



TAJIKISTAN

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



13 July 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY OF TAJIKISTAN



4

National Society
branches



69

National Society
local units



165

National Society
staff



10,388

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



8,000

Disasters
and crises



51,000

No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2026 plan

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		3.6M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	140,000
		Funding	2.3M
		Expenditure	1.2M
	Emergency Operations	Funding	873,000
		Expenditure	525,000
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	352,000
		Funding	291,000
		Expenditure	291,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding Requirement	3.1M
		Funding	Not reported

Appeal number **MAATJ003**

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

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crisis	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Function
Finnish Red Cross	287,000						
Turkish Red Crescent	4,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 291,000**



In Isfara, local schoolteachers volunteer with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, regularly strengthening their first aid skills and helping promote safety and preparedness among children and the wider community. (Photo: Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan)

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2025, the humanitarian and development context in Tajikistan continued to be shaped by the country's exposure to natural hazards, public health risks and the needs of vulnerable households.

With a population of over 10 million people, Tajikistan has experienced economic growth rate in the last decade, averaging above 7.1 per cent. In 2024, its economy grew by 8.4 per cent. Due to strong growth, higher wages and international remittances, the number of people living in poverty reduced from 32 per cent of population in 2009 to an estimated 9.1 per cent in 2024 (at the international poverty line of CHF 2.95 a day). Despite this progress, the country remains vulnerable to external shocks due to its dependency on remittances, an undiversified economy and high risk of debt distress.

Tajikistan has been marked by more frequent and severe droughts, floods, landslides, heat and air pollution. The consequences of these phenomena are not only economical, but also has grave consequences among the population, with air pollution accounting for 84 deaths per 100,000 residents in the country.

As of 31 March 2025, Tajikistan hosted 10,172 refugees and 3,677 asylum-seekers, predominantly from Afghanistan, as well as 4,466 stateless persons. Due to continued restrictions on rights, freedom of movement and access to opportunities, these individuals face heightened protection concerns and increased livelihood vulnerabilities.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

During the reporting period, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan advanced climate-related preparedness through climate risk assessment work, engagement with IFRC's Climate Action Journey, and participation in regional and national discussions on climate-related risks, migration and disaster preparedness. These actions contributed to a stronger evidence base for future climate-smart programming.

Disasters and crises

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan strengthened community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction and response coordination throughout the reporting period. The DG ECHO PPP programme supported community-based preparedness, school-based activities, simulation exercises, disaster law analysis and branch-level readiness. The new DG ECHO HIP project further supported institutional preparedness and coordination with national disaster risk reduction structures.

Health and wellbeing

In 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan implemented community health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), immunization-related social and behaviour change activities and emergency public health response. Community-based volunteers played a key role in household outreach, public health information sessions, school-based health promotion and support to vulnerable people.

Migration and displacement

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan contributed to regional preparedness dialogue, including scenario-based exercises on cross-border displacement and response. The National Society also continued activities linked to protection, Restoring Family Links (RFL), MHPSS and assistance to vulnerable groups, including orphans and people affected by violence or other emergencies.

Values, power, and inclusion

In 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan promoted the Fundamental Principles, humanitarian values, International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and correct use of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems. Public communication and awareness activities helped strengthen visibility, accountability, and public understanding of the National Society's humanitarian mandate.

Enabling local actors

During the reporting period, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan strengthened institutional systems through governance decisions, internal regulations, branch capacity development, anti-corruption training, logistics capacity support, financial system strengthening and membership-related activities. The National Society supported national coordination mechanisms, including the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and interagency expert working groups, reinforcing its auxiliary role to public authorities. It also continued to position community resilience, disaster preparedness, [disaster law](#), public health and humanitarian values as priorities in dialogue with public authorities and partners.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan made significant progress in strengthening climate resilience and environmental sustainability at institutional and community levels. A major achievement was the completion of a national climate risk assessment. The assessment drew on secondary sources including national strategies, scientific publications, project reports and global databases to provide a comprehensive analysis of climate-related risks and vulnerabilities in Tajikistan. The findings established an evidence base to support future climate-smart programming, climate adaptation measures, preparedness planning and advocacy efforts.

