



TAJIKISTAN

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



23 February 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 to be reached in 2026



8,000

Climate and environment



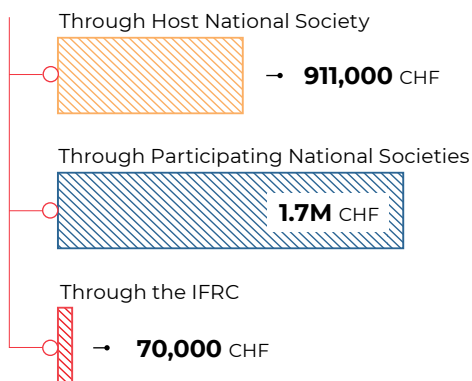
51,000

Disasters and crises

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 2.7M CHF



2027

Total 2.6M CHF

2028

640,000 CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

- American Red Cross*
- British Red Cross*
- Finnish Red Cross
- Italian Red Cross
- Japanese Red Cross Society*
- Kuwait Red Crescent Society
- Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
- Red Cross Society of China

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAATJ003

Hazards



Heat Waves
Cold waves



Floods



Landslides



Earthquakes



Conflict and
Violence



Population
Movement

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Climate change adaptation
 - Recurring disasters
 - Health needs
- Social vulnerabilities
- Population movement

Capacity development

- Disaster preparedness and response
 - Cash readiness
- Organizational development and sustainability

Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Low**

Human Development Index rank **128**

World Bank Population figure **10.6M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **20%**



National Society volunteers planting trees and building a hillside track to reduce mudslide risks in Changal village, Panjakent, Tajikistan. (Photo: IFRC)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027		2028	
	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC
Longer-term needs						
Climate and environment						
Disasters & crises		15,000		15,000		15,000
Health & wellbeing	341,000	55,000	1.1M	55,000		55,000
Migration & displacement	250,000		250,000		250,000	
Values, power & inclusion	200,000		200,000		200,000	
Enabling local actors	120,000		120,000		120,000	
Total	911,000	70,000	1.6M	70,000	570,000	70,000

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Finnish Red Cross	2026	50,000				-			50,000
	2027	50,000							50,000
Italian Red Cross	2026	65,000				65,000		-	-
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	2026	795,000			795,000				
Red Cross Society of China	2026	905,000		110,000	795,000				
	2027	795,000			795,000				
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	2026							-	

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

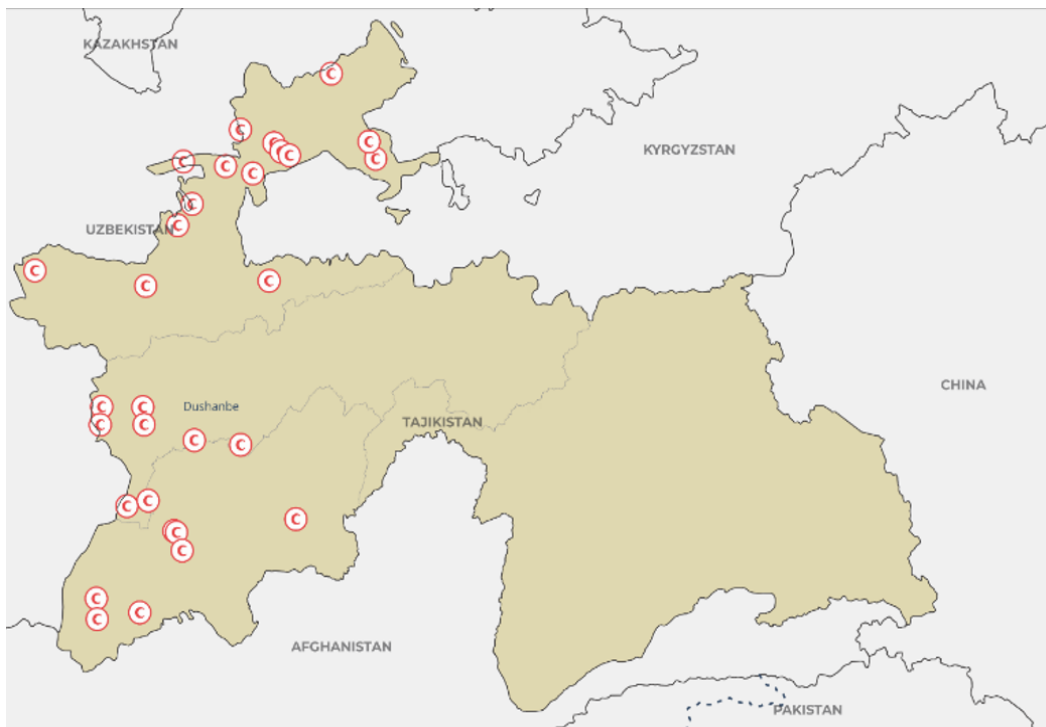
The **Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan** was founded in 1927, making it the longest-standing humanitarian organization in the country. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in its current form in 1997. The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan 'On the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan' was adopted in 2010 and regulates the National Society's auxiliary role. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan implements its programmes in complementarity with the initiatives of the public authorities, to ensure a meaningful consolidation and coordination with the efforts of all humanitarian actors. The National Society is one of the primary counterparts of the Committee of Emergency Situations under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, working closely with it to respond to emergencies and disasters under the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding. It has long-standing strong connections with the Ministry of Emergencies, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and other key national state agencies.

