



Photo credit RCST: Partially destroyed house, Ghanishob, Tojikobod

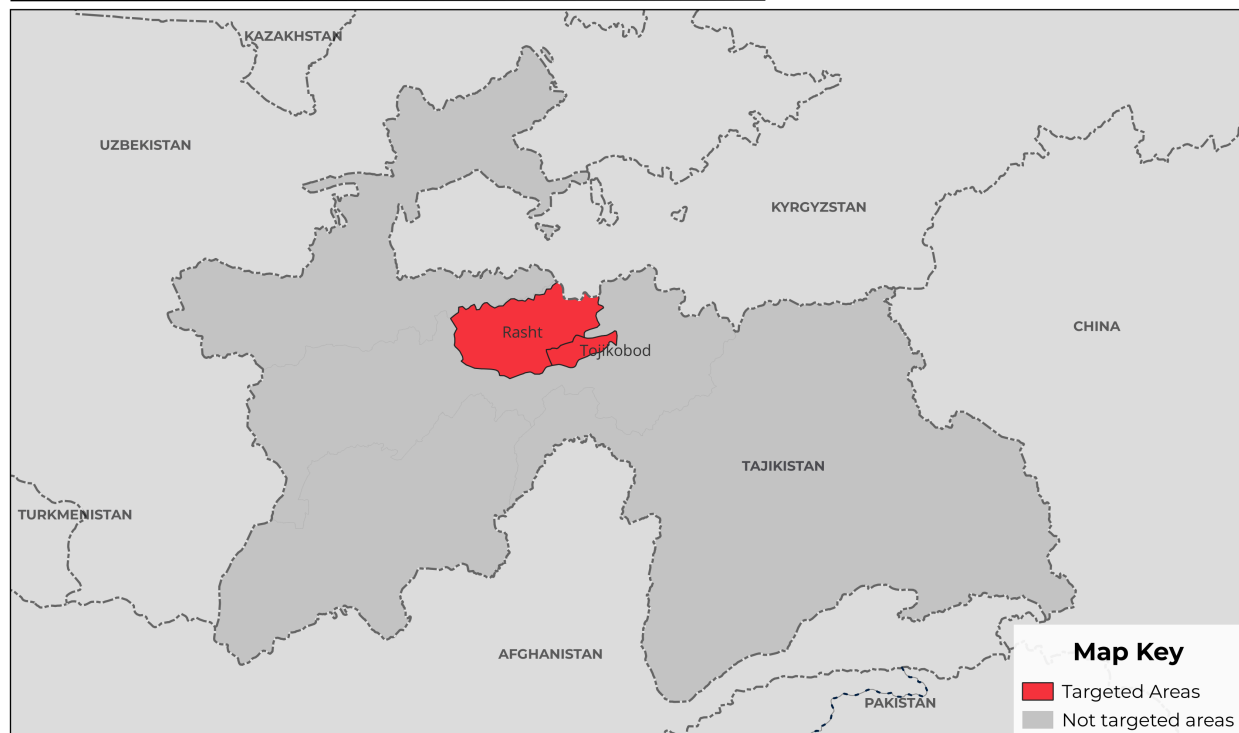
Appeal: MDRTJ036	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 157,151	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Earthquake
Glide Number: EQ-2025-000049-TJK	People Affected: 4,004 people	People Targeted: 1,572 people	People Assisted: 1,572 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 27-04-2025	Operational End Date: 31-10-2025	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months

Targeted Regions: **Districts of Republican Subordination**

Description of the Event

Tajikistan Earthquake - Map of Targeted Areas

April 24th, 2025



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: GADM, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Europe Region Office, Budapest.

The map shows earthquake-affected areas targeted by RCST under this operation

Date of event

13-04-2025

What happened, where and when?

On 13 April 2025, at 09:24 local time, an earthquake struck several regions of Tajikistan, including Rasht and Sughd regions, as well as the capital city of Dushanbe. The epicentre was located approximately 160 kilometres northeast of Dushanbe and 21 kilometres east of Rasht district. The intensity at the epicentre measured 5–6 on the Richter scale, with intensity levels of 4–5 recorded in Rasht and 3 in Dushanbe. Aftershocks occurred later the same day at 12:14 and 13:33 in roughly the same geographical area, with lower intensity.

Immediately following the earthquake, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan deployed a commission to the affected areas to assess the damage. According to official reports, 67 homes were fully destroyed, 195 were partially damaged, 186 sustained light damage, and more than 140 homes experienced minor damage. Key infrastructure—including a regional hospital, health centres, and schools—was also affected. One person lost their life, and 16 people were injured.

On 22 April 2025, a subsequent earthquake of magnitude 4.0 was recorded in the region. In addition, tremors originating from neighbouring Afghanistan were registered on 17 and 19 April 2025 and were felt in the affected areas, with magnitudes of 3.0 or below.

Considering the possibility of continued seismic activity, the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES) conducted awareness-raising and preparedness activities with communities to strengthen readiness before, during, and after potential earthquakes.

An official letter was issued by CoES to the international community, including the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, formally requesting assistance to respond to the needs of earthquake-affected communities





Distribution in Tajikobod district Jamoat Langari Shoh. Photo by RCST



Cash distribution in Orienbank Office, Rasht. Photo by RCST



Distribution in Hijborak jamoat, Rasht district. Photo by RCST

Scope and Scale

Following the earthquake on 13 April 2025, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dispatched a governmental commission led by Deputy Prime Minister Sulaymon Ziyozoda to the Rasht Valley. A National State Commission, comprising representatives from relevant ministries and local authorities, conducted a comprehensive damage assessment.