At community level, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan integrated climate and environmental risk reduction into preparedness and resilience activities. In the Sughd region, participatory hazard mapping was conducted in 20 villages, enabling communities to identify local environmental hazards, including silted riverbeds, deforestation and other factors contributing to disaster risk. Findings from these exercises informed the development of localized risk reduction plans that included measures such as afforestation, riverbank reinforcement and other community-led mitigation activities aimed at reducing environmental degradation and strengthening resilience. The National Society also increased public awareness of climate-related risks and their impacts on health and wellbeing.

In the Khatlon region, awareness campaigns, including 'Heat Wave Combat Day', were organized to improve community understanding of extreme temperature risks and promote protective measures during periods of intense heat. Climate change awareness and preparedness messages were further integrated into community preparedness initiatives and school-based activities to strengthen knowledge among vulnerable groups.

Climate considerations were also reflected in broader disaster preparedness efforts. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan incorporated climate risks into simulation exercises, community preparedness activities and regional discussions focusing on the interconnected challenges of climate change, migration and disaster risk. These efforts helped strengthen understanding of climate-related threats among communities, volunteers and local stakeholders while promoting integrated risk management approaches.

Collectively, these achievements strengthened the National Society's capacity to analyse climate risks, support community-based adaptation and integrate climate considerations into preparedness, response and resilience programming. The National Society also laid the foundation for future programme development, contingency planning and engagement with national authorities and partners on climate action priorities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and strategic support to the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan through the IFRC Climate Action Journey. The National Society received guidance for the design and implementation of the national climate risk assessment and integrate climate risk analysis into preparedness and resilience programming.

Preparedness initiatives implemented under the DG ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) and the DG ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) was also supported to strengthen linkages between climate risk analysis, disaster risk reduction, [early warning systems](#), preparedness planning and institutional readiness.

Regional collaboration was further promoted through a project development workshop in Almaty, where the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and the **Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan** worked jointly on the design of climate-related interventions aligned with international standards and regional priorities. In addition, the IFRC co-organized a dedicated seminar in Dushanbe to strengthen staff capacities in climate data collection, analysis and evidence-based programming.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2025, two IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) were approved for earthquake and measles epidemic in Tajikistan. Details of the measles epidemic can be found under the ‘Health and wellbeing’ section.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Tajikistan Earthquake 2025
MDR-CODE	MDRTJ036
DURATION	6 months (27 April 2025 to 31 October 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 157,151
PEOPLE TARGETED	1,572 people
LATEST OPERATIONAL UPDATE	Tajikistan Earthquake 2025 DREF Operation Final Report

The DREF allocation of CHF 157,151 helped the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to assist 1,572 people affected by earthquake in Rasht and Sughd regions, as well as the capital city of Dushanbe. Through this operation, the National Society provided essential household items, multipurpose cash assistance, psychological first aid ([PFA](#)) and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) services to the affected population. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan also conducted refresher training on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) for staff and volunteers involved in response activities, strengthening awareness and practical application of PGI principles. Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) measures were embedded throughout the response. Post-Distribution Monitoring activities were carried out to assess the relevance, use and satisfaction with the assistance provided, and to capture lessons learned to inform improvements in future emergency response operations.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan continued to strengthen its disaster preparedness, response and recovery capacities through institutional development, community-based preparedness and emergency response interventions. The National Society maintained and further strengthened its network of 11 Emergency Operations Centres across the country, including the continued development of Standard Operating Procedures to improve coordination and operational effectiveness. The National Disaster Response Team and volunteer network remained on standby and capable of rapid deployment, while emergency stocks of essential household items and shelter materials were maintained through EOC warehouses to support disaster-affected populations.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan translated preparedness investments into operational response by assisting people affected by emergencies. Following the earthquake in Rasht and Tojikobod districts, the National Society delivered essential household items and Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) to affected families, helping them address

immediate needs. In addition, through partnership with the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief), food assistance was distributed to vulnerable families across the country during Ramadan.

Strengthening preparedness and response capacities at institutional, branch and community levels remained a major focus. The National Society implemented a wide range of training programmes and simulation exercises on disaster management, shelter and settlement management, search and rescue, first aid and epidemic preparedness. It also participated in a regional table-top exercise in Almaty focused on cross-border emergency response, helping strengthen coordination and interoperability with neighbouring National Societies and partners.

