



Fully destroyed house in Rasht valley. Photo credit: The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST).

Appeal: MDRTJ036	Country: Tajikistan	Hazard: Earthquake	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 157,151	
Glide Number: EQ-2025-000049-TJK	People Affected: 4,004 people	People Targeted: 1,572 people	
Operation Start Date: 27-04-2025	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 31-08-2025	DREF Published: 28-04-2025
Targeted Areas: Districts of Republican Subordination			

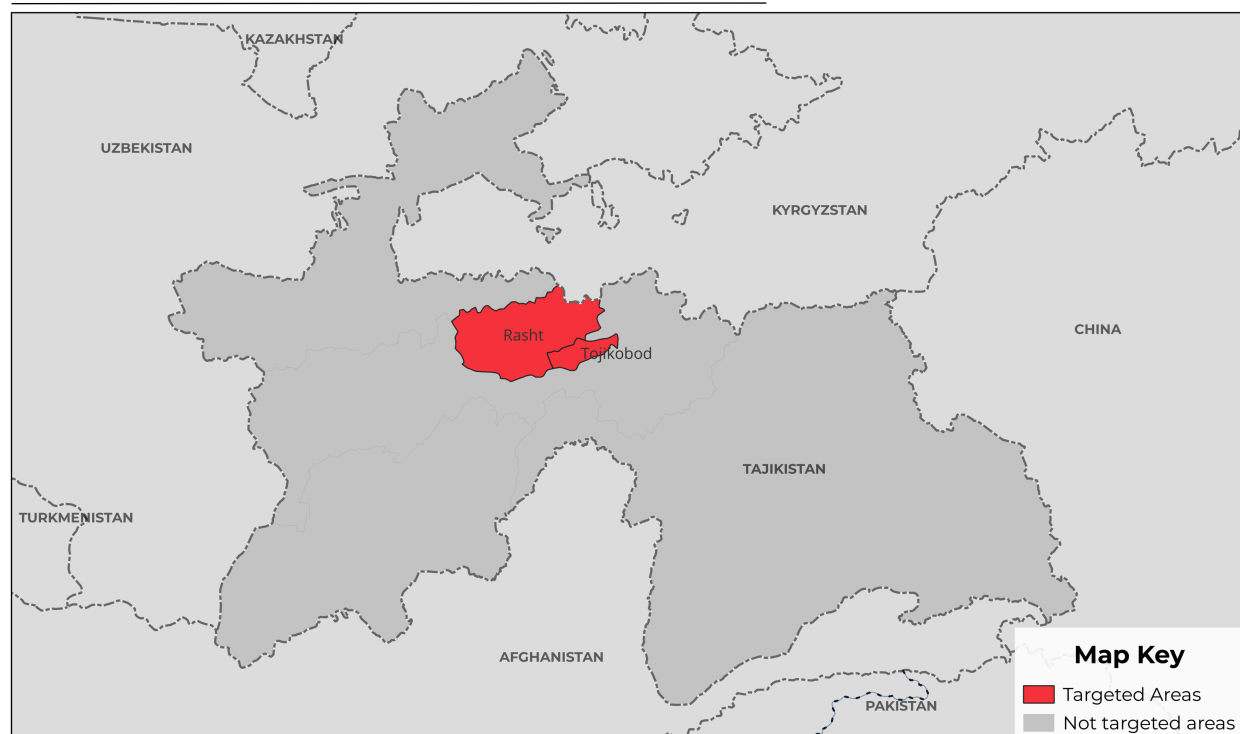
Description of the Event

Date of event

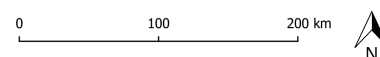
13-04-2025

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 above map captures the most affected areas by the earthquake, which will be targeted by RCST under this operation.

What happened, where and when?

On 13 April 2025, at 09:24 local time, an earthquake hit several regions of Tajikistan, including Rasht and Sughd regions and the capital city of Dushanbe. Its epicenter was located 160 kilometers northeast of Dushanbe, 21 kilometers east of the Rasht district. The intensity at the epicenter was 5–6 on the Richter scale, 4–5 in the Rasht region, and 3 in the city of Dushanbe. Aftershocks occurred on the same day at 12:14 and 13:33 in roughly the same geographical area, however with less strength.

Immediately after the onset of the disaster, the government sent a commission to the field to assess the damage of the earthquake. According to commission reports, 67 homes were fully destroyed, 195 partially damaged, 186 lightly damaged, and more than 140 was affected causing only minor damage. Key infrastructure—including a hospital, clinics, and schools—was also affected. One person died, and 16 were injured.

On 22 April 2025, another earthquake has occurred in the region, with 4.0 on the Richter scale. In addition, on 17 April 2025 and 19 April 2025 tremors were registered with the epicenter in the neighbouring Afghanistan, which were also felt in the area, with a magnitude of 3.0 or below the Richter scale.

Taking into account the possibility of additional tremors in the area, the CoES is working with communities with awareness raising and educational initiatives to ensure they are ready to act before, during, and after an earthquake.

An official letter was sent by the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence to the international community, including the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, requesting assistance to respond to the needs of earthquake-affected communities.