According to official data, the earthquake affected approximately 4,004 people in Rasht and Tojikobod districts. The housing damage was recorded as follows:

- Rasht district: 34 houses fully destroyed, 72 partially damaged, and 89 lightly damaged.
- Tojikobod district: 33 houses fully destroyed, 123 partially damaged, and 97 lightly damaged.

In addition to residential damage, key infrastructure was affected, including one regional hospital, three health centres, and eleven schools. Damage was also reported to approximately 1.97 kilometres of roads, 4.55 kilometres of power lines, and 21.1 kilometres of water networks. The loss of 47 livestock further affected household livelihoods.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) conducted its own initial assessment, which indicated potentially higher damage figures. However, targeting and assistance under the DREF operation were based on officially validated government data, in line with DREF requirements.

Households in Rasht and Tojikobod districts are largely dependent on agriculture and livestock for income and food security. Primary livelihood activities include crop cultivation (wheat, potatoes, and vegetables), livestock rearing (cattle, sheep, and goats), seasonal or daily labour, limited public sector employment, and labour migration—mainly to the Russian Federation.

The earthquake therefore had direct implications for shelter security, household assets, and income generation. Families whose homes were fully or partially destroyed faced immediate shelter needs, while damage to livestock and infrastructure further increased economic vulnerability.

People most affected included households with limited coping capacity, particularly older people, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, and families with young children. These groups are more exposed to health, protection, and livelihood risks, especially in remote and mountainous areas where access to services and markets is limited.

Tajikistan is highly prone to seismic activity due to its geographic location, and communities in Rasht and surrounding districts have historically experienced earthquakes of varying magnitudes. Recurrent seismic events increase structural vulnerability of housing and compound economic fragility in rural communities.



Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. CoES	https://kchs.tj/node/4006
2. President web-site	https://president.tj

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Secretariat, through the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Central Asia and in coordination with the IFRC Regional Office for Europe (ROE) DREF Senior Officer responsible for Europe and Central Asia, worked closely with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to provide technical support during the development of response plans and the preparation of the DREF application. This support continued throughout the implementation of the DREF operation, with the Secretariat providing ongoing operational and technical guidance to the National Society, including in the areas of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCS), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).
Participating National Societies	No Partner National Societies are present in the country.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

In the framework of Emergency Preparedness Response (EPR) project, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided refresher trainings for NDRTs and Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs) in the region. ICRC had pre-positioned essential household items in the region to support an estimated 30 households in response to possible border conflicts. At that time, the ICRC was working closely with RCST and IFRC; however, it was not involved in the response to the earthquake, either directly or through RCST.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>The Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence sent an official letter to the international community requesting support in the provision of assistance to the earthquake-affected population.</p> <p>On 19 April 2025, the head of Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence of Tajikistan requested the National Society to provide essential household items, including hygiene kits, bedding items, and kitchen sets, as well as construction materials from its available stocks to support people in need.</p> <p>Heavy machinery, including bulldozers, excavators, and transport vehicles, was mobilised to assist in debris removal, restore access to remote villages, and stabilize</p>



damaged infrastructure. These efforts aimed to mitigate further risks and accelerate recovery operations. The Ministry of Health of Tajikistan worked towards reducing the risk of disease outbreaks by establishing rapid detection and reporting systems, along with implementing emergency water treatment and sanitation solutions.

On 15 April, based on the instructions of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, aid consisting of food, household items, and construction materials was sent to the earthquake-affected residents of the Rasht and Tojikobod districts. Two hundred and ten tons of aid, consisting of various food items, clothing, essential household supplies, and construction materials, was transported from Sughd Region via 22 large cargo trucks to Rasht and Tojikobod, the most heavily impacted districts.

Affected individuals were relocated by national authorities to secure areas and provided with tents, essential household items, and food supplies to support their immediate needs.

According to official sources in Tajikistan, emergency assistance was delivered to the population affected by the natural disaster in the Tojikobod and Rasht districts.

Efforts were also undertaken by government authorities to reconstruct residential buildings that had been completely destroyed, while residents of partially damaged homes received all necessary construction materials to begin repairs.

UN or other actors

UNICEF, with financial support from the Government of the United States, provided the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) with 416 family hygiene and dignity kits (FHDKs) for distribution to affected families. The distribution began on 2 May 2025, with 260 kits allocated to Rasht district and 156 kits to Tojikobod district. Each extended FHDK was designed to support a family of five for one month, addressing immediate hygiene and dignity needs.

The World Food Programme (WFP) released 23,646 metric tons of mixed food commodities (wheat flour, vegetable oil and peas) to meet the needs of 416 households for one month.

UNICEF deployed four psychologists to Rasht and Tojikobod districts to conduct a rapid psychosocial needs assessment and implement both community-based and school-based psychosocial support interventions.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) and the CoES, distributed 187 school-in-a-box kits, 36 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits, and 27 Recreation Kits.