Through the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Pilot Programmatic Partnership (DG-ECHO PPP), which concluded in June 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan continued to implement community-based disaster risk reduction, school safety and preparedness activities, simulation exercises, early warning initiatives, disaster law activities, branch development and community engagement actions. As part of the programme transition, particular attention was given to institutionalizing achievements through community structures, school-based teams, volunteer networks, local preparedness mechanisms and branch capacities. The transformation of community disaster management committees into primary organizations of the National Society contributed to increased local ownership and sustainability of results.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan also strengthened its CVA capacities and continued implementing cash-based interventions for vulnerable groups, including Afghan migrants, socially vulnerable households and families living in high-risk areas. Post-distribution monitoring demonstrated the usefulness of assistance in meeting priority household needs. In parallel, the National Society contributed to the analysis of Tajikistan's legal framework for international disaster response (IDRL) and actively participated in the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

In 2025, the new DG ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) project was launched to further strengthen institutional preparedness and disaster response capacities in Central Asia. Under this initiative, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan enhanced coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and Civil Defence, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and interagency technical working groups. The National Society also contributed to the Early Warnings for All initiative through consultations and simulation exercises conducted in several regions of the country.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** with support from DG ECHO, provided technical, operational and financial support to the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan through the DG ECHO PPP programme, the newly launched DG ECHO HIP project, DREF operations, disaster law initiatives, climate risk integration and preparedness strengthening activities.

The IFRC also facilitated regional learning and coordination opportunities, including project design workshops, cross-border simulation exercises and lessons-learned events that strengthened knowledge sharing and operational planning. In addition, the IFRC supported the National Society in convening key coordination platforms, including meetings of the national Inter-Agency Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and sessions of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The **German Red Cross**, the **Finnish Red Cross** and the **Italian Red Cross** contributed to the ECHO PPP through technical expertise and programme implementation support.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (**ICRC**) complemented these efforts by supporting emergency preparedness and response capacity strengthening, mine and explosive remnants of war risk awareness activities, Restoring Family Links (RFL) and related humanitarian services. Collectively, this support enabled the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to strengthen preparedness systems, expand response capacities and align its work with international best practices and standards.



In 2025, one IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for measles epidemic in Tajikistan.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Tajikistan Measles Situation 2025
MDR-CODE	MDRTJ037
DURATION	6 months (1 July 2025 to 31 January 2026)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 274,886
PEOPLE TARGETED	10,000 people
LATEST OPERATIONAL UPDATE	Tajikistan Measles Situation 2025 DREF Operation Final Report

The DREF allocation of CHF 274,886 helped the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to assist approximately 10,000 people affected by the measles epidemic outbreak in Rasht and Sughd regions, as well as the capital city of Dushanbe. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan strengthened its epidemic preparedness and response capacity through the expansion of Community-based Surveillance ([CbS](#)) systems, training of staff and volunteers in Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness ([EPiC](#)), public health in emergencies, Psychological First Aid ([PFA](#)), Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)). The National Society also reinforced its partnership with the Ministry of Health, supported routine immunization promotion and identification of under-vaccinated children through community outreach, mobilized volunteers in high-risk districts, and implemented a UNICEF-supported social and behaviour change programme to improve vaccine uptake in multiple districts across the country.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan continued to strengthen community health and wellbeing through a comprehensive portfolio of community health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)), mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), immunization-related community engagement and emergency health interventions. Through the Community Health project in the Rasht Valley, trained volunteers conducted household visits and community information sessions covering public health, [first aid](#), disaster preparedness and disease prevention. These activities engaged households, schools, women's groups, men's groups and mixed community groups, helping to strengthen health awareness and resilience at community level.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan also advanced its WASH programming through activities launched in Vahdat and Hisor, focusing on improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. The project included preparatory work for water supply improvements, school-based water and sanitation facilities, hygiene facilities for girls and teachers, and the development of inclusive sanitation infrastructure designed to improve accessibility for people with disabilities.

The National Society continued to provide psychosocial assistance to people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. In addition, vulnerable children were supported through the Orphan Sponsorship project, which included regular monitoring and MHPSS activities aimed at improving protection and wellbeing.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan also contributed to national public health priorities through immunization-related social and behaviour change activities implemented in cooperation with UNICEF across 13 target cities and districts. Activities included stakeholder mapping and identification of communities with unvaccinated children to support more targeted community engagement and vaccination outreach efforts.