Damage assessment by RCST team. Photo credit: RCST.

Scope and Scale

On 13 April, immediately after the earthquake, Emomali Rahmon, a governmental commission led by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, Sulaymon Ziyozoda, was dispatched to the Rasht Valley districts by the order of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The National State Commission, consisting of representatives from the leadership of relevant ministries and agencies responsible for emergency situations, state reserves, construction, geology, land management and geodesy, as well as local executive authorities, were engaged in a comprehensive assessment of the earthquake's consequences and in determining the scope and types of urgent assistance required for the affected population.

According to official government data, the earthquake affected a total of 4,004 people, including those whose homes were fully destroyed, partially damaged, or sustained minor damage to main or auxiliary structures.

Information provided by the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), the National State Commission, identified the following damages to the households in Rasht and Tojikobod districts:

- 1) Rasht - 34 houses destroyed fully, 72 houses damaged partially, and 89 houses damaged lightly.
- 2) Tojikobod - 33 houses destroyed fully, 123 houses damaged partially, and 97 houses damaged lightly.

Damage to infrastructure:

One regional hospital, three medical/healthcare centers, eleven school facilities, 1.97 km automobile roads, 4.55 km of power lines ,and 21.1 km of water (drinking and irrigation supply network) were impacted. In addition, 47 cows and sheep were lost.

In addition to the information provided by REACT, RCST, in coordination with local authorities and the local branch of CoES, has also conducted damage assessment before the State Commission has arrived to the affected area. According to the National Society's initial damage assessment, the number of houses impacted may be higher. However, until further assessments are conducted in close coordination with state authorities, the planned intervention is designed based on the official data provided by the state.

Main Household Income Sources in Rasht and Tojikobod:

Most families' income is coming from farming and livestock, including cattle, sheep, and goats, growing crops and vegetables like wheat, potatoes, as well as gardening . Labour migration is one of the key sources of income, with many families receiving remittances from relatives abroad, mainly from Russia. Means of living also comes with jobs in public sectors and from state social security payments, however, these are limited. Seasonal and daily labour, such as farm work and construction, provides additional income, especially during the summer season.

Under the current Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation, RCST plans to support only those households whose homes were fully destroyed or significantly damaged—totaling 262 households and 1,752 people.

The government is working with various partners to secure funding for the reconstruction and building of houses for those families who have lost their homes due to the earthquake.

Source Information

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

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

On 23 March 2023, two earthquakes hit Tajikistan. The first one occurred at 1:07 local time 6-7 km from Paldorak village, Langar rural jamoat of Kuhistoni Mastchoh district of Sughd Region, with the intensity of 6 magnitude at Richter.

In 2023, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) applied for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to respond to an earthquake which has affected different population groups. The MDTJ035 DREF Operation on Tajikistan: Earthquake 2023 supported earthquake (EQ) affected communities with multi-purpose cash assistance, provision of shelter tools, fuel for reconstruction of the irrigation channels, and hygiene promotion campaign.

This current DREF operation is designed based on the lessons learned from previous emergency response to ensure that experience is used to ensure the smooth implementation of the planned intervention:

- 1) It is crucial to ensure transparency in the selection and assessment processes for aid distribution. The affected community should be actively involved, and their feedback should be considered to build trust and confidence in decision-making. Clear and effective communication about the criteria and process for assessing damage and selecting people assisted is essential.
- 2) Strict adherence to established procurement and tendering procedures is vital to avoid deviations from the expected timeline. Oversight and monitoring of the procurement process are crucial to identify irregularities or delays early on.
- 3) Disaster response plans should not only focus on immediate relief but also longer-term resilience-building measures. Capacity building programs for constructing safer and more resilient housing are crucial for communities in disaster-prone areas.
- 4) RCST collaborated closely with the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and local authorities in the distribution of construction and repair tools. This collaboration was effective and contributed to the efficient distribution of the tools to people.

Based on these lessons learned, the National Society (NS) is working closely with the affected population and the government representatives to ensure that the planned intervention is aligned with the needs of affected population by involving community feedback in decision making.

The provision of aid will be coordinated with the CoES and local government representatives to ensure the people supported are selected based on the clear criteria to avoid misunderstanding with the communities. The procurement will be executed by the IFRC to ensure that the Federation's robust procurement system is strictly followed.

Withing the timeframe of the operation, RCST will organize a Lessons Learned Workshop to reflect on the achievements, lessons, and challenges of this current DREF operation to inform future emergency response planning.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