The Aga Khan Agency for Habitat (AKAH) handed over to the CoES essential household items on 29 April 2025, including 360 mattresses, 90 blankets, 100 kitchen sets, and three tons of fuel to support debris-clearing activities in affected areas.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of Tajikistan was the major coordinating body in the region, which worked with all state and NGO partners, including the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, to coordinate the response operations, mitigate duplication of efforts, and ensure well-coordinated interventions.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the latest data from the Government Commission, a total of 67 houses were completely destroyed, 195 houses were partially damaged, and 186 houses sustained light damage. The most urgent needs include construction materials and tools—such as roofing sheets, wooden boards, nails, and other essential supplies. Priority is given to the reconstruction of fully destroyed houses and repair of partially damaged ones, to ensure safe and adequate shelter for affected families. Temporary shelter were provided for some displaced families, which including tents and tarpaulins and some other items for daily usage.



The RCST HQ team will closely monitor and provide technical support to the regional and district branches, and at the same time work closely with local authorities in the beneficiary selection process to ensure the process is accountable and transparent.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Preliminary assessments indicated that many affected families lost their homes, and some households also lost cattle located near their homes in rural areas, which represented a primary source of income. In total, 262 households experienced either complete or partial damage to their homes, while damage to cowsheds led to the loss of livestock and further compromised livelihoods. Although 262 households were identified as affected by the earthquake, accurately categorising the extent of damage to housing, household items, and livelihoods remained challenging during the initial phase of the response. This created risks in prioritizing assistance to those most in need.

To ensure a fair, transparent, and accountable selection process, RCST Headquarters closely monitored the situation, provided technical support to regional and district branches, and coordinated with local authorities throughout beneficiary selection and verification processes. The RCST did not provide reconstruction support, in line with the purpose of the DREF. Instead, 262 households received essential relief items and cash assistance to cope with the immediate consequences of the earthquake. Emergency cash assistance was also provided to households that lost income and depended on agriculture, supporting access to seeds, tools, and other agricultural inputs to help maintain basic livelihoods.



Multi purpose cash grants

RCST provided multi-purpose cash assistance to 262 households with fully or partially damaged homes, enabling affected families to address their most immediate needs following the earthquake, including food, shelter repairs, clothing, and essential household items, based on household-level priorities. The earthquake caused significant damage to houses, livelihoods, and personal property, leaving many families with urgent and diverse needs. Given the loss of income sources—particularly livestock and agricultural assets—unconditional cash support was identified as a flexible and efficient modality to support affected households in meeting essential needs and initiating early recovery while longer-term solutions were being explored.

Potential risks associated with cash assistance included security risks such as theft or misuse of cash transfers in areas with limited infrastructure; inflationary effects that could reduce the purchasing power of assistance; challenges in accessing financial services due to loss of identification or documentation; and the risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups if beneficiary selection was not adequately managed. To mitigate these risks, RCST provided multi-purpose cash assistance to the same 262 affected households with transfer values adjusted based on the level of housing damage, and coordinated closely with local authorities and financial service providers to ensure a transparent, safe, and accountable delivery process.



Health

The following health-related needs were identified among earthquake-affected communities during the response. Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) was required, particularly for children and individuals experiencing distress following displacement, loss of livelihoods, and the death of family members. Measures to prevent outbreaks of water-borne and communicable diseases were also identified as critical needs, given damaged infrastructure and disrupted access to services. Children, older people, and families who lost their homes were among the most vulnerable and at increased risk of psychological distress.

Children, older people, and other individuals in vulnerable situations directly affected by the earthquake faced a high risk of psychological distress. Without timely PFA and community-based support, long-term emotional and mental health challenges could arise, particularly in remote areas with limited access to trained professionals. Further information related to health needs and risks is reflected under the WASH needs analysis.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The earthquake disrupted access to safe water and sanitation services, forcing many households to rely on unsafe water sources. Damage to water systems and sanitation facilities increased the risk of water-borne and other communicable diseases, particularly in areas experiencing overcrowding due to displacement. Limited access to hygiene materials and clean water further increased public health risks, especially among children, older people, and displaced families. Key WASH-related needs included access to clean drinking water, hygiene supplies, appropriate sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion to reduce health risks.



Without timely WASH interventions, including hygiene promotion, water treatment practices, and access to safe sanitation, public health risks could escalate rapidly. RCST conducted hygiene promotion sessions and disseminated WASH information materials among affected communities, while it was not involved in the rehabilitation of WASH or health facilities. The government worked with other partners to support the rehabilitation of damaged WASH infrastructure and facilities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The earthquake increased protection risks, particularly for women, children, older people, and persons living with disabilities. There was a need for PGI-informed approaches, protection from gender-based violence (GBV), and inclusive access to aid and services. Targeted support was required to ensure the dignity, safety, and inclusion of all affected individuals, especially those most vulnerable.

Vulnerable groups faced heightened risks of neglect, exploitation, and gender-based violence in the aftermath of the disaster. Inadequate protection measures or lack of inclusive planning may have led to the exclusion of women, children, older people, persons living with disabilities, and minority groups from aid and services. These risks highlighted the importance of targeted, inclusive, and gender-sensitive approaches within the response. Mitigation measures are further outlined in the “Risks and security considerations” section.



Education

The following education-related needs were identified among earthquake-affected communities; however, these needs were addressed by government authorities and partners outside the scope of this DREF operation. Identified needs included repair and reconstruction of the eleven schools damaged by the earthquake; provision of learning materials and supplies, including books and stationery; establishment of temporary learning spaces for children; teacher training and support to ensure continuity of education; and ensuring that children continue their education as a critical component of long-term recovery and well-being.

