



