The National Society has 69 branches, 165 staff and a wide network of 10,388 volunteers across the country, and leverages e-volunteering support. Its structure consists of

its Central Committee, based at headquarters in the capital, Dushanbe, two provincial branches (Sughd Province and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region), two regional branches (Bokhtar and Kulob), and 14 district branches. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan's strong local base of volunteers plays a key role in accessing people in remote areas. In recent years, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan has responded to multiple disasters and crises, such as cold and heat waves, floods, earthquakes, population movement, border tensions and disease outbreaks.

According to its Strategic Development Plan for 2021–2025, the priorities of the National Society include disaster risk reduction and disaster response, first aid training, community-based health programmes and humanitarian aid for orphans and their family members through cash interventions. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan is currently in the process of finalising a comprehensive National Society Development plan to ensure the sustainability and strengthening of its network.

In 2024, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan reached more than 54,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan regional branches

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

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Tajikistan, a landlocked Central Asian nation, shares borders with Afghanistan, China, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Dominated by rugged mountainous terrain covering over 93 per cent of its land, the country has fertile western valleys, including the Fergana Valley and vital rivers such as the Amu Darya, Syr Darya and Vakhsh. These geographical features significantly shape the country's agriculture and water resources.

The population, estimated at over 10 million, is growing steadily. Ethnically, Tajiks make up the majority (80 per cent), followed by Uzbeks (15.3 per cent) and a small Russian minority (1 per cent). The eastern Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) is home to the Pamiri community. With a median age of approximately 24 years, Tajikistan has a young demographic. Despite a declining fertility rate, the life expectancy is relatively high at around 72 years. Education remains a strong point, with a literacy rate of 99.5 per cent due to the retained Soviet-era free education system, although rural education quality lags urban centers. Urbanization is increasing, though 73 per cent of the population remains rural. Dushanbe, the capital, is the largest urban hub, followed by Khujand, Qurghonteppa, and Kurgan-Tyube.

Tajikistan faces notable economic challenges as a low-income country, despite its natural resources and hydropower

potential. Infrastructure limitations restrict market access and exacerbate vulnerabilities to natural disasters. Agriculture is crucial, accounting for 22.6 per cent of GDP and employing 45.7 per cent of the workforce. Economic hardships have led to significant outward migration, with over a million Tajiks working in Russia each year. Remittances, which make up over 30 per cent of GDP, are vulnerable to decline, especially amid the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The economic strain is further aggravated by rising food prices, currency depreciation, and reduced tourism.

Security issues persist along Tajikistan's borders, including recent clashes with Kyrgyzstan. The border with Afghanistan presents ongoing challenges, and violent incidents in the GBAO between November 2021 and June 2022 highlighted internal security vulnerabilities.

Public health in Tajikistan is impacted by high maternal and child mortality rates, an escalating tuberculosis (TB) epidemic with growing drug-resistant cases, periodic disease outbreaks and limited access to water, sanitation, and hygiene. These challenges intensify during disasters, which are becoming more frequent and severe. Humanitarian needs are driven by rising food prices, socio-economic pressures from global crises, and the adverse impacts of climate change. Natural hazards—mudflows, floods, landslides, earthquakes, avalanches, heat waves and cold waves—pose ongoing risks. Conflicts over land and water resources, particularly in disputed areas, also affect stability and resource allocation.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Tajikistan, predominantly mountainous, has a climate ranging from continental in the lowlands—characterized by hot summers and cold winters—to alpine in higher elevations, with greater precipitation in mountainous regions. Over 90 per cent of the country's terrain is mountainous, and nearly half of its settlements are located at altitudes above 3,000 meters, which exposes them to extreme weather patterns such as heatwaves and cold waves. These climatic conditions, exacerbated by climate change, lead to frequent and severe natural hazards, including floods, landslides, mudslides and avalanches. In fact,

the number of avalanches and overall snowfall in the region has nearly doubled over the past decade.

The effects of climate change are particularly evident in Tajikistan's glaciers, which have receded by about a third since the 1930s. Projections indicate a further reduction of ice volume by 25-30 per cent by 2050. As glaciers continue to shrink, river run-off is expected to rise by 6-15 per cent, intensifying the risk of floods in some areas while heightening water scarcity in others. The World Bank's climate risk profile projects that Tajikistan's temperatures will increase at rates

above the global average, with lowland areas regularly experiencing temperatures exceeding 40°C. This trend is anticipated to increase the frequency of extreme drought events from a 1-in-100-year occurrence to every 15 years under 2°C of global warming, potentially raising the annual drought probability to over 25 per cent by 2050. By 2035-2044, extreme river flooding is expected to impact an additional 6,000-7,000 people annually compared to historical averages.