Infrastructure damage left many schools severely damaged and unsafe, requiring repairs and temporary learning spaces. Learning disruption due to school closures and unsafe environments affected children’s well-being. The psychosocial impact of the earthquake meant that traumatized children may have struggled to return to school, potentially leading to long-term emotional challenges. Teacher shortages also posed a risk, as displaced or affected teachers were unable to resume work, disrupting education quality. The RCST was not involved in the rehabilitation of facilities, including damaged educational institutions.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The following Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)-related needs were identified among earthquake-affected communities during the response. These included the need for clear, accessible, and culturally appropriate information about available services and assistance; the establishment of feedback mechanisms to allow communities to share their needs, concerns, and feedback; and regular updates to communities on the status of assistance and response efforts to ensure transparency in aid distribution. The RCST focused on strengthening these areas during the implementation of the DREF operation, to build trust, improve programme effectiveness, and ensure that communities were central to the response.

Risks included miscommunication, which could lead to misunderstandings and distrust; limited access for vulnerable groups to feedback and decision-making processes; poor feedback management leaving needs unaddressed; cultural barriers hindering effective engagement; and accountability gaps reducing trust in the response. Mitigating these risks required clear communication, inclusive feedback channels, ongoing community engagement, and CEA training for volunteers, which were integrated into the DREF response activities.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aimed to meet the urgent needs of communities affected by the earthquake in the Rasht and Tojikobod districts through a coordinated, inclusive, and timely humanitarian response. The strategy focused primarily on delivering life-saving assistance, supporting early recovery, and ensuring the protection of vulnerable groups, while also strengthening the capacity of local responders.

The overall objective was to provide immediate relief and early recovery support to 262 affected households (1,572 people) within the approved timeframe of the DREF operation. This support was provided in the form of multi-purpose cash assistance, distribution of bedding items and kitchen sets, hygiene promotion campaigns, provision of PFA/MHPSS, and the strengthening of CEA/PGI knowledge



among local volunteers involved in the response.

The DREF operation was extended by two months, from 31 August 2025 to 31 October 2025, making the total timeframe of the operation six months. The extension was approved to allow for the completion of procurement for the replenishment of essential household items distributed through RCST's own stocks.

Operation strategy rationale

The operation strategy was designed to deliver rapid, needs-based assistance to households affected by the earthquake in Rasht and Tojikobod districts, ensuring a people-centred and inclusive approach. The strategy combined immediate relief with early recovery actions, prioritising shelter-related assistance, livelihoods support, hygiene promotion, health interventions (including Psychological First Aid), and the integration of protection, gender and inclusion considerations throughout the response.

The most urgent needs identified included the loss of safe shelter, disruption of livelihoods, limited access to essential household items, increased health and psychosocial risks, and heightened protection concerns for vulnerable groups. Based on this context, the operation prioritised interventions that could address multiple needs simultaneously, reduce immediate hardship, and support early recovery while remaining within the life-saving scope of the DREF.

Multi-purpose cash assistance was selected as a key modality to provide affected households with flexibility to meet their most immediate and diverse needs, including food, shelter repairs, clothing, and essential household items. RCST provided multi-purpose cash assistance to 262 households, with transfer values adjusted according to the level of housing damage. This approach enabled households to prioritise their own needs while supporting dignity, choice, and local market functionality.

In parallel, RCST distributed bedding items and kitchen sets from its existing stocks to address urgent household needs among affected families. These stocks were subsequently replenished through the DREF operation to maintain RCST preparedness capacity. Hygiene promotion activities were conducted to reduce public health risks associated with disrupted water and sanitation systems, focusing on safe hygiene practices at household and community levels.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) were integrated as cross-cutting approaches throughout the operation. RCST conducted refresher trainings for volunteers on CEA and PGI to strengthen meaningful community engagement, ensure inclusive access to assistance, and reduce protection risks during implementation.

The operation was implemented in close coordination with local authorities, partners, and affected communities to ensure alignment with government-led response efforts and to reach the most vulnerable individuals and households. Beneficiaries were identified based on the official assessment conducted by the Government Commission, complemented by RCST field verification and community engagement processes.

Strengthening the capacity of RCST branches and volunteers was a key component of the strategy, enabling timely implementation and reinforcing a locally led response. In addition, RCST conducted a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) mission involving focal points from Community Engagement and Accountability, Protection, Gender and Inclusion, Cash and Voucher Assistance, and Disaster Management teams. Findings from the PDM informed adjustments to implementation and contributed to accountability and learning within the operation.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

People affected by the earthquake were identified based on the official assessment conducted by the Government Commission. Using the government-validated list of affected households, this DREF operation targeted 262 of the most severely affected households, comprising approximately 1,572 people, in the Rasht and Tojikobod districts whose homes were either fully destroyed or partially damaged as a result of the earthquake.

Of the targeted households, 67 households had their homes fully destroyed, while 195 households had their homes partially damaged. The geographical disaggregation of housing damage was as follows:

- Rasht district: 34 houses fully destroyed, 72 houses partially damaged, and 89 houses lightly damaged
- Tojikobod district: 33 houses fully destroyed, 123 houses partially damaged, and 97 houses lightly damaged

Households whose homes were fully destroyed received TJS 1,320 (approximately CHF 109), while households whose homes were partially damaged received TJS 1,090 (approximately CHF 90) as multi-purpose cash assistance. In addition, based on the request of the government, all targeted households received the same essential household items, including bedding items and kitchen sets, to meet immediate basic needs.



Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The operation applied a vulnerability-based targeting approach, prioritising households with the most severe levels of impact and the least capacity to recover independently. Primary selection was based on the extent of housing damage resulting from the earthquake, complemented by demographic and social vulnerability considerations identified through government assessments and RCST field verification.