13-04-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	In the aftermath of the earthquake, volunteers from the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan played a vital role in supporting affected families, assisting individuals to safely retrieve personal belongings and essential items from damaged or partially collapsed homes. These efforts not only helped preserve valuable possessions, but also provided emotional comfort to families during a time of great distress. The RCST received letter #607 from the head of CoES on 19 April 2025, requesting support to respond to the needs of the earthquake affected people with the provision of essential households items, including bedding items and kitchen sets, as well as constructions materials. The RCST plans to distribute relief items from its stocks to 262 affected families upon receiving the verified list of households. The stock is planned to be replenished through this current DREF operation. Currently, 30 households are staying in tents provided by the state. Some of their belongings retrieved from their damaged homes are being used temporarily, however, based on needs assessments, will have to be replaced. Furthermore, over 30 affected households, whose houses and belongings were completely damaged and lost, are staying with families in different locations while their homes are rebuilt.
Health	First Aid (FA) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) have been provided to 69 individuals across all affected areas, with 16 people receiving First Aid support and 53 Psychological First Aid.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	The RCST team conducted hygiene promotion awareness sessions with affected communities, with a total of 18 sessions held (ten in Rasht and eight in Tojikobod).
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	RCST volunteers prioritize the safety of vulnerable groups, including women, children, older people, and persons living with disabilities. Safe spaced will be set up in close collaboration with local authorities. They apply a gender-sensitive approach, ensuring equal engagement and prioritizing the needs of women, girls, and gender minorities in aid distribution. The RCST will also develop a risk register specific to the risk related to the response, with special focus on vulnerable communities assisted by the interventions.
Community Engagement And Accountability	From the first day of the earthquake, the RCST has been ensuring that affected populations are engaged in decision making and are well-informed about the available support services and relief activities provided by the National Society. By maintaining an open dialogue with the affected communities, RCST volunteers continue to ensure that their interventions are responsible, reinforcing accountability and fostering a sense of community ownership in the recovery process, building trust and transparency to ensure that community needs are heard and addressed meaningfully. In the frame of this current DREF operation, the RCST is planning to enhance volunteers' knowledge on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) through the provision of additional trainings.

Coordination	Since the first hours of the onset of the disaster, the RCST has been in continuous contact with Movement partners, the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence of Tajikistan (CoES), and the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) Secretariat in Dushanbe city. The RCST is coordinating all response activities with the CoES, Rasht and Tojikobod districts local authorities, and the IFRC. The RCST has also signed an agreement with the CoES, the main state emergency management body. In alignment with its auxiliary role to the government, the RCST is playing a vital role in all emergency management initiatives in country, working closely with CoES and other relevant state bodies. A coordination mechanism will be established to ensure that efforts and interventions by the state and RCST are not duplicated.
National Society Readiness	Following the onset of the disaster on 13 April, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) promptly mobilized staff and volunteers in Rasht and Tojikobod to support emergency response efforts. Disaster Management (DM) volunteers immediately alerted the Emergency Response Center (ERC) at headquarters and began coordinated actions with RCST HQ and branch staff. Early activities included rapid assessments, Psychological First Aid (PFA), support with evacuations in collaboration with the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES), and the clearing of debris from public infrastructure and affected households. Volunteers also assisted with Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) efforts by conducting short hygiene sessions to help prevent further health risks. A total of 12 RCST volunteers and 12 members of the National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) were deployed to the affected areas. They provided PFA to 69 individuals—a service that continues as needs persist—and supported families with ongoing cleaning efforts in their homes. Between 14 and 17 April, RCST issued a field report on the IFRC GO platform, followed by several situation updates emphasizing the need for a DREF operation to address the evolving needs of the affected communities.
Assessment	The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan swiftly mobilized its response teams following the earthquake in the Rasht and Tojikobod districts to support the affected population. Twenty-four trained volunteers, and members of the National Disaster Response Teams were deployed to the disaster sites to conduct damage and needs assessments with local authorities and CoES Rasht Branch staff, assist in evacuation of the affected communities to safe areas, and provide other support to the affected communities. As part of their emergency response, RCST teams have successfully evacuated 240 people from high-risk areas in the Rasht and Tojikobod districts.
Resource Mobilization	Please refer to the sections on "National and Local Authorities", as well as the assistance provided by non-government organisations (NGOs).
National Society EOC	From the first day of the disaster, the RCST activated its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Dushanbe under the leadership of the Deputy Secretary General. The EOC comprises key staff from the Disaster Management, Health, Organizational Development, Logistics, and Finance departments.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Central Asia team, in close coordination with the IFRC Regional Office for Europe (ROE) DREF Senior Officer responsible for Europe and Central Asia, has been working in close collaboration with the RCST in providing valuable technical support in the development of response plans and the preparation of this DREF application.
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	The IFRC CCD and ROE teams remain available to support the National Society throughout the response, by providing operational and technical support in the sectoral areas of intervention, including 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) is providing refresher trainings for NDRTs and Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs) in the region.
ICRC has pre-positioned essential household items in the region to support an estimated 30 households in response to possible border conflicts.
Currently, the ICRC is working closely with RCST and IFRC, however, is not involved in the response to this earthquake, either directly or through RCST.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	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. 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. Heavy machinery, including bulldozers, excavators, and transport vehicles, has been mobilized to assist in debris removal, restore access to remote villages, and stabilize damaged infrastructure. These efforts aim to mitigate further risks and accelerate recovery operations. The Ministry of Health of Tajikistan is working to reduce 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, Leader of the Nation, His Excellency 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 tracks to Rasht and Tojikobod, the most heavily impacted districts.
UN or other actors	WASH: 416 family hygiene and dignity kits distributed, including 260 kits in Rasht and 156 kits in Tojikobod, provided by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). Food Security & Nutrition: 23.646 metric tons of mixed food commodities (wheat flour, vegetable oil, and peas)

distributed to meet the needs of 416 households (260 in Rasht and 156 in Tojikobod) for one month, provided by the World Food Programme.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

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

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Need Analysis:

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.