These climate changes lead to other environmental issues, such as erosion of soil, diminishing of arable land, changes in water supply systems, negative impact on agricultural productivity, the vulnerability of the most exposed rural communities is also increasing. This is further compounded by the socio-economic impact of disasters on livelihoods, agricultural productivity, and water availability. Combined with population growth and increasing water demand, conflicts related to fresh-water access, decreased access to household heating, increased pollution, and increased overall demands on local electrical and power grids and hydroelectrical power dams, are becoming more common.

Climate change is also intensifying environmental degradation. Soil erosion, reduced arable land, and deteriorating water resources are negatively impacting agricultural productivity, increasing the vulnerability of rural communities. With rising demand for water and household energy, there is growing competition for fresh water, exacerbated by population growth and strained hydroelectric power systems. Disputes over water resources are becoming more common, and the socio-economic impacts of climate-related disasters continue to challenge livelihoods and economic stability.

Economic growth is further constrained by environmental degradation caused by intensive agricultural practices. Heavy reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides for cotton cultivation poses risks to both public health and water quality. [Air pollution](#) from sources like the aluminum smelter in Tursunzade, a cement factory and Dushanbe's heating facility also affects local health. Additionally, the storage of radioactive waste from a Soviet-era enrichment plant in northern Chkalovsk, spread across 30 tailing dumps near residential areas, presents serious safety concerns. Contamination from uranium, lead, and mercury mining continues to affect water resources, posing long-term health and ecological risks.

In response to these challenges, Tajikistan has initiated several climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. The [National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy](#), extending to 2030, highlights key priority sectors—energy, water resources, transportation, and agriculture—and seeks to implement adaptive measures through successive National Adaptation Plans. The National Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction 2019-2034 acknowledges the importance of integrating climate change adaptation into disaster management, though specific implementation details are still under development.

Tajikistan is also a signatory to the 2017 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and in 2021, the government issued a [joint statement](#) with other Central Asian countries at COP26, underlining the region's shared climate vulnerabilities and emphasizing the [potential for testing innovative resilience strategies](#). The updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of 2021 further commits to prioritizing hydropower, developing renewable energy, enhancing agricultural and forestry practices, improving disaster response, and increasing public awareness on climate resilience.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action, and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services. The National Society is also a signatory to the [Climate Charter](#).

Planned activities in 2026

- Improve community-level awareness on climate change, its impacts and disaster risk reduction, while supporting local climate adaptation solutions and establishing early warning systems under the [Early Warning for All \(EW4A\)](#) initiative
- Implement community-driven disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures, incorporating epidemic prevention and preparedness, alongside community [enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments](#) (eVCA) for resilience building
- Develop community disaster risk reduction plans and update its contingency plans with in-country partners for effective climate response
- Raise awareness on climate adaptation and advocate with government bodies and agencies, supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement and enhancing national and local collaboration on climate issues
- Actively participate in the National Platform for disaster risk reduction, Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) and other thematic groups, strengthening cooperation with public authorities and

regional bodies to address cross-border climate-induced risks

- Lead joint simulation exercises at the community level, developing and revising disaster risk reduction guidelines and monitoring practices for preparedness at community and school levels
- Participate in National Action Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) processes, working alongside UNDP and other agencies to ensure effective climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies are integrated into national policy
- Train staff, volunteers and community stakeholders (e.g., health and education workers) on climate adaptation, [forecast-based action](#), [shelter](#), [cash and voucher assistance](#) (CVA) and community-level disaster risk reduction practices

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in implementing its objectives to address climate change and strengthen its national initiatives.

Under the IFRC [Disaster Response Emergency Fund's](#) (DREF) Anticipatory Pillar, two [early action protocols](#) with a validity of five years have been provided for the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan: [Heatwave](#) for almost CHF 250,000, approved in November 2021; and [Cold wave](#) for the amount of almost CHF 275,000, approved in November 2022. This support to the National Society is enabling it to undertake timely and effective early action with abnormal weather conditions having a high probability of affecting vulnerable groups such as children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.



Disasters and crises

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

Tajikistan faces significant exposure to a range of natural hazards, including frequent heavy snowfall, avalanches, floods, earthquakes, and mudflows. The nation experiences an estimated 70 mudflow events annually, which lead to extensive damage and high economic costs, particularly in rural and mountainous areas where infrastructure is vulnerable. Earthquakes present substantial risks, with around 23 earthquake-related disasters reported each year, and densely populated urban areas are especially susceptible. The most recent major earthquake [on 23 March 2023 in Sughd province](#) highlighted these risks. Annual losses from such disasters could reach up to five per cent of GDP for earthquakes and 1.4 per cent for floods. Even smaller-scale events like mudflows can have significant economic impacts, often resulting in housing replacement costs exceeding \$50,000.

Food insecurity is also a pressing issue, especially in rural and mountainous regions where poverty rates are high, and agricultural productivity is limited. About 27 per cent of the population lives below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day, contributing to food insecurity and limited access to essential resources. Prior to COVID-19, around 3.3 million people—a third of the population—experienced food insecurity, [with 1.6 million severely affected](#). This situation has been exacerbated by climate change, which disrupts agricultural cycles, and by high poverty rates that limit resilience. The nation's reliance on subsistence farming leaves a large portion of the population vulnerable to climate-driven

changes in weather and crop yields, further endangering food security.