In addition to housing damage, particular attention was given to households with the following vulnerability characteristics:

- Households with children under five.
- Households with older members.
- Households with persons living with disabilities.
- Female-headed households.
- Those with limited access to support systems.

These vulnerability characteristics were used to further prioritise households that faced heightened protection, health, and livelihood risks, as well as barriers to accessing assistance. By applying this combined approach, the operation ensured that support reached households with the greatest level of need and the least coping capacity, in line with DREF principles, IFRC humanitarian standards, and people-centred targeting practices.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	376	Rural	100%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	441	Urban	-
Assisted Men	386	People with disabilities (estimated)	1.3%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	369		
Total Assisted Population	1,572		
Total Targeted Population	1,572		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan forecasts continued heavy rains in April and May, which may increase water levels in rivers, mudflows, and stone falls.	In coordination with authorities, RCST intensified weather monitoring, issued timely early warnings, and coordinated with local disaster response teams to enhance early warning and evacuation plans, and provided support as and when required.
Inaccurate or unclear information may cause misunderstandings and distrust.	RCST used multiple communication channels (complain boxes, telephone and community meetings) to ensure messaging is consistent, clear and reaching all affected individuals. RCST trained volunteers and staff in clear, accurate messaging and active listening skills and reinforced these skills as needed during the response.



<p>Delays in procurement pose a risk to the timely delivery and replenishment of essential relief items.</p>	<p>Based on lessons learned from previous DREF operations where procurement delays occurred, RCST worked closely with IFRC support to manage all procurement requirements in compliance with IFRC procurement processes and procedures. This included awareness and use of available Global Framework Agreements, as well as local tendering where required.</p> <p>To further mitigate this risk, RCST utilised available contingency stocks to support immediate distributions, while procurement for replenishment was initiated through the DREF. Although mitigation measures were in place, delays were experienced in the procurement of replenishment items. To allow sufficient time to finalise procurement and ensure replenishment of distributed stocks, the DREF operation was extended by two months through an approved Operational Update.</p>
<p>Groups in vulnerable situations may be excluded from feedback and decision-making.</p>	<p>RCST ensured that feedback mechanisms (e.g. suggestion boxes and telephone lines) were accessible to all, including people living with disabilities and individuals with low literacy.</p> <p>RCST worked with local community leaders and representatives of groups in vulnerable situations to promote inclusive participation and ensure that affected people were able to engage in feedback and decision-making processes throughout the response.</p>
<p>Poor feedback handling can leave needs unaddressed and frustrate communities.</p>	<p>RCST established clear and documented feedback and complaints response mechanism.</p> <p>RCST allocated dedicated staff and volunteers for feedback collection, tracking, and response.</p> <p>RCST provided regular updates to communities on how feedback influenced decisions.</p>
<p>Lack of transparency can reduce trust in the response.</p>	<p>RCST shared clear information on programme goals, selection criteria, timelines, and rights of affected people.</p> <p>Key information was displayed in public areas and repeated regularly through trusted channels, and RCST facilitated regular community meetings to share updates and decisions.</p>
<p>Vulnerable groups may face heightened risks of neglect, exploitation, and gender-based violence in the aftermath of the disaster. Inadequate protection measures or lack of inclusive planning may lead to the exclusion of women, children, persons with disabilities, and minority groups from aid and services.</p>	<p>RCST involved all vulnerable groups in decision-making using disaggregated data. It used accessible, culturally appropriate, and two-way communication channels.</p> <p>RCST worked with local partners and trained staff and volunteers on inclusion, protection, and accountability.</p>
<p>Risk of beneficiary selection process.</p>	<p>RCST worked closely with local authorities to ensure inclusive, fair, and transparent beneficiary selection and implement clear documentation processes to prevent bias or manipulation.</p>
<p>Children and individuals directly affected by the earthquake are at high risk of psychological distress. Lack of timely provision of Psychosocial First Aid support, including safe spaces and mental health services, which may lead to long-term emotional issues, especially in these remote areas, which lack trained professionals.</p>	<p>RCST has deployed trained staff and volunteers to provide PFA. RCST continued to coordinate with local health actors to expand mental health service access.</p> <p>RCST completed the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis during the timeframe of the operation, in May 2025.</p>
<p>Without timely WASH interventions, such as hygiene promotion, water treatment, and access to safe sanitation, public health risks may escalate rapidly.</p>	<p>RCST led hygiene promotion sessions to reduce immediate health risks and coordinated with government and partners to advocate for WASH, while monitoring WASH-related risks and adapt hygiene messaging based on evolving needs.</p> <p>RCST also enhanced the knowledge of the staff and volunteers in WASH where needed.</p>



Theft or misuse of cash transfers in areas with limited infrastructure.
 Inflation: Cash influx may drive up local prices, reducing the impact of assistance.
 Access to Financial Services: Some households may lose their IDs, and other documentation.
 Exclusion of groups in vulnerable situations: Inadequate beneficiary selection may leave the most vulnerable without support.