Risk analysis:

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

Needs analysis:

Preliminary assessments indicate that the affected families lost their houses and some households lost their cattle, located close to their homes in rural areas, which was the main source of income for most of them. In total, 262 households have lost their homes or their houses were partially damaged, while some cowsheds were destroyed, leading to the loss of cattle.

Risk analysis:

A total of 262 households have been affected by the earthquake; however, to accurately categorize the extent of damage to houses, household items, and livelihoods remains challenging. This may create difficulties in identifying and prioritizing people most in need of assistance.

To ensure a fair, transparent, and accountable selection process, the National Society Headquarters will closely monitor the situation, provide technical support to its regional and district branches, and coordinate actively with local authorities throughout the beneficiary selection process.

The RCST will not provide reconstruction support in line with the purpose of the DREF. Instead, 262 houses are planned to be provided with essential relief items and cash grants to cope with the consequences of the earthquake. Also, emergency cash assistance or vouchers will be provided for families who lost income and dependent on agriculture, to obtain seeds, tools, and other agricultural support items to maintain their farming. Further information is provided under the "Planned intervention" section.



Multi purpose cash grants

Needs Analysis:

The earthquake has caused significant damage to houses, livelihoods, and other personal property, leaving many families with urgent and diverse needs. Cash assistance allows affected households to address their most immediate priorities, such as food, shelter repairs, clothing, and essential household items, which will be identified by the households themselves.

Given the loss of income sources, particularly livestock and agricultural assets, unconditional cash support would be a flexible and efficient way to help affected families begin their early recovery and regain self-sufficiency until they find long-term solutions of self-sustainability. RCST plans to provide cash assistance to 262 households with fully or partially damaged homes.

Risk Analysis:

- Security Risks: 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, other documentation, however alternative options will be in place.
- Exclusion of Vulnerable Groups: Inadequate beneficiary selection may leave the most vulnerable without support.



Health

Needs analysis:

- Psychosocial First Aid support (PFA), especially for children and distressed individuals.
- Measures to prevent outbreaks of water-borne and communicable diseases. Children, older people, and families who have lost their houses are among the most vulnerable and at greatest risk of psychological distress due to displacement, loss of livelihoods, and the death of loved ones.

Risk Analysis:

Children, older people, and other individuals in vulnerable situations directly affected by the earthquake are at high risk of psychological distress. Without timely PFA, including the provision of safe spaces and mental health services, long-term emotional issues may arise, especially in remote areas lacking trained professionals.

Please see further information linked to Health under the needs analysis on WASH.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Needs Analysis:

The earthquake disrupted access to safe water and sanitation, forcing many households to rely on unsafe sources. Damaged or insufficient sanitation facilities have raised the risk of disease outbreaks. There is a high risk of water-borne and other communicable diseases due to damaged water systems, poor sanitation, and overcrowding in shelters. Limited access to hygiene materials and clean water increases the spread of diseases. Coordinated action is essential, including hygiene promotion support by RCST volunteers, collaboration with health authorities, and investment in WASH and health education to reduce these risks. Limited access to clean water, hygiene supplies, and proper sanitation increases vulnerability, especially among children, older people, and displaced families. Key needs include clean drinking water, emergency latrines, hygiene kits, and hygiene promotion.

Risk Analysis:

Without timely WASH interventions, such as hygiene promotion, water treatment, and access to safe sanitation, public health risks may escalate rapidly.

RCST will only conduct hygiene promotion sessions and will not be involved in the rehabilitation of WASH and Health facilities. The government is currently working with other partners and exploring other resources to support the rehabilitation of such facilities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Needs Analysis:

The earthquake has increased protection risks, especially for women, children, older people, and persons living with disabilities. There is a need for safe spaces, protection from gender-based violence (GBV), and inclusive access to aid and services. Targeted support is essential to ensure the dignity, safety, and inclusion of all affected individuals, especially the most vulnerable.

Risk Analysis:

Vulnerable groups 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, older people, persons living with disabilities, and minority groups from aid and services.

These risks require targeted, inclusive, and gender-sensitive interventions.

Mitigation measures are further outlined in the "Risks and security considerations" section.



Education

Needs Analysis:

- Repair and reconstruction of the eleven damaged schools by the earthquakes.
- Provision of learning materials and supplies, including books and stationery.
- Temporary learning spaces for children.
- Teacher training and support for continuity of education.
- Ensuring that children continue their education is crucial for their long-term recovery and well-being.

Risk Analysis:

- Infrastructure Damage: Many schools are severely damaged and unsafe, requiring repairs and temporary learning spaces.
- Learning Disruption: School closures and unsafe environments hinder education and affect children's well-being.
- Psychosocial Impact: Traumatized children may struggle to return to school, leading to long-term emotional challenges.
- Teacher Shortages: Displaced or affected teachers may be unable to resume work, disrupting education quality.