From July to December 2025, the National Society implemented a DREF-supported measles response operation. Activities included risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), volunteer training and community outreach aimed at increasing awareness and strengthening community-level disease prevention measures.

Another important achievement was the organization of a national roundtable on Community-based Surveillance (CbS). The roundtable brought together representatives from the public health sector, government institutions and development partners to discuss the integration of CbS approaches into national health and disaster management systems.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the implementation of the DREF-funded measles response operation, including volunteer training, RCCE activities and community outreach, and collaborated with the National Society on Community-based Surveillance initiatives, including the organization of the national CbS roundtable.

In parallel, UNICEF partnered with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to implement immunization-related social and behaviour change activities, including stakeholder mapping and outreach to communities with unvaccinated children.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported implementation of the Community Health project in the Rasht Valley.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society**, in cooperation with the IFRC, supported the WASH project in Vahdat and Hisor, focusing on water access, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure improvements.

The **ICRC** supported mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) programming for people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, as well as psychosocial support initiatives for vulnerable groups.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan strengthened its migration and displacement preparedness, protection-focused programming and support to vulnerable people on the move. Through the ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (ECHO PPP), the National Society provided Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) to vulnerable Afghan migrant households using a community-based and transparent approach, supported by post-distribution monitoring to assess the effectiveness and use of assistance.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan also enhanced its preparedness for cross-border population movements and displacement-related emergencies. In February 2025, the National Society participated in a regional tabletop exercise with the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan, focusing on cross-border conflict scenarios, internal displacement, cross-border movements, protection, community engagement and accountability, feedback mechanisms, and operational coordination. The exercise strengthened practical preparedness, enhanced bilateral coordination mechanisms and included the development of a draft DREF request for a potential migration-related emergency response.

To strengthen coordination and protection-related dialogue, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan organized a national roundtable in June 2025 on people on the move, migrant rights, refugee rights and partner coordination. The event brought together key stakeholders to discuss migration trends in Tajikistan, humanitarian challenges, protection concerns, the National Society's role and opportunities for stronger inter-agency collaboration. The National Society also continued to implement Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) and other protection-related activities.

These efforts contributed to stronger migration preparedness, enhanced coordination, improved protection awareness and increased readiness to respond to displacement and cross-border movement scenarios. The sustainability of this work is supported through strengthened coordination mechanisms, integration of migration scenarios into preparedness and contingency planning, and closer links between migration, protection, disaster preparedness and community engagement activities.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan through technical, operational and coordination assistance under the ECHO PPP programme. The IFRC provided support on Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)), Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)), migration preparedness and operational coordination.

The **Italian Red Cross**, the **Finnish Red Cross** and the **German Red Cross** contributed through the ECHO PPP regional partnership framework, supporting preparedness and regional cooperation initiatives.

The **ICRC** supported Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) and protection-related activities, strengthening the National Society's capacity to address the needs of migrants, displaced populations and other vulnerable groups.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan strengthened its commitment to Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) through both institutional reforms and operational initiatives. A major achievement was the revision, approval by the Secretary General, and translation into Tajik of the CEA and PGI Policy, providing a formal framework to guide inclusive, accountable and people-centred programming across the National Society.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan expanded community feedback and accountability mechanisms through the DG ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (ECHO PPP). Suggestion and feedback boxes were established across all target communities, enabling community members to submit comments, complaints and recommendations regarding project implementation. These mechanisms complemented broader community engagement efforts and strengthened the National Society's ability to gather, analyse and respond to feedback, ensuring that community perspectives informed programme delivery.

The National Society also enhanced transparency and accountability in humanitarian assistance programmes. During food distributions implemented with KSrelief and various cash assistance interventions, beneficiary selection was conducted in close coordination with local authorities to ensure that support reached the most vulnerable households. To further strengthen transparency during cash distributions in Rasht and Tojikobod, dedicated hotline numbers and complaint boxes were installed at distribution sites to enable affected people to raise concerns and submit requests. Post-distribution monitoring was systematically conducted, including surveys of approximately 20 per cent of recipient households using dedicated ECHO PPP tools to assess satisfaction levels and the relevance and usefulness of assistance received.