RCST used secure digital cash transfers through a trusted Financial Service Provider (FSP) to reduce the risk of theft or misuse. Market conditions were monitored regularly to assess price fluctuations, and transfer values were reviewed as needed to maintain the effectiveness of assistance. RCST facilitated flexible access to cash by supporting alternative identification options, including the use of proxies where appropriate. Inclusive, vulnerability-based targeting, community validation, and feedback mechanisms were applied to ensure fair and transparent selection of affected households.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The safety and security of all those involved in the operation, particularly RCST staff and volunteers, remained a priority throughout the response. Staff and volunteers received regular refreshers on security protocols and procedures. On a daily basis, RCST closely monitored the security situation in target communities and coordinated mitigation measures.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 6,578
Targeted Persons: 1,572
Assisted Persons: 1,572
Targeted Male: 755
Targeted Female: 817

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of households provided non-food items	262	262
Number of people provided non-food items	1,572	1,572
Number of NDRT and volunteers involved in response	24	24

Narrative description of achievements

Non-food items (NFIs) were transported from the RCST central warehouse in Dushanbe to the Rasht and Tojikobod branch warehouses to support timely distribution.

In July 2025, and in coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and local authorities, RCST distributed the following NFIs to affected households:

- 262 bedding sets (including mattresses, pillows, blankets, and bed linen);
- 262 kitchen sets;
- 524 plastic buckets (10 litres).

To assess the quality and relevance of the assistance provided, RCST conducted a Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (BSS) among 81 households out of the 262 households that received NFIs. The survey was conducted in Rasht district (Askalon jamoat – 16 households;



Hijborak jamoat – 18 households) and in Tojikobod district (Langari Shoh jamoat – 23 households; Qalai Labi Ob jamoat – 24 households). Overall, 98 per cent of respondents expressed satisfaction with the quality of the support and the conduct of RCST personnel, while one respondent (approximately 2 per cent) rated the assistance as “average.” The findings indicated that the RCST NFI response was perceived as timely, relevant, and effective.

In parallel, capacity strengthening activities were conducted to support quality implementation. A total of 12 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and eight volunteers from Rasht district, and 20 volunteers from Tojikobod district, participated in a series of trainings covering Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Psychological First Aid (PFA), monitoring, and the use of the KOBO Toolbox. Each training topic was delivered over two days to ensure sufficient time for both theoretical learning and practical exercises.

The Government of Tajikistan provided necessary construction materials to affected families to support housing repairs and reconstruction efforts.

Other actors also contributed to the response. In April 2025, the Aga Khan Agency for Habitat (AKAH) handed over the following items to the CoES to support affected communities:

- 360 mattresses;
- 90 blankets;
- 100 kitchen sets;
- 3 tons of fuel to support debris clearance activities.

Lessons Learnt

- Pre-positioning NFIs at branch warehouses enhances the speed and efficiency of distributions.
- Coordinated efforts with local authorities and partners improve coverage and beneficiary satisfaction.
- Combining training with practical exercises strengthens the capacity of NDRT members and volunteers for future responses.

Challenges

Delivering NFIs to affected villages was challenging due to remote locations and difficult terrain.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 31,762

Targeted Persons: 1,572

Assisted Persons: 1,572

Targeted Male: 755

Targeted Female: 817

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people whose houses were fully destroyed to be supported with CVA	77	77
Number of people whose houses were partially destroyed to be supported with CVA	195	195

Narrative description of achievements

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) implemented a Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) intervention to support 262 households affected by the earthquake. The intervention was informed by rapid needs assessments and market analysis, which confirmed that local markets were functional and able to supply essential goods and services.

Household lists were verified and validated through community engagement and cross-checks in coordination with local authorities and state partners to ensure transparent and accountable targeting. The most appropriate transfer modality was determined based on



context, access, and financial service availability.

RCST utilised its pre-established agreements with Financial Service Providers (FSPs), including OJSC "Orientalbank," to facilitate secure and efficient cash transfers. From 16 to 18 July 2025, cash distributions were conducted in Rasht and Tojikobod districts. In Rasht district, 106 households in Askalon and Hijborak jamoats received assistance, while in Tojikobod district, 156 households in Langari Shoh and Qal'ai Labi Ob jamoats were supported.

Households whose homes were fully destroyed received TJS 1,320 (approximately CHF 109), while households with partially damaged homes received TJS 1,090 (approximately CHF 90). The transfer values were adjusted to reflect in-kind support provided for essential household items and food assistance, as well as differences in shelter-related costs between fully and partially destroyed households.

The transfer values were aligned with the Cash Working Group (CWG) harmonised methodology and adapted to the specific context of Rasht and Tojikobod districts. In Rasht, essential household items were provided in-kind for one month, along with several months of food assistance, reducing the need for full cash coverage of these components. A portion of the food component was retained in cash to address remaining food security gaps and household-specific priorities.

The operation was conducted under an established agreement with the FSP, ensuring a secure, transparent, and well-organised distribution process. Coordination with the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan strengthened targeting and oversight mechanisms.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted to assess satisfaction, use of assistance, and any challenges faced by affected households. Findings indicated high levels of satisfaction and confirmed that cash assistance enabled households to prioritise their most urgent needs in a flexible manner.

Through this intervention, RCST provided timely, needs-based financial support, mitigating immediate economic pressures and contributing to early recovery and resilience in disaster-affected communities.

Lessons Learnt

- Close coordination with local authorities, financial institutions, and the Committee of Emergency Situations was essential for timely and efficient cash distribution.
- Pre-established agreements with financial service providers facilitated secure transfers and reduced administrative delays.
- Clear targeting criteria and community validation supported transparency and minimised inclusion and exclusion errors.
- Post-Distribution Monitoring findings indicated that affected households preferred cash assistance over in-kind support, highlighting the importance of flexible, needs-based interventions that enable households to prioritise their recovery needs.