Although Tajikistan has established a legal framework for [disaster management](#) through the Law on Protection from Emergencies, several implementation challenges remain. Limited resources, inadequate infrastructure, and high poverty levels restrict the country's capacity to effectively manage and respond to emergencies. Standards for international assistance are underdeveloped, and integration of disaster risk reduction with climate adaptation measures remains limited. Furthermore, public awareness and education on disaster preparedness are insufficient, heightening the nation's overall risk exposure to both natural and man-made hazards.

Economic challenges compound these issues. The country's limited financial resources and inadequate infrastructure affect its ability to withstand and recover from disasters. Poor road networks, lack of modern equipment and limited emergency response resources increase the impact of disasters, especially in remote areas. These factors create a cycle of vulnerability where economic development is impeded by recurring natural hazards, which, in turn, limits the nation's ability to invest in resilience measures.

A dedicated International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) research, conducted in collaboration with the National Centre for Legislation under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and soon to be published, highlighted the need for revising and strengthening the legislative framework for disaster management. The analysis examined legal contexts related to international humanitarian assistance and cross-

border emergency response, paving the way for advocacy on stronger disaster laws, including IDRL. Findings were presented at the [National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) and [REACT](#) meetings, contributing to evidence-based disaster risk management policies. Dissemination of the research included presentations and briefings for legal experts and national stakeholders, showcasing progress in disaster law development and the Movement's role in promoting IDRL in Tajikistan and globally.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan has a long history of working within disaster response and employs a [community-based disaster risk reduction](#) approach, integrating climate adaptation and collaborating with public authorities. The National Society is also taking proactive measures on conflict preparedness in those areas most affected. This includes the stockpiling of household items and staff refresher training.

The National Society leads shelter coordination for floods and earthquakes under planning by the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) - the Government-humanitarian community disaster risk management partnership for Tajikistan. In this connection, it will continue with training of staff and volunteers and engage with national stakeholders to enhance shelter management. Through a [preparedness for effective response](#) (PER) assessment facilitated by the IFRC in 2022, the National Society identified its priorities as:

- Align its contingency plan with the REACT inter-agency contingency plan
- Develop guidance on the use of cash in emergencies
- Integrate lessons learned from [cash and voucher assistance](#) (CVA) into the revision of its contingency plan
- Support the government to enhance disaster preparedness and response capabilities by 2027 guided by the EW4All Roadmap

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen institutional preparedness through a systematic PER approach
- Conduct simulation exercises using a multi-hazards approach to preparedness for emergencies, epidemics, population movements and border conflict
- Implement a pilot project on local disaster management committees (LDMC) by creating, training, and equipping the committees to undertake disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction with epidemic preparedness incorporated
- Replenish existing emergency stock
- Conduct annual refresher training for the National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) members

- Strengthen technical and instructional capacity of emergency operation centres (at central and regional branch level)
- Enhance capacities of staff and volunteers on shelter programming and coordination

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan's overall efforts to strengthen disaster readiness and response, reinforcing community resilience. IFRC mechanisms such as the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(IFRC-DREF\)](#) and [Emergency Appeals](#) will continue to be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. The IFRC launched a [DREF appeal](#) in early 2023 when two earthquakes were registered on the territory of Tajikistan, targeting almost 2000 individuals with a funding of approximately CHF 189,000. Another [DREF](#) was launched in early 2025, targeting approximately 1,572 people with a funding of CHF 157,151.

As part of the [Early Warning for All \(EW4A\)](#) initiative, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan assists the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) in the preparedness and response pillar, led internationally by IFRC. Since the EW4A initiative launched in August 2023, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan has been pivotal in roadmap development for early warning improvements, culminating in a finalized plan endorsed by the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform in July 2024. This roadmap, now sent to the government, sets the foundation for [early warning system](#) enhancements by 2027. Additionally, at the August 2024 Regional Forum of Central Asian emergency authorities, Tajikistan and neighboring countries approved a regional disaster risk reduction roadmap for 2025-2026, which includes recommendations to align national laws with IDRL Guidelines and international standards, based on an IFRC Regional Report conducted with CESDRR and EU support.

From July 2025 onwards, a new project has been implemented under the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)-supported Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP). Through this initiative, the National Society receives IFRC support to strengthen institutional preparedness, including the development of multi-hazard contingency plans, revision of training curricula for National Disaster Response Teams, testing and validation of plans, enhancement of city-level contingency planning in disaster-prone areas, and technical assistance through the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process.

The **Red Cross Society of China** supports the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in its disaster risk reduction project.

The **Swiss Red Cross**, through the [Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan](#), is providing support to the National Society in the [CVA](#) project in Tajikistan.

In 2026, the [Kuwait Red Crescent Society](#) will support the National Society in the area of disasters and crises.



School children in Panjakent, Tajikistan, practice earthquake preparedness during a Red Crescent-led drill. (Photo: IFRC)



Health and wellbeing

Health challenges in Tajikistan are compounded by low health expenditure, limited insurance coverage, and economic barriers. With per capita health spending at around \$79 as of 2024 and [health coverage](#) at just 33.1 per cent, significant portions of the population especially women struggle to afford essential care.

