkmenistan Red Crescent.

## **Constraints or Challenges**

The positions of the IFRC regional organisational development and financial development coordinators were terminated in February 2011. Technical support had been provided by an OD consultant for another three months. Coupled with a huge budget deficit (only 4 percent is covered), this reduces the support that can be provided to the National Society under the programme plan; accordingly, many activities had to be cancelled or postponed.

## Principles and Values

### **Programme component 1: Promotion of humanitarian principles and values**

**Component outcome 1:** Fundamental principles and humanitarian values of the Movement promoted.

#### **Achievements:**

Over 4,500 people: journalists, partners from the state agencies, universities and the general public attended 16 round table meetings, Red Crescent photo exhibitions and public events at the headquarters and branch levels. The participants were informed of the Movement's components, its values and commitments.

In March 2011 the Turkmenistan Red Crescent Society held an international conference to celebrate its 85th anniversary. The Vice President of the IFRC and representatives from the Geneva secretariat and the regional representation from Almaty participated in the conference. A brochure with information about the history of the Movement and the Red Crescent, the National Society's mission and activities was also published in this connection and distributed among partners to increase awareness of the Society and boost the image and profile of the Red Crescent.

The National Society held five sessions on principles and values within the thematic trainings, meetings and competitions of the TB and HIV prevention, youth and disaster management programmes.

### **Programme component 2: Anti-discrimination and violence prevention**

**Component outcome 1:** Ability of 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 Red Crescent activities were highlighted at country, regional and global level through web-sites and IFRC publications. Press-releases were disseminated among mass media sources. Actions on the World TB Day, the World Health Day and other public events were highlighted by local newspapers and web-sites of the National Society. In total, media sources published about 65 materials. An annual report of the Turkmenistan Red Crescent has been produced and distributed among 24,000 people.

Sessions on gender equity were carried out by the information officer of the Turkmenistan Red Crescent for staff and volunteers, communities, at universities and secondary schools. With limited funding, no other activities on gender-based and sexual violence prevention were implemented but elements against gender-based violence and discrimination are spread as part of the National Society's promotion activities within all programmes.

#### **Constraints or Challenges**

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

## Working in partnership

At country level, the Turkmenistan National Society works in close cooperation with the governmental bodies and local authorities. Data on TB and HIV are obtained from the Health Ministry; local authorities often facilitate the access to communities, and TB dispensaries provide the National Society with information about the target groups of the programme.

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 is supporting the HIV prevention project in Dashoguz, Turkmenabat, Turkmenbashi and Mary cities on bilateral basis.

The ICRC is the major partner of the organisational development programme in Turkmenistan, namely it supports the National Society in the Red Crescent Law promotion. The British Red Cross supports the human resources management system development on a bilateral basis but they coordinate their support with the IFRC regional representation.

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 Asian Red Crescent Societies and IFRC, which is funded by DIPECHO. 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 the American Red Cross, the Red Crescent runs the urban earthquake preparedness initiative that is focusing on the capital city of Turkmenistan.

The key partners of the principles and values programme are the media, which play a great role in improving the image of the Turkmenistan Red Crescent and changing the behaviour towards vulnerable groups served by the National Society.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Regular monitoring of the programmes has been carried out by the National Society through field visits, observations, interviews, meetings with the local authorities and community leaders, internal staff meetings with the branches staff and progress reports. Field visits and reports from the regional branches support the programme management at the national level. The Federation regional disaster management coordinator visited Ashgabat in March 2011 to monitor the programme and met relevant government partners and a local NGO working with the National Society on implementation of the DM programme.

An independent expert hired by the British Red Cross visited HIV programme sites in May 2011 evaluating the peer training component and its compliance to new standards. According to the evaluation findings the programme, in general, has contributed positively to the image of the Turkmenistan Red Crescent Society and stimulated volunteers and new members' participation. It has been noted that good partnerships have been established with various agencies of the United Nations Organization, AIDS centres, schools and boarding schools, juvenile correction institutions, NGOs, governmental and commercial bodies. The programme has a positive impact on peer educators, outreach workers, and target groups. Major recommendations include the following: reducing the coverage in schools and targeting schools in vulnerable areas, making changes to pupils' curricula, developing a long-term strategy on working with vulnerable groups, developing key messages that outreach workers pass on to the target group and their minimum training requirements, and simplifying the system of outreach work monitoring. Some recommendations have already been implemented; the other should be addressed by the National Society in the third quarter.

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

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.

## Looking ahead

The Turkmenistan National Society plans to start IDRL promotion activities after the second regional disaster law conference “Strengthening Disaster Management Laws in Central Asia” that will be organised by IFRC jointly with the UN partners and the government of Kazakhstan in August 2011 in Astana, Kazakhstan.

Besides, the Turkmenistan Red Crescent intends to present the International Federation’s Word Disasters Report 2010 during the information campaign marking the International Day for Disaster Reduction in October 2011.

In HIV prevention, volunteers from different groups will be invited to programme meetings and asked to help design, plan and participate in programme activities like information materials development and awareness raising events as well as to provide support with monitoring and evaluation on a periodic basis to ensure an environment in which the efficiency of this work can be sustained.

Additional funding will be sought to enhance the ability of communities to combat discrimination, intolerance and violence and to promote respect for diversity as part of the International Federation regional and global resource mobilization process.

How we work	
<p><b>All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the <a href="#">Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief</a> and is committed to the <a href="#">Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)</a> in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</b></p>	
<p>The IFRC’s vision is to:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The IFRC’s work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>
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