PGI considerations were integrated throughout programming. Cash assistance activities specifically monitored participation and inclusion of vulnerable groups, reaching 638 women, 617 men, 26 children under five years of age, 56 older persons and 45 persons with disabilities. Under the Forecast-based Action project, priority was given to vulnerable groups, including people with chronic illnesses, low-income households, pregnant women, single mothers and families with young children. The National Society also conducted training on Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) and Child Protection, with a particular focus on the vulnerabilities and protection needs of migrant and refugee children.

Community empowerment remained a priority throughout the year. Through the ECHO PPP programme, local disaster management committees were transformed into formal primary organizations of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, strengthening local ownership, sustainability and leadership. In Sughd and Khatlon regions, community members were trained to conduct enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA), prepare hazard maps and develop local risk reduction plans, enabling communities to play a more active role in preparedness and disaster risk management.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan participated in the 3rd Central Asia Migration Working Group meeting in Almaty, where discussions focused on migrant protection, inclusion and regional coordination. The National Society also organized and co-facilitated a high-level national roundtable on Community-based Surveillance (CbS) and Early Warning in Dushanbe, bringing together government ministries, WHO, UNICEF, UN agencies and other partners to discuss the integration of inclusive community-based approaches into national health and disaster management systems.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided extensive technical, financial and strategic support to strengthen accountability, inclusion and community engagement within the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. The development of the National Society's CEA and PGI Policy was supported by the IFRC Regional CEA Coordinator, ensuring alignment with Movement standards and global good practices.

Through the ECHO PPP programme, the IFRC supported the design and implementation of community feedback systems and accountability mechanisms, while IFRC Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) specialists provided technical guidance on post-distribution monitoring and accountability processes. The ECHO PPP structure also ensured that

Community Engagement and Accountability was implemented as a dedicated programme component, with resources allocated for feedback collection, information materials, CEA staffing and monitoring activities.

The IFRC strengthened regional learning and cooperation opportunities for the National Society by supporting its participation in the 3rd Central Asia Migration Working Group meeting in Almaty. In addition, the IFRC supported the National Society in organizing and co-facilitating the high-level national roundtable on Community-Based Surveillance ([CbS](#)) and [Early Warning](#) in Dushanbe.

The **Italian Red Cross** and the Finnish Red Cross contributed to the ECHO PPP and supported the implementation of accountability and inclusion activities.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

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

Coordination within the Movement remained a key priority throughout the year. The National Society worked closely with the IFRC, the ICRC and participating National Societies, including the **Finnish Red Cross**, **German Red Cross**, **Italian Red Cross**, **Japanese Red Cross Society**, **Russian Red Cross** and **Swiss Red Cross**. This collaboration supported the implementation of ECHO PPP, DG ECHO HIP, [DREF](#) operations, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)), community health, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support ([MHPSS](#)), migration preparedness, Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)), [disaster law](#) and institutional development activities. The DG ECHO HIP induction workshop held in October 2025 further strengthened coordination by aligning partners on project objectives, implementation arrangements, donor requirements and a joint implementation roadmap.

Movement coordination

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

The ICRC has supported humanitarian assistance and protection in Tajikistan since the early 1990s, focusing on those affected by conflict. The ICRC supports mine risk education, emergency preparedness and response and Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) in Tajikistan. During the conflict, the ICRC facilitated Red Cross Messages to help reunite separated families. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan's mine risk education programme raises awareness about landmines and explosive remnants of war to promote safe behaviours in affected communities. Additionally, the National Society's emergency preparedness and response programme works to enhance disaster preparedness through risk assessments, [early warning systems](#) and collaboration with local authorities.

External coordination

In 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan strengthened its coordination and partnership role at national, regional and international levels, reinforcing its [auxiliary role](#) to public authorities and expanding cooperation with humanitarian, development and Movement partners. Close collaboration with the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and

Civil Defence remained central to disaster preparedness and response efforts, including emergency operations, simulation exercises, early warning initiatives, disaster risk reduction activities and implementation of the DG ECHO HIP project.

The National Society actively participated in national disaster risk reduction and humanitarian coordination mechanisms, including the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, REACT coordination structures and inter-agency expert working groups. Through the DG ECHO HIP project, it supported the Interagency Expert Working Group on monitoring and information systems, contributing to stronger collaboration among government institutions, technical agencies, international organizations and civil society partners, while promoting alignment with national disaster risk reduction priorities.