[Out-of-pocket payments](#) account for approximately 65 percent of current health expenditure, according to World Bank data for 2023–2024, making Tajikistan one of the highest in the world (ranked twelfth globally). Private payments and informal fees often prevent access to healthcare for impoverished families, leading to severe debt.

The country is also heavily impacted by inadequate water and sanitation services. Only 55.2 per cent of the population has access to safely managed water, and 81.8 percent has access to at least basic drinking water services. About 12 percent of the population relies on surface water for daily needs. [Access to sanitation](#) remains poor in rural areas, with only 3.2 percent of households having flush toilets connected to a sewage system.

In 2019, 21.8 percent of rural schools had no sanitation services, and 35.9 percent had only limited sanitation facilities. Additionally, 17.9 percent of rural schools lacked drinking water services, and 8.6 percent had limited access, according to UNICEF's [WASH in Schools Database](#). It is estimated that [26 percent](#) of deaths in Tajikistan are related to diarrhea caused by unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation, and inadequate personal hygiene.

[Maternal](#) and neonatal health, tuberculosis, HIV and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) present serious public health

issues. The maternal mortality rate, at [14 per 100,000](#) live births as per 2025.

Tajikistan continues to be among the [30 countries](#) with a high incidence of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB), with [8,000 cases annually](#) and about one-third of these new cases being MDR-TB.

[HIV prevalence](#) in Tajikistan has increased, partly due to drug trafficking routes that heighten vulnerability to infection. Among adults aged 15–49, HIV prevalence is around [0.2 percent](#), with concentrated epidemics among key populations such as people who inject drugs. HIV, hepatitis C, and other [sexually transmitted infections](#) among people who inject drugs remain a significant challenge.

[Non-communicable diseases](#) (NCDs) account for the majority of deaths, with cardiovascular diseases leading. Age-standardized mortality from NCDs is estimated at over 22,000 deaths annually, and the probability of dying from major NCDs between ages 30 and 70 is about 18 percent.

[Child stunting](#) prevalence has declined to about 13 percent, indicating progress but persistent nutritional challenges linked to poverty, maternal malnutrition, and inadequate diets.

Although Tajikistan maintains high vaccination rates, 98 percent for the first dose of measles-containing vaccine and 97 percent for DTP3, [outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases](#) such as measles still occur. In 2023, Tajikistan experienced measles outbreaks, prompting a mass immunization campaign that vaccinated over 2.5 million children aged 6 months to 15 years to close immunity gaps. As a key partner of the Ministry of Health, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan plays an essential

role in supporting routine immunization efforts by raising public awareness and guiding people to vaccination points.

Challenges in the national immunization program include geographic isolation of remote settlements, which limits timely access to health services, and high population mobility, creating gaps in coverage.

Tajikistan also faces a high burden of zoonotic diseases. It ranks among the top 25 countries with the highest brucellosis incidence, with an average annual rate of about 14 cases per 100,000 population between 2005 and 2014. Around 74 percent of the population lives in rural areas, and nearly 60 percent are engaged in agriculture or animal husbandry, significantly increasing exposure risk. Brucellosis remains endemic across most districts, with the highest risk in livestock-farming regions. The country is also endemic for echinococcosis, particularly in northern areas, and rabies remains a significant threat, with infected dogs and wildlife commonly found. Other zoonotic risks persist, emphasizing the need for strengthened surveillance and biosecurity measures.

Despite national efforts in Tajikistan to make disaster preparedness and health services more inclusive, individuals with visual impairments continue to face significant barriers in accessing first aid, road safety, and emergency response systems. These challenges are largely due to the lack of inclusive education and accessible infrastructure.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan will focus on improving people's access to health and social services through the provision of community-based health programmes, strengthening partnerships and building the capacity of the staff, volunteers and communities to respond to health and other emergencies. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan's major objectives include:

- Increased recognition of the role of the National Society in health and social care
- Increased preparedness and response capacities to epidemics and public health needs in emergencies
- Improving access to water, sanitation for communities and schools and hygiene promotion

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan also seeks to obtain international accreditation for its first aid training programme from the IFRC Global First Aid Reference Centre.

Planned activities in 2026

- Expand community-based surveillance in targeted locations
- Improve people's access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), including safe drinking water in selected districts

- Establish specialized training centers for inclusive disaster preparedness and health education
- Develop accessible learning materials tailored to the needs of visually impaired individuals
- Strengthen capacity of National Society to deliver inclusive, community-based services
- Provide health education and psychosocial support alongside other assistance to orphans
- Conduct TB prevention activities and provide social support for people affected by TB
- Conduct social mobilization activities in support of national routine immunization programmes
- Provide first aid training for communities and first aid commercial courses including epidemic risk in simulation exercises for multi-hazards preparedness
- Strengthen capacity for health in emergencies by refresher training and ensure availability of updated information, education, and communication (IEC) materials
- Review and update the existing health strategy to reflect new challenges
- Conduct mapping of the National Society health capacities and create an internal database of trained staff and volunteers
- Train staff and volunteers in epidemic and pandemic preparedness in communities
- Train staff and volunteers in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society's health and social care initiatives by leveraging their auxiliary role mandate and their standing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Tajikistan's Ministry of Health and Social Protection. This long-term support includes enhancing the National Society to respond to health needs in emergencies and preparedness and response to epidemics and pandemics, introducing innovative strategies such as community-based surveillance in select locations across the country.