Budget: CHF 1,362

Targeted Persons: 62

Assisted Persons: 69

Targeted Male: 49

Targeted Female: 20

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of Psychological First Aid trainings conducted	2	2
Number of volunteers and staff trained in Psychological First Aid	27	40
Number of people who have been provided with Psychological First Aid/Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	69	69



Narrative description of achievements

Following the earthquake, initial assessments conducted by the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan identified emotional distress and psychosocial needs among affected individuals, particularly in remote areas such as Rasht and Tojikobod where access to professional mental health services is limited. Although the initial target was 62 people, a total of 69 individuals received Psychological First Aid (PFA) during the operation as needs evolved.

RCST local staff, volunteers, and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members provided PFA through community visits and during the delivery of other humanitarian assistance. Psychosocial support was integrated into hygiene promotion activities, shelter and non-food item distributions, and cash assistance, ensuring that emotional support was provided alongside material assistance. In addition to delivering PFA, response teams supported families engaged in household cleaning and early recovery efforts, helping to reduce stress and promote psychosocial well-being.

To strengthen local response capacity, RCST conducted refresher trainings on Psychological First Aid for volunteers and NDRT members in Rasht and Tojikobod districts. In Tojikobod, 20 volunteers participated in a two-day refresher training facilitated by RCST trainers. In Rasht, 12 NDRT members and eight volunteers completed a similar two-day training. These sessions enhanced volunteers' ability to identify signs of distress, provide appropriate support, and refer individuals requiring additional care.

A referral mechanism was in place to identify individuals with significant psychosocial needs and link them to available services where feasible.

Lessons Learnt

- Providing Psychological First Aid alongside other humanitarian assistance ensured that psychosocial needs were addressed together with immediate material needs, contributing to a more holistic response. Regular refresher trainings were important to maintain volunteer readiness and ensure the quality and consistency of psychosocial support in emergency contexts.

Challenges

- Limited availability of specialised mental health services in remote areas restricted referral options for individuals requiring more advanced psychosocial care.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 5,874

Targeted Persons: 1,572

Assisted Persons: 160

Targeted Male: 95

Targeted Female: 65

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of families directly covered by hygiene promotion	180	160
Number of people indirectly covered by hygiene promotion sessions	1,392	1,572
Number of hygiene promotion sessions conducted for targeting specific vulnerable groups	8	8
Number of NDRT and volunteers involved in response	24	24



Narrative description of achievements

As part of the post-earthquake response, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) implemented WASH awareness activities aimed at reducing public health risks in affected communities. A total of eight WASH awareness sessions were conducted in disaster-affected areas, directly reaching 160 community members.

In Rasht district, sessions were organised in Askalon and Hijborak jamoats, reaching 80 participants. Similar sessions were conducted in Qalai Labi Ob and Langari Shoh jamoats in Tojikobod district, also reaching 80 participants.

The sessions focused on hygiene promotion, safe water handling and storage, and the prevention of water-borne diseases, which are particularly critical following an earthquake when access to safe water and sanitation may be compromised. Activities prioritised people in vulnerable situations and aimed to strengthen knowledge and practical skills to protect health and well-being.

To reinforce key messages and ensure wider outreach, 300 WASH information booklets were printed and distributed to participants. Community members were encouraged to share the information with family members and neighbours, contributing to broader dissemination of life-saving WASH practices. Through indirect reach at household and community levels, hygiene promotion messages reached an estimated 1,572 people across Rasht and Tojikobod districts.

Overall, the activities contributed to increased awareness and strengthened community capacity to reduce health risks following the earthquake.

Lessons Learnt

- Community-based WASH awareness sessions were effective in addressing urgent hygiene and safe water needs after the earthquake.
- Accessible venues and coordination with local authorities supported good participation, including vulnerable groups.
- Printed WASH booklets helped reinforce key messages and enabled wider information sharing within communities.
- Simple and practical hygiene messages were better understood and more easily applied by participants

Challenges

Difficult access to some remote and earthquake-affected areas posed logistical challenges for timely implementation.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,241

Targeted Persons: 1,572

Assisted Persons: 1,572

Targeted Male: 755

Targeted Female: 817

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Conduct refresh training with volunteers on PGI	4	4
Number of NDRT and volunteers covered by refresh training	27	40

Narrative description of achievements

Protection, Gender and Inclusion considerations were systematically integrated into the design and implementation of the response to ensure that assistance was safe, inclusive, and accessible to all people affected by the earthquake. Registration lists were prepared in close collaboration with local administration centres (jamoats) to ensure that households most exposed to isolation, exclusion, or protection risks—including persons with disabilities—were identified and prioritised.

Multiple communication channels were used to ensure that information about assistance was widely disseminated and accessible to all population groups. Distribution arrangements were adapted as needed, including the use of accessible distribution points and home deliveries for people unable to reach distribution sites independently, to prevent exclusion. Particular attention was paid to gender considerations, including the timing, location, and organisation of distributions, to ensure dignity, safety, and cultural appropriateness.



In the case of cash assistance, women were actively considered and supported as key decision-makers regarding the use of assistance.

RCST conducted refresher training on Protection, Gender and Inclusion for staff and volunteers involved in response activities, strengthening awareness and practical application of PGI principles. Volunteers were trained to recognise protection risks and to apply inclusive approaches during distributions and community engagement activities. Sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated data were collected and analysed throughout the operation to support accountability and inclusive decision-making.