The National Society maintained strong partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders, including UNDRR, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, OSCE, the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre. These partnerships supported humanitarian assistance, public health programming, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)), disaster preparedness, migration-related dialogue, [disaster law](#) initiatives and assistance to vulnerable populations. Cooperation with national and local authorities also facilitated relief distributions, community-based activities, simulation exercises and public awareness campaigns.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan also strengthened internal membership coordination and organizational development through governance actions, including implementation of decisions by the Central Conference, development of internal regulations, distribution of membership cards and strengthening of primary organizations. Under ECHO PPP, local disaster management committees were transformed into primary organizations of the National Society, helping institutionalize community-level preparedness structures and sustain programme results.

Resource mobilization efforts combined support from international partners and coordination with public authorities. Partnerships with the IFRC, ICRC, participating National Societies, DG ECHO, UNICEF and the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre enabled the implementation of emergency responses, preparedness programmes and social support initiatives, while coordination with national and local authorities strengthened beneficiary targeting, distribution planning and monitoring processes.

These coordination and partnership efforts contributed to stronger alignment with national priorities, enhanced inter-agency collaboration, improved emergency preparedness and more effective use of humanitarian resources. Synergies between initiatives such as DG ECHO HIP, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Early Warnings for All ([EW4All](#)), disaster law activities, climate risk work and the National Society's preparedness system further reinforced its role as a key humanitarian actor in Tajikistan.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan continued to strengthen its institutional capacity through improvements in governance, branch development, volunteer and membership engagement, logistics, financial sustainability and internal systems. The National Society maintained strong governance practices through regular Central Conference meetings, which reviewed organizational performance, approved plans and budgets and endorsed key administrative, human resources, financial and operational policies.

Branch development remained a priority, with follow-up actions on Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) recommendations and the development of branch business plans to strengthen local sustainability and service delivery. The National Society also expanded community ownership and preparedness by transforming local disaster management structures into primary organizations, while continuing efforts to increase membership, strengthen volunteer engagement and support youth participation.

Additional achievements included anti-corruption training, National Society development training linked to the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan's [Strategy 2021–2025](#), publication of internal regulatory documents, strengthening of logistics capacities and initiatives to reinforce financial management systems. Collectively, these efforts enhanced institutional readiness, strengthened branch capacities and reinforced the National Society's foundation for sustainable, community-based humanitarian action.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan through a range of institutional strengthening initiatives implemented primarily under the ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (ECHO PPP).

The **Finnish Red Cross**, the **German Red Cross** and the **Italian Red Cross** provided technical support for branch development, BOCA follow-up actions, National Society development training, logistics and financial system strengthening, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) self-assessments, and volunteer and youth development.

The ICRC complemented these efforts through support for emergency preparedness, Restoring Family Links (RFL), mine risk awareness and other capacity-strengthening activities.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy, advocacy and communications efforts, reinforcing its role as a trusted humanitarian partner and auxiliary to public authorities. A major achievement was the coordination and implementation of a large-scale humanitarian assistance programme supported by the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief), which provided food assistance to 7,120 vulnerable families across the country. The initiative was launched through a high-profile event in Dushanbe attended by representatives of the Saudi Embassy, KSrelief, public authorities, media and National Society leadership, highlighting the National Society's role in facilitating humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan also advanced humanitarian diplomacy through legal and policy engagement. A comprehensive analysis of Tajikistan's legislation was conducted against the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance (IDRL). The findings were presented during a dedicated seminar in June 2025 attended by representatives of state institutions, international organizations and National Society branches, supporting dialogue on strengthening the legal framework for international disaster assistance and emergency response.

The National Society further strengthened its position as a key stakeholder in national disaster risk reduction and preparedness processes. It supported the organization of the annual meeting of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in December 2025, which brought together approximately 91 participants, including senior government officials, UN agencies and development partners. The National Society also actively participated in and supported meetings of the Inter-Agency Working Group under the National Platform, contributing to discussions on monitoring and information systems for implementation of the national disaster risk reduction strategy.

Public communication and awareness-raising remained important priorities throughout the year. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan promoted humanitarian activities, emergency responses and organizational achievements through mass media, social media and public information campaigns. Awareness initiatives included activities marking Heat Wave Combat Day in schools and communities, as well as the nationwide observance of International Mine Awareness Day, which included an exhibition attended by more than 100 representatives from embassies, international organizations and partner institutions.