Additionally, leveraging the National Society's accumulated experience in COVID-19 vaccine promotion, the IFRC will help elevate its role in routine immunization. The IFRC will provide technical assistance for the review of the National Society's health strategy and support efforts to obtain international accreditation for the National Society first aid training programme via IFRC's Global First Aid Reference Centre.

Efforts will be made to integrate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) into various health and social care programmes and services, fostering stronger links between health initiatives and disaster preparedness and response efforts.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supports the National Society in the Healthy Community Project focused on girls' hygiene and [WASH](#).

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society initiatives on drug abuse and local action in humanitarian and health crisis.

In collaboration with the **Japanese Red Cross Society**, the IFRC will support the implementation of a water and hygiene promotion project in specific districts of Tajikistan. This support encompasses capacity-building, advocacy and technical assistance to strengthen the National Society's capabilities in these critical areas.



Migration and displacement

Migration and displacement dynamics in Tajikistan are shaped by economic vulnerability, changing migration policies in destination countries, localized insecurity, and recurrent climate - and disaster-related shocks. Labour migration remains a key livelihood strategy for many households, with the Russian Federation continuing to be the primary destination. Remittances play a critical role in household welfare and the national economy, which means that shifts in labour demand, regulations, or access to work abroad can quickly translate into increased vulnerability for migrants and their families.

Migrants, returnees and their households face a range of protection and well-being risks, including unsafe working and living conditions, exploitation and trafficking, limited access to information and services, and challenges related to return and reintegration. Tajikistan hosts refugees and asylum seekers, including people fleeing instability in neighbouring Afghanistan, and further arrivals remain possible depending on regional developments.

Environmental factors are also contributing to [internal displacement](#), with 100 people displaced within Tajikistan by the end of 2023 due to natural disasters. This reflects a rise in internal displacement from environmental causes, underscoring the compounded pressures facing vulnerable populations within the country.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan aims to improve access to assistance, protection and essential services for people on the move, including labour migrants, returnees, refugees and asylum seekers. The National Society will strengthen community-based support mechanisms, provide health and psychosocial services, facilitate access to information and referral pathways, and integrate population movement into disaster risk reduction and preparedness approaches, including for communities exposed to border-related shocks and climate impacts. RCST will also analyse migration trends and underlying drivers to better target assistance and adapt

programmes, with particular attention to protection risks and the needs of Afghan refugees and other vulnerable groups.

Planned activities in 2026

- Prepare for and respond to potential refugee influx from Afghanistan
- Improve access to assistance, protection and information for migrants, including [restoring family links](#)
- Deliver [psychosocial support](#) to migrant communities
- Continue collaboration with government agencies, UNHCR and other organizations supporting refugees and asylum seekers and raise awareness of the needs of vulnerable people
- Develop and test coordination protocols and standard operating procedures for population movement scenarios (including border-related displacement)

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society on identifying anticipatory actions for border conflict population movement, piloting and establishing [humanitarian service points](#) (HSP) and facilitating a regional migration working group to enable due coordination and cooperation among National Societies in Central Asia.

The ICRC in Dushanbe, together with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan responds to people's needs resulting mainly from armed conflict and violence through a wide range of humanitarian activities, including restoring family links services and strengthening the National Society's multidisciplinary emergency preparedness and response skills. Based on its mandate, the ICRC also promotes [international humanitarian law](#) (IHL) and universal humanitarian principles among armed and security forces and academic institutions.



Values, power and inclusion

In Tajikistan, social and economic inequalities disproportionately affect women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Poverty remains a pervasive issue, with nearly 75 per cent of rural residents living below the poverty line. Women are especially impacted, facing widespread discrimination and limited opportunities in social, economic, and political spheres. Domestic violence against women is prevalent, but most cases go unreported; around 20 per cent of married women experience violence from their husbands, with only a small fraction seeking formal assistance.

Access to education is a significant barrier, particularly for girls and marginalized communities. High rates of adolescent pregnancy and early marriage hinder opportunities for young girls, and one in eight girls is married before age 18. Children in Tajikistan, especially those affected by migration, are at risk of marginalization, violence, and exploitation. As many migrant parents leave children with relatives, these children often lack adequate psychosocial support and access to essential services, with a considerable number placed in residential institutions.