The RCST will not be involved in the rehabilitation of facilities, including educational institutions damaged.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Need Analysis:

- Information Sharing: Providing clear, accessible, and culturally appropriate information about available services and assistance.
- Feedback Mechanisms: Establishing channels for affected communities to share their needs, concerns, and feedback on the response.
- Accountability: Regularly updating communities on the status of assistance, response efforts, and ensuring transparency in aid distribution.

The RCST will focus on strengthening these areas to build trust, improve programme effectiveness, and ensure that the community is central to the recovery process.

Risk Analysis:

- Miscommunication: Inaccurate or unclear information may cause misunderstandings and distrust.
- Limited Access: Vulnerable groups may be excluded from feedback and decision-making.
- Feedback Mismanagement: Poor feedback handling can leave needs unaddressed.
- Cultural Barriers: Misalignment with local customs may hinder effective engagement.
- Accountability Gaps: Lack of transparency can reduce trust in the response.

Mitigating these risks requires clear communication, inclusive feedback channels, ongoing community engagement and CEA training for volunteers.

[Assessment Report](#)

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims 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 focuses 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 is to provide immediate relief and early recovery support to 262 affected households (1,572 people) within the four-month timeframe of this current DREF operation. This support is provided in the form of multi-purpose cash support, provision of bedding items and kitchen sets, hygiene promotion campaigns, provision of PFA/MHPSS, and enhancing CEA knowledge of local volunteers involved in the response.



Operation strategy rationale

The strategy is designed to deliver rapid, needs-based assistance to earthquake-affected households in Rasht and Tojikobod districts, ensuring a people-centered and inclusive approach. It combines immediate relief with early recovery efforts, focusing on shelter, WASH, health (including PFA), protection, and livelihoods.

MPC: RCST is planning to support 262 household with multi-purpose cash to address the most urgent needs.

Shelter/Livelihoods: RCST is planning to distribute bedding items and kitchen sets from its stocks, which is to be replenished through the DREF.

Hygiene promotion: RCST will be providing hygiene promoting training sessions for volunteers on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene. Upon completion of the training, the volunteers will lead community awareness sessions, covering key topics such as handwashing, safe water storage, menstrual hygiene, and water born disease prevention.

CEA: RCST will also conduct refresher training on Community Engagement and Accountability for volunteers involved in the response operations.

The operation will be coordinated with local authorities and partners, and affected communities, to ensure that the most vulnerable individuals and families are reached. The beneficiaries were identified by Official Government Commission assessment report.

Strengthening the capacity of RCST branches and volunteers is also a key component, enabling a more sustainable and locally led response.

RCST will conduct a Post-Distribution Monitoring mission in the field, with the involvement of focal points in CEA, PGI, CVA, and DM team.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

As highlighted above, the beneficiaries were identified by Official Government Commission assessment report.

Based on the assessment of the government and the list of beneficiaries, this DREF operation will target 262 of the most severely affected households, with approximately 1,572 individuals in the Rasht and Tojikobod districts, whose homes were either fully destroyed or partially damaged by the earthquake. The selection includes 67 totally destroyed households, and 195 partially damaged households. The disaggregation is provided as per the below:

- 1) Rasht - 34 houses destroyed fully, 72 houses damaged partially and 89 houses damaged lightly.
- 2) Tojikobod - 33 houses destroyed fully, 123 houses damaged partially and 97 houses damaged lightly.

The households who lost their houses fully will be provide TJS 1,410 (approx. CHF 109) and the households whose houses were damaged partially will receive TJS 1,170 (approx. CHF 90).

Based on the request of the government, all the affected household will receive the same amount of essential household items, including bedding items and kitchen sets.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria will prioritize the most vulnerable and severely affected households in Rasht and Tojikobod districts.

These households have been prioritized based on the level of structural damage, loss of livelihoods, and their overall vulnerability. In addition to this special attention will be given to those families from the list with:

- 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.

The above selection of vulnerable groups is due as they are exposed to higher risks of malnutrition, health issues, and limited access to

aid.

The operation will focus on those with the greatest need (those, who lost houses fully or partially) and with the least ability to recover independently.

Total Targeted Population

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

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Poor feedback handling can leave needs unaddressed and frustrate communities.	RCST will establish a clear, documented feedback and complaints response mechanism. RCST will allocate dedicated staff and volunteers for feedback collection, tracking, and response. RCST will provide regular updates to communities on how feedback has influenced decisions or changes.
Lack of transparency can reduce trust in the response.	RCST will share clear information on programme goals, selection criteria, timelines, and rights of affected people. Key information will be displayed in public areas and repeated regularly through trusted channels, and will facilitate regular community meetings to share updates and decisions.
Vulnerable groups 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.	RCST will involve all vulnerable groups in decision-making using disaggregated data. It will use accessible, culturally appropriate, and two-way communication channels. RCST work with local partners and train staff and volunteers on inclusion, protection, and accountability.
Risk of beneficiary selection process.	RCST work closely with local authorities to ensure inclusive, fair, and transparent beneficiary selection and implement clear documentation processes, with will prevent bias or manipulations.
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.	RCST will deploy trained staff and volunteers to provide PFA. RCST will continue to coordinate with local health actors to expand mental health service access. RCST will complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis after the DREF approval.
Without timely WASH interventions, such as hygiene promotion, water treatment, and access to safe sanitation, public health risks may escalate rapidly.	RCST will lead hygiene promotion sessions to reduce immediate health risks and will coordinate with government and partners to advocate for WASH. It will also monitor WASH related risks and adapt hygiene messaging based on evolving needs.