During the reporting period, the National Society continued promoting humanitarian values, the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the proper use of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems. In December 2025, a national roundtable was organized to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Fundamental Principles and the 98th anniversary of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. Throughout the year, awareness campaigns, public events and communication initiatives helped strengthen understanding of the Movement's mandate and humanitarian values.

Efforts to protect the emblem were reinforced through monitoring and awareness-raising activities. During the reporting period, the National Society identified and addressed 57 cases of unauthorized use of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems in several cities and districts through engagement and explanatory work. At the same time, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan strengthened public communication and visibility through media engagement, website

and social media updates, television and radio materials, press releases, videos and information sessions. These efforts contributed to greater public awareness, strengthened trust and improved accountability to communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan through strategic, technical and financial assistance to strengthen humanitarian diplomacy, advocacy and coordination. Support included the IDRL legal analysis under the DG ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (ECHO PPP), the launch of the DG ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) 2025–2027 project and facilitation of the National Society's participation in regional platforms such as the Central Asia Migration Working Group and the Early Warnings for All ([EW4All](#)) initiative. These efforts strengthened advocacy, regional engagement and the National Society's role in national and regional disaster management dialogue.

In addition, the IFRC promoted peer learning and knowledge exchange through regional workshops and lessons-learned events involving the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, the **Finnish Red Cross**, the **Italian Red Cross** and the **Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan**. These opportunities supported the sharing of good practices, strengthened communications and advocacy approaches and enhanced the National Society's visibility and influence within regional humanitarian networks.

The ICRC supported humanitarian values promotion, dissemination of International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)), emblem protection activities and Movement coordination.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) was systematically integrated into programme implementation through community meetings, consultations and coordination with local authorities, community leaders and primary branches of the National Society. These mechanisms enabled two-way communication with communities, allowing people to share concerns, validate risk information and participate in the planning and prioritization of activities. Community engagement was further strengthened through outreach activities, training, simulation exercises and preparedness initiatives, ensuring that community perspectives were reflected in vulnerability assessments, early action protocols and preparedness planning.

The National Society reinforced transparency and accountability through participatory approaches rather than relying solely on formal feedback mechanisms. Community consultations, participatory risk assessments and regular engagement during simulations and coordination meetings contributed to trust-building, community ownership and responsiveness to local priorities. Collaboration with government institutions, UN agencies and development partners further supported harmonized community-level approaches and strengthened accountability to affected populations.

In the area of staff and institutional development, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan invested in strengthening technical capacities through specialized training initiatives. These included a five-day training on [Shelter and Settlement](#), certification of two staff members as [First Aid](#) Master Trainers, and completion of an 18-month Cash Practitioner Development Programme by a dedicated staff member. The National Society also continued to promote gender inclusion in capacity-building opportunities, although participation levels remained uneven in some technical training areas.

Financial accountability and transparent resource management remained a priority throughout the year. Humanitarian assistance programmes, including KSR relief-supported distributions and cash interventions, were implemented in close coordination with public authorities. The National Society submitted detailed financial and narrative reports to donors and relevant government institutions, while humanitarian distributions were carried out in a transparent manner with active community participation.

Risk management and operational readiness were also strengthened. Monitoring visits to Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) warehouses in Sughd and Kulob identified expired hygiene items and damage to 13 emergency tents caused by pests. In response, the National Society initiated reviews of warehouse management systems, stock

conditions and expiration monitoring processes, while implementing corrective measures to strengthen inventory management and reduce future losses.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan further strengthened Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) through routine monthly reporting from EOC and dedicated programme review workshops. An ECHO PPP review workshop held in April 2025 enabled assessment of programme progress, identification of challenges and planning for sustainability and future actions.

The National Society also advanced its communications capacity through a [Digital Transformation](#) Project, including the modernization of its official website and the establishment of corporate email and digital network infrastructure. These initiatives were designed to strengthen public communication, increase visibility and improve engagement with communities, partners and stakeholders. A contract was signed for the installation of fibre-optic internet, server equipment and corporate email systems at headquarters, alongside efforts to restore and modernize the official website. These investments represent important steps towards improving digital communications, information management and data-driven decision-making.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported capacity development through regional and national training opportunities, including workshops on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), data collection methodologies, Standard Operating Procedure development and the regional Cash Practitioner Development Programme.