The elderly and individuals with disabilities represent some of the most vulnerable populations in Tajikistan. There are approximately 330,000 people over 64 years of age and 150,000 people with disabilities, including children. Social protection programmes cover only 26.6 per cent of the population, a rate considerably lower than the global average.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan works to provide immediate aid to vulnerable people, advocate for their rights and build long-term solutions. Through partnerships and initiatives, the National Society aims to enhance the quality of life of vulnerable groups, fostering inclusivity, dignity, and resilience in Tajikistan. The National Society seeks to mainstream protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) in its programmes and emergency response activities. The National Society will also work on creating child-friendly spaces to ensure that, especially during emergencies, all children have access to a safe and supportive environment.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan will strengthen engagement with and accountability to communities through integrating feedback mechanisms within all programmes and operations, as well as develop a structured national feedback mechanism. It will also ensure that all feedback data collected is disaggregated according to age and sex.

Planned activities in 2026

- Raise awareness within communities on the importance of inclusion and respect to prevent domestic violence
- Develop a community engagement and accountability (CEA) policy and strategy
- Strengthen a participatory approach to ensure that communities are included at different stages of programme planning and implementation
- Strengthen CEA approaches by identifying gaps and actionable areas of improvement through a CEA self-assessment workshop with support from partners
- Provide mandatory briefings for staff and volunteers on PGI in emergencies including for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), safeguarding, child protection and protection against sexual abuse (PSEA) and disability inclusion

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to incorporate risk communication and community engagement strategies, facilitating active community participation and local knowledge integration at all levels of their programmes. Developing a comprehensive CEA strategy will reinforce a people-centric approach across the board.

The **Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates** will assist the National Society in its support for orphans' programme.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society initiatives on migration and the youth and drug abuse programme.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2018. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the workplan phase. The PER Approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyse the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Participating in the improvement of regional and cross-border cooperation in Central Asia and taking part in wider international cooperation and IFRC disaster response activities
- Conducting round tables with government authorities, NGOs and other partners
- Diversifying resource mobilization channels and approaches



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Building strong headquarters and branches through organizational development and capacity strengthening
- Establishing partnerships and strengthen cooperation through proactive engagement with stakeholders
- Advancing humanitarian diplomacy to prevent and reduce vulnerability through advocacy, influence and external communication
- Focusing on strengthening organizational structure, capacity, and sustainability to foster continuous



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Digital transformation roadmap

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue supporting the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in maintaining extensive cooperation and coordination with development actors, embassies, donor agencies and other potential partners involved in the development landscape of Tajikistan to build networks and facilitate the exchange of critical information.

improvement and innovation and adapt to evolving social needs

- Developing leadership at all levels to ensure effective governance and long-term stability
- Enhancing resource mobilization and financial management skills to sustain and expand activities
- Building strategic partnerships with government agencies, NGOs, and community groups to maximize impact and outreach

- Investing in training and volunteer development to empower members for effective humanitarian service delivery
- Promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance as fundamental components of society development
- Emphasizing inclusivity and diversity to remain relevant and accessible to all segments of society.
- Building volunteer management capacity and integrate it with programmes and projects
- Promoting youth and volunteer development through programmatic approaches and increase youth engagement across all programmes and projects
- Strengthening communication networks and strategies, prepare publications for broader information exchange
- Developing a resource map of the National Society and store it electronically to support disaster response efforts

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan with both technical assistance and funding. The National Society development action plan approved by the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan management outlines the activities, funding availability, timelines and other collaborating partners who will contribute to these initiatives. Implementation will be backed by the Capacity Building Fund (CBF), the IFRC and ICRC's joint National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA).

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society initiatives on youth and volunteer management.

The approved National Society development action plan will also be shared with other participating National Societies and potential donors to secure additional funding for unmet needs. Additionally, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan's digital fundraising platform and newly launched donation page are expected to enhance financial support for the National Society development plan.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Establish humanitarian diplomacy capacity within the National Society
- Advocate for effective and protective disaster related laws, policies and regulations
- Improve official/legal recognition of its auxiliary role in disaster risk management
- Provide advice to their government in the analysis, drafting and implementation of effective disaster-related laws and policies
- Integrate humanitarian diplomacy elements including the existing communication strategy in all programmes and projects
- Establish a working group for humanitarian diplomacy and foster external collaboration for joint humanitarian diplomacy efforts
- Review the progress of current humanitarian diplomacy strategic action plan at the end of each third quarter

- Research and finalize the selection of potential humanitarian diplomacy opportunities for the following year

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the National Society's disaster law initiatives with a focus on expanding its leadership in disaster law and legislative advocacy, especially in climate-smart disaster laws. These activities will contribute to the National Society's implementation of Resolution No. 7, "Disaster Laws and Policies that Leave No One Behind," adopted at the 33rd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The IFRC will also support the Tbilisi Commitments on addressing the climate crisis and advancing humanitarian diplomacy, adopted at the 11th European Regional Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference. The IFRC will support capacity-building, advocacy, research and technical assistance to the government for law or policy development, building on past assistance provided in disaster law and advocacy.

The IFRC and other participating National Societies will support the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to address gaps in legal and regulatory frameworks.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan has identified several priority areas and related activities pertaining to reinforcing accountability and agility. These include to:

- Strengthen the capacities of staff and volunteers for effective financial and administrative management
- Conduct workshops on financial management at headquarters and branches
- Enhance capacities in procurement and logistics and train leadership at national and branch levels in human resource management
- Identify digital transformation priorities and implement these priorities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society in all its accountability strengthening efforts. The IFRC, with technical support from the **Netherlands Red Cross** and the **Spanish Red Cross**, facilitated workshops in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan

to collect feedback from various stakeholders regarding the current and future state of digital maturity. A digital transformation roadmap will capture short-term activities and long-term ambitions for digital transformation and a suggested governance structure.

The National Society has also received an award of CHF 50,000 from the IFRC Capacity Building Fund to enhance resource mobilization, chiefly focusing on developing a digital fundraising page, implementing a customer relationship management system, organizing digital fundraising campaigns, and conducting branch development events. This initiative aims to establish a sustainable digital donation infrastructure, increase donor engagement and effectively manage donor and member relationships. The system will ensure continuity by preserving fundraising data, enabling informed decisions and securing the project's sustainability even during staff turnover.



National Society volunteers provide humanitarian aid and psychosocial support to families displaced by border conflict between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. (Photo: Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC's Central Asia Country Cluster Delegation is based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, and it has a presence in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. It supports the National Societies to collaborate, through formal and informal exchange platforms, exchange visits and online and in-person meetings. With its in-country presence, the IFRC is supporting the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan on disaster management, disaster risk reduction, health, finance, and administration, and is extending support from other country offices on humanitarian diplomacy, community engagement and accountability, cash and

vouchers assistance and disaster law. The IFRC also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

Over the past ten years, the IFRC has supported the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan with over 20 Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) [operations](#) in relation to floods, earthquakes, cold and heat waves, droughts, disease outbreaks, food insecurity, border conflict, civil unrest and population movement.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Several sister National Societies provide long-term support to the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, remotely or with presence in-country:

The **Red Cross Society of China** is recognized as a strategic partner of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and has been providing support since 2013 in the form of IT equipment, emergency stocks and fleet over several years. Both the National Societies are involved in an ongoing, joint project to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities through community-based disaster risk reduction and capacity building. The project aims to increase the resilience of the most disaster-prone communities in southern Tajikistan through active engagement in comprehensive disaster risk reduction measures.

The **Finnish Red Cross** has sustained an active partnership with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan for almost 20 years. Cooperation between the two National Societies is focused on health, WASH and disaster management, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, the European Union and

the Finnish Red Cross itself. In recent years, the cooperation has expanded to areas such as disability inclusion and anticipatory action with a link to enhanced forecasting capacities of the national meteorological service.

The **Italian Red Cross** has been engaging with National Societies in the region through projects and activities for more than 10 years and has had its own permanent office in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan since 2018. The Italian Red Cross supports the activities of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan at a technical and financial level. It has supported the National Society in developing its volunteer mobilization capacities through youth engagement and development, and in enhancing migrants' access to health and social services, while improving cooperation between migrant countries of origin, transit and destination. More recently, the National Society has started focusing on HIV and harm reduction, aiming at reducing HIV infection rates and stigma, and guaranteeing access to social, health and psychological services.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** supports the implementation of a water and hygiene promotion project in specific districts of Tajikistan. This support encompasses capacity-building, advocacy and technical assistance to strengthen the National Society's capabilities in these critical areas.

The **Kuwait Red Crescent Society** will support the National Society in the area of disasters and crises.

The **Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan** is providing support to the National Society in the [CVA](#) project in Tajikistan.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supports the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in development of CVA through the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan. The CVA programme aims to help in the form of cash or vouchers to meet the immediate needs

of vulnerable populations affected by emergencies, disasters, or other challenging situations. The programme enables beneficiaries to make choices and prioritize their own essential needs, such as food, shelter, healthcare and education.

The **Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates** will assist the National Society in its support for orphans' programme.

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' in Tajikistan. During the conflict, the ICRC facilitated Red Cross Messages (RCMs) 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 (ERW) to promote safe behaviors in affected communities. Additionally, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan's emergency preparedness and response programme works to enhance disaster preparedness through risk assessments, early warning systems and collaboration with local authorities.

Coordination with other actors

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan coordinates extensively with national authorities, international organizations and humanitarian partners to support disaster response, health and social protection initiatives across the country. Through a Memorandum of Understanding with the national Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES), the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan plays an active role in disaster response, aligning its efforts with CoES under a Cooperation Agreement effective through 2027.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and local authorities, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan works to enhance community resilience and address public health and educational needs. Collaborations extend to humanitarian organizations including UNICEF, WFP, IOM, Mercy Corps and OSCE, contributing to coordinated and comprehensive support for communities.

Since 2023, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan has also worked with UNDRR to advance the [Early Warning for All](#) initiative, focusing on improving disaster preparedness and response capabilities in Tajikistan. The King Salman Foundation partners with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to provide aid for orphans and vulnerable children, delivering financial, educational, healthcare and social services to improve their well-being and prospects.

As an integral member of the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan coordinates efforts within the humanitarian sector. By working closely with the CoES and Civil Defense, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan reinforces national disaster management initiatives, ensuring that its programmes complement and strengthen public sector actions. In cooperation with the King Salman Center for Humanitarian Aid and Relief, an 'Orphan Sponsorship' project is being implemented.



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

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Network Databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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