	RCST will enhance the knowledge of the staff and volunteers in WASH in case of need.
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 will use secure digital transfers and a trusted Financial Service Provider (FSP) distribution channels to reduce the risks of theft. RCST monitor markets regularly; adjust transfer values or consider mixed assistance if needed. RCST provide alternative ID options and support flexible access methods (e.g., proxies, mobile access). RCST use inclusive targeting, community validation, and feedback mechanisms to ensure fair selection.
State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan forecasts continued heavy rains in April and May, which may increase water levels in rivers, mudflows, and stone fall.	In coordination with authorities RCST will intensify weather monitoring, issue timely early warnings, and coordinate with local disaster response teams to enhance early warning and evacuation plans and provide support as and when required.
Inaccurate or unclear information may cause misunderstandings and distrust.	RCST will use multiple communication channels (complain box, telephone and community meetings) to ensure messaging is consistent, clear and reaching all affected individuals. RCST has trained volunteers and staff in clear, accurate messaging and active listening skills and in case of need will enhance these skills.
Delays in procurement.	Based on previous learnings from past DREF operations where procurement has delayed the implementation of the activities, RCST will work closely with the IFRC ROE Procurement team who will handle all procurement required. This will ensure that RCST complies with all IFRC Procurement processes and procedures, aware of available Global Framework Agreements, and is supported with local tendering as necessary.
Groups in vulnerable situations may be excluded from feedback and decision-making.	RCST will ensure that feedback mechanisms (e.g., suggestion boxes, telephone lines) are accessible to all, including people living with disabilities or individuals with low literacy. RCST will work with local community leaders and target group representatives to promote inclusive participation, and will involve all people affected and living in vulnerable situations.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The safety and security of all involved, particularly RCST volunteers, remain a top priority. Staff and volunteers will receive regular refreshers on security protocols and procedures. On a daily basis RCST will closely monitor the security situation in target communities and coordinate mitigation measures.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 78,788

Targeted Persons: 1,572

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

- RCST plans to distribute non-food items to 262 affected households, using available stocks from its warehouses in Rasht and Dushanbe. The NFI included mattresses, pillow, blankets, bedding linen and kitchen set. A request has also been submitted to DREF for the replenishment of these non-food items.

Following verification of the list of affected households, RCST will initiate the distribution process. Distributions will be carried out based on RCST's established criteria, prioritizing households whose homes were fully or partially destroyed.

- RCST's National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and trained volunteers will be actively involved in the verification list of affected households and distribution processes. Also, RCST will planning provide shelter repair tools.

The NS acknowledges the importance of considering the environmental impact during the replenishment of NFIs. While the RCST will not be distributing construction materials. RCST will be provided by households bedding sets and kitchen sets to support the affected population. Contraction materials will provide by Government.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 33,826

Targeted Persons: 1,572

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people whose houses were fully destroyed to be supported with CVA	402
Number of people whose houses were partially destroyed to be supported with CVA	1,170

Priority Actions

RCST will conduct following activities related to Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA):

- Conduct rapid needs assessments to identify households eligible for CVA.
- Analyze local market functionality to ensure goods and services are available.
- Verify and validate beneficiary lists through community engagement and cross-checks in coordination with state partners.
- Determine the most appropriate transfer modality based on context and access.
- Use RCST contract with FSPs to facilitate secure and efficient cash or voucher distribution.
- Distribute cash or vouchers to verified beneficiaries following a secure and transparent process.
- Conduct Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) to assess satisfaction, usage of assistance, and any challenges faced by recipients.

Adjusted MPCA Transfer Value in Rasht – Fully and Partially Destroyed Households.

The Cash Working Group (CWG) recommends a monthly MPCA transfer value of TJS 2,570 (approx. CHF 200) per household, which includes:

- Food: TJS 1,655 (approx. CHF 128).
- WASH/Essential Household Items: TJS 675 (approx. CHF 52).
- Transport, Communication & Other Needs: TJS 240 (CHF 19).

In Rasht, full WASH/Essential Household Items assistance is provided in-kind for one month; several months of in-kind food support is also planned.

Nevertheless, food security gaps remain due to diverse household needs and market access limitations. To address gaps and limitations, 30 per cent of the food component (TJS 497, approx. CHF 39) is retained in cash.

1. Fully Destroyed Households – 1 Month
Households with fully destroyed homes face high costs due to shelter loss, displacement, and replacement of essential items.

Adjusted MPCA Transfer Value: TJS 1,410 (approx. CHF 109) per household, consisting of:

- 30 per cent of food component (TJS 497, approx. CHF 39).
- Transport, communication, and other needs TJS 240 (CHF 19).
- Full WASH/Essential Household Items component excluded (covered in-kind).
- Shelter-related support added (estimated at TJS 673, approx. CHF 52).

2. Partially Destroyed Households – 1 Month
These households typically remain in part of their homes, make basic repairs with local materials, and avoid displacement-related costs. Adjusted MPCA Transfer Value: TJS 1,170 (CHF 90) per household, consisting of:

- 30 per cent of food component (TJS 497, approx. CHF 39).
- Transport, communication, and other needs TJS 240 (CHF 19).
- No WASH/Essential Household Item cash allocation (covered in-kind).
- Shelter-related costs reduced (reflecting a 20 per cent reduction from fully destroyed household value).

For households with partially destroyed homes, the financial burden is significantly lower compared to those who lost their homes entirely. These households are often able to remain in part of their dwelling, make some repairs using local materials, and do not require full-scale reconstruction support.

RCST has agreement with FSPs (Oriyonbank and ICB) on CVA operations and will be utilizing this agreement in order to provide an immediate assistance to the affected communities.

The proposed value is in line with CWG’s harmonized methodology and ensures a balanced, needs-based response, allowing available resources to reach a broader group of affected households.



Budget: CHF 1,450
Targeted Persons: 27

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of Psychological First Aid trainings conducted	2
Number of volunteers and staff trained in Psychological First Aid	27
Number of people who have been provided with Psychological First Aid/Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	59

Priority Actions

Based on initial assessments by RCST, at least 69 individuals across affected areas received or required PFA. Given the continuing emotional distress and lack of access to professional mental health services in remote areas like Rasht and Tojikobod, the need for structured and sustained PFA delivery is significant to support the affected.

Building on the experience of the 2023 response, where 62 people received PFA and 20 volunteers were deployed, this DREF will expand the pool of trained volunteers and embed regular follow-ups within the communities.

In alignment with the needs assessment conducted after the onset of the disaster and based on learnings from the 2023 DREF operation, the following activities will be conducted.



- Conducting Psychological First Aid training for volunteers and staff members, who will be working with the communities during the response operations.
- RCST will establish safe spaces in key locations and ensure trained volunteers conduct regular community visits for continuous PFA delivery.
- Psychosocial support will be integrated with hygiene promotion, shelter distribution, and CVA. During these activities, all trained volunteers will be able to deliver PFA when needed, ensuring emotional support is part of the overall assistance.
- RCST will ensure that a referral mechanism is in place so individuals with significant emotional needs are identified, referred, and receive timely psychosocial support.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 6,256

Targeted Persons: 1,572

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

- RCST will conduct hygiene promotion training sessions for volunteers on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). Upon completion of the training, the volunteers will lead community awareness sessions covering key topics such as handwashing, safe water storage, menstrual hygiene, and disease prevention. Based on the arising needs, Epidemic Prevention and Control trainings or sessions covering water-borne diseases will be considered to be implemented.
- Additionally, RCST will organize eight sessions for targeting specific vulnerable groups to ensure inclusive and effective hygiene promotion.
- The Ministry of Health of Tajikistan is working to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks by establishing rapid detection and reporting systems, along with implementing emergency water treatment and sanitation solutions.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,322

Targeted Persons: 1,592

Indicators

Title	Target
Conduct refresh training with volunteers on PGI	2
Number of NDRT and volunteers covered by refresh training	27

Priority Actions

- Specific measures will be adopted to make sure that the distribution process will be inclusive and gender sensitive. In addition, the registration lists will be prepared in collaboration with the local administration centers (jamoats) in order to make sure that the people

mostly exposed to isolation or risk to be excluded from the intervention receive specific attention and their needs are addressed, including people with disabilities.

- Different channels of communication will be used to make sure that information is widespread, and everybody has access to. Distribution points or door to door will be considered to avoid exclusion.
- Specific attention will be given to gender, making sure that time, location, and access are suitable to different groups and eventually separated, based on gender sensitivity. In case of cash distribution, women will be taken into consideration as the ones who are taking decisions on its use.
- RCST will conduct refresher training on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) for its staff and volunteers involved in response activities.
- During response RCST designate safe spaces for children using IFRC's Child Friendly Spaces in Emergencies guidelines. RCST will organise accessible Distribution Hubs Ensure physical accessibility.
- RCST provide home deliveries for vulnerable groups those unable to come to distribution.
- RCST will implement context-adapted PGI trainings. RCST will track sex/age/disability-disaggregated data for accountability.
- RCST will conduct awareness awareness raising during distributions.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 1,483

Targeted Persons: 1,592

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

- RCST will conduct refresher training on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) for volunteers involved in the response operations.
- Deliver clear and accessible information on project goals and selection criteria through various communication channels (including phone calls and community leaders).
- Establish safe and confidential channels for community feedback and concerns (installation of six complaint box in each target community).
- Regularly gathering and analyzing community input to guide and improve response efforts.
- Ensure timely action and communication based on received feedback.
- Work closely with local leaders and groups to build trust and ensure inclusive participation.
- Targeting will be done in coordination with local authorities and community leaders through inclusive community meetings to ensure accountability and broad participation.
- Feedback channels include phone number RCST branch affected areas, face-to-face phone, and suggestion/complaint boxes where preferred. If boxes are used, they will be placed in accessible areas.
- Community data will be analyzed by the CEA focal point using standard CEA monitoring tools. Findings will inform program adjustments to support community-centered decision-making.
- Engagement with community leaders will be through regular meetings, ensuring participation of wider community members to promote inclusivity and transparency.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 5,431

Targeted Persons: 4

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

Three IFRC national staff will be supporting the timely implementation of this current DREF operation, through the two prioritized profiles.

- Disaster Management Coordinator (10% for 3 months).
- Admin/Procurement Officer (10% for 3 months).
- Finance Officer (10% for 3 months).

Additional support will be provided during two monitoring visits and during the Lessons Learned Workshop.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 28,594

Targeted Persons: 4

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

The following RCST HQ personnel will be supporting the implementation of the operation from DREF funds:

One DREF Focal Point based in HQ (50% for four months).

Key responsibilities:

- Responsible for the overall implementation of the DREF project; Supervises the DREF implementation team.
- Oversees coordination with all in-country partners during implementation of the DREF project.
- Ensures coordination with RCST leadership in terms of progress on activities in the operation.

One Response Coordinator in HQ (50% for three months).



Key responsibilities:

- Coordinates with local authorities and communities to ensure timely implementation of activities.
- Responsible for the distribution of CVA, hygiene promotion, and others.
- Coordinates and monitors NDRT team and volunteers' activities in the affected areas.
- Provides updated information and situation report/data to NS for reporting purposes.

One Finance Officer based in HQ (50% for three months)

Key responsibilities:

- Identifies banks for cash and voucher assistance.
- Supports Finance Officer of the Rasht branch for submission of financial reports to NS HQ and IFRC.
- Coordinates financial transfer funds to Rasht.
- Responsible for the preparation of financial reports to IFRC in coordination with the DREF Focal Point.

One NS PMER Officer based in HQ.

Key responsibilities:

- Monitors field activities.
- Prepares bi-weekly, monthly situation reports and will be responsible for the submission of final narrative report. Following the lessons learnt workshop drafts and submits a report on it.

Within the timeframe of the operation, a Lessons Learned Workshop will be conducted to learn from the operation and apply the learning in future DREF and other NS response operations.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

In total, the RCST has mobilized the following personnel for this operation:

- Ten National Society staff members, including representatives from Headquarters, Rasht Valley, and key departments such as Disaster Management (DM), Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR), Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and the DM Coordinator.
- Twelve members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) based in Rasht Valley.
- Twelve trained volunteers from Rasht and Tojikobod districts.
- Two Executive Secretaries from the RCST branches in Rasht and Tojikobod districts.

To ensure that the current DREF operation is implemented in an efficient and timely manner, four part-time HQ positions were included in the DREF budget.

- RCST DREF Focal Point (50% for 4 months).
- RCST Response Coordinator (50% for 3 months).
- RCST Finance Officer (50% for 3 months).
- RCST PMER Officer (50% for 3 months).

As the DREF Focal Point and the Response Coordinator will be the primary roles responsible for the implementation of the operation, no branch staff was included in the DREF budget.

For details on roles and responsibilities of the budgeted profiles, please see the "National Society Strengthening" section under the "Planned Intervention".

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurement will be conducted by the IFRC to ensure that the Federation's robust procurement system is strictly followed. Global Framework Agreements for hygiene kits and cash disbursement are available to support timely procurement.

How will this operation be monitored?

The activities under this DREF will be monitored on regular basis and reported on monthly basis by the RCST. Ongoing monitoring visits and meetings, support delivery, and coordination, as well as initial results, will inform follow-up actions and discussions with communities and partners. The IFRC DM Programme Coordinator will coordinate monitoring and evaluation together with project staff and with the support of a dedicated Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting team in the IFRC CCD for Central Asia based in Bishkek. Project staff will be responsible for data collection and preparation of reports. Various monitoring tools will be used, including but not limited to beneficiary surveys, interviews of volunteers and target groups, reports from local project coordinators, and media coverage of the projects. As per requirements, IFRC will use the expertise available within the organization or from partners to provide regular support and guidance to the RCST. Monitoring and evaluation of project activities will be carried out based on the results framework containing indicators and targets.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

A bilingual press release (Tajik and English) will be shared via REACT and published on RCST's website and social media. Photos from the operation sites will also be disseminated through REACT and the RCST website. Field staff and volunteers will be available for media interviews upon coordination with the Head of the DM Department and the Communications Officer. The IFRC Regional Office for Europe will share updates and visuals through its social media channels and is available to support RCST and CCD as necessary.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRTJ036 - Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan Tajikistan Earthquake Response 2025

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	123,126
Shelter and Basic Household Items	78,788
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	33,826
Health	1,450
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,256
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,322
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,483
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	34,025
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	5,431
National Society Strengthening	28,594
TOTAL BUDGET	157,151

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

4/25/2025

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



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[Click here for the reference](#)