The IFRC also supported financial and programme accountability through management of major funding mechanisms, including the DG ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (ECHO PP) and the DG ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP). Technical guidance was provided on accountability-related processes, including Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), reporting requirements and [results-based management](#).

Institutional risk management was strengthened through IFRC support for the development of Standard Operating Procedures for the National Society's network of Emergency Operations Centres. A dedicated working session held in December 2025 helped align operational procedures with IFRC standards and international best practices, contributing to stronger preparedness and risk mitigation.

The IFRC further promoted a culture of learning and continuous improvement by supporting programme review, planning and lessons-learned events, including the final ECHO PPP seminar and the inception workshop for the DG ECHO HIP project. These platforms enabled the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to review results, incorporate lessons learned and strengthen adaptive management practices.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Monitoring visits highlighted the importance of regular stock management after expired hygiene items and damaged emergency equipment were identified in warehouses
- Routine stock audits should be institutionalized, monitoring of storage conditions and expiry dates should be strengthened and clear procedures for the timely disposal of unusable items should be established to protect operational readiness and resource efficiency
- Transforming local disaster management committees into community-level structures of the National Society demonstrates the value of local ownership while also underscoring the need for continuous capacity strengthening
- Prioritizing refresher training, mentorship and stronger integration of community structures into local government preparedness systems to enhance sustainability is needed
- The development of Standard Operating Procedures for Emergency Operations Centres showed that involving operational staff in the drafting process improves practicality, ownership and implementation
- This collaborative approach should be applied to other technical areas, including cash assistance, needs assessments and emergency response procedures
- The International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) analysis demonstrated the value of research and evidence in engaging decision-makers and promoting policy improvements
- Future advocacy efforts will focus on generating localized evidence and practical case studies to support dialogue with authorities and strengthen legal and operational frameworks for humanitarian action

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Strengthening community health in remote areas

In 2025, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan expanded community-based health promotion in the Rasht Valley, bringing essential health, [first aid](#), disaster preparedness and prevention messages directly to remote and vulnerable communities. Through household visits and awareness sessions led by trained volunteers, the National Society strengthened local knowledge and improved community resilience to health and emergency risks.

2

Improving access to safe water and sanitation

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan advanced Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) programming in Vahdat and Hisor by supporting initiatives to improve access to safe drinking water, school-based water and sanitation facilities, hygiene facilities for girls and teachers and inclusive sanitation infrastructure for people with disabilities. These efforts contributed to healthier, safer and more dignified living environments for vulnerable communities.

3

Timely support for earthquake-affected families

Following the earthquake in Rasht and Tojikobod, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan provided rapid humanitarian assistance to affected families through the distribution of essential relief items and cash assistance. Coordinated closely with local authorities and emergency response structures, the intervention helped households meet urgent needs while demonstrating the National Society's preparedness and response capacity.

4

Supporting vulnerable children through the Orphan Sponsorship project

With support from the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan continued implementing the Orphan Sponsorship project, assisting and providing psychosocial support to vulnerable children across multiple districts. Through beneficiary monitoring, support services and regular follow-up, the project contributed to improved wellbeing and protection for participating children. safer and more dignified living environments for vulnerable communities.

5

Building sustainable community preparedness systems

The DG ECHO-supported Pilot Programmatic Partnership strengthened community resilience by advancing disaster preparedness, school safety, volunteer engagement, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) readiness, [disaster law](#) and branch development. A notable achievement was the integration of local disaster management committees into community-level structures of the National Society, helping sustain preparedness capacities and local ownership beyond the project period.

6

Strengthening national disaster risk reduction coordination

Through the DG ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan project, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan reinforced its auxiliary role by supporting national disaster risk reduction coordination and collaboration with government institutions, UN agencies and humanitarian partners. The project enhanced dialogue, planning and cooperation through national platforms and technical working groups.

7

Advancing Early Warnings for All initiatives

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan contributed to the [Early Warnings for All](#) initiative through consultations and simulation exercises conducted in several regions of the country. These activities strengthened coordination among the National Society, public authorities and partners, while improving preparedness, response procedures and practical readiness for future emergencies.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [TJ_Tajikistan AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit.
For emergency operations, see [MDRTJ036](#) and [MDRTJ037](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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