Distribution sites were carefully selected to ensure safe, dignified, and barrier-free access for all population groups, including persons with mobility challenges. Seating areas and shaded waiting spaces were provided to accommodate pregnant women, older people, and persons with disabilities, reducing physical strain and improving comfort. To further promote inclusivity and gender sensitivity, separate and priority queues were organised for persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and older people during NFI distributions.

Awareness-raising on protection, inclusion, and respectful assistance was conducted during distributions, reinforcing safe and dignified engagement between volunteers and affected communities.

Lessons Learnt

Selecting accessible distribution sites and arranging shaded seating areas improved safety, dignity, and comfort for people in vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, older people, and pregnant women. Organising separate and priority queues enhanced inclusivity, reduced waiting times, and contributed to a more orderly distribution process. Integrating gender and inclusion considerations—such as appropriate timing, location, and access—supported equitable participation and strengthened trust in the response.

Challenges

Communication barriers with some people affected by the earthquake slowed aspects of the distribution process and required additional support from volunteers and community representatives.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 1,392

Targeted Persons: 1,572

Assisted Persons: 1,572

Targeted Male: 755

Targeted Female: 817

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of NDRT and volunteers covered by CEA refresher training	27	40
Number of people supported via CEA activities under the DREF operation	1,592	1,572
Number of the households, whose houses were destroyed fully or damaged partially	262	262
Number of feedback mechanism in place	6	2
Number of RCST trained staff and volunteers	28	40



Narrative description of achievements

Following the needs assessment conducted by the National Emergency Response Commission, a list of households in vulnerable situations was compiled in close coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and local authorities. Affected households were informed in advance about the date, time, and location of cash and NFI distributions through village council heads, ensuring timely and transparent communication.

Distribution points were selected in consultation with village council heads and local jamoats to ensure safe, dignified, and accessible access for all, including women, older people, and persons with disabilities. Water, sanitation, and safeguarding considerations were systematically integrated into the organisation and management of all distribution sites to minimise health and protection risks.

RCST volunteers supported the distribution process by assisting with crowd management and providing direct support to people in vulnerable situations, including older people and persons with disabilities. Household registration was conducted on site using appropriate identity verification procedures to prevent duplication, exclusion, or inclusion errors.

Community Engagement and Accountability measures were embedded throughout the response. A feedback and complaints response mechanism was established, including information banners, help desks, feedback boxes, and a dedicated hotline, enabling people affected by the emergency to provide feedback and raise concerns in a timely manner. Feedback received was reviewed and acted upon, with resulting actions communicated back to individuals and communities.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) 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.

Lessons Learnt

- Early coordination with national and local authorities improved household targeting and reduced inclusion and exclusion errors.
- Involvement of village leaders ensured timely communication and strong community participation.
- Accessible and well-organized distribution points enhanced safety, dignity, and inclusion of vulnerable groups.
- Trained volunteers played a key role in effective crowd management and support to older people and persons with disabilities.
- Feedback and response mechanisms strengthened accountability and community trust.

Challenges

- Difficult weather conditions and poor road access in some target villages posed logistical challenges for the timely delivery of NFIs.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 6,525

Targeted Persons: 4

Assisted Persons: 3

Targeted Male: 3

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of IFRC CCD staff supporting the implementation of this current DREF operation	4	4
Number of monitoring visits conducted	2	2



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 88,803

Targeted Persons: 4



Assisted Persons: 4
Targeted Male: 4
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers insured during the timeframe of the DREF operation	24	24
Number of staff covered, NS PMER Officer, HQ, 50%:	1	1
Number of staff covered, NS Finance officer based in HQ, 50%:	1	1
Number of staff covered, NS Response Coordinator in HQ 50%:	1	1
Number of staff covered, NS DREF Focal point based in HQ 100%:	1	1
Lessons Learned Workshop held	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan successfully implemented the DREF-funded operation through a coordinated team of HQ staff and field responders. A DREF Focal Point led the operation, supervising the team and coordinating with partners and RCST leadership, while a Response Coordinator oversaw distribution of cash and vouchers, hygiene promotion, and volunteer activities in Rasht and Tojikobod districts. The HQ Finance Officer ensured timely fund transfers, banking coordination, and financial reporting, and the NS PMER Officer monitored field activities and prepared regular reports, including a final narrative and lessons learned documentation.

As part of the operation, 12 NDRT members and 28 volunteers in Rasht and Tojikobod received training on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Psychological First Aid (PFA), and the use of Kobo for Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), enhancing the quality and accountability of the response.

A Lessons Learned Workshop was conducted to capture operational insights, document best practices, and integrate lessons into future DREF and National Society response operations. These efforts ensured timely, accountable, and inclusive assistance delivery while strengthening RCST's preparedness and response capacity.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/04-2025/11	Operation	MDRTJ036
Budget Timeframe	2025/04-2025/11	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 19/Feb/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTJ036 - Tajikistan - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 27 Apr 2025 to 31 Oct 2025

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	157,151
DREF Response Pillar	157,151
Expenditure	-156,732
Closing Balance	419

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	6,578	7,259	-680
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	31,762	33,279	-1,517
PO04 - Health	1,362	1,449	-88
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,874	6,221	-346
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,241	1,319	-78
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	13,613	4,485	9,128
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	1,392	1,481	-89
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	61,822	55,492	6,329
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	6,525	6,300	224
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	88,803	94,939	-6,136
Enabling Approaches Total	95,328	101,240	-5,912
Grand Total	157,149	156,732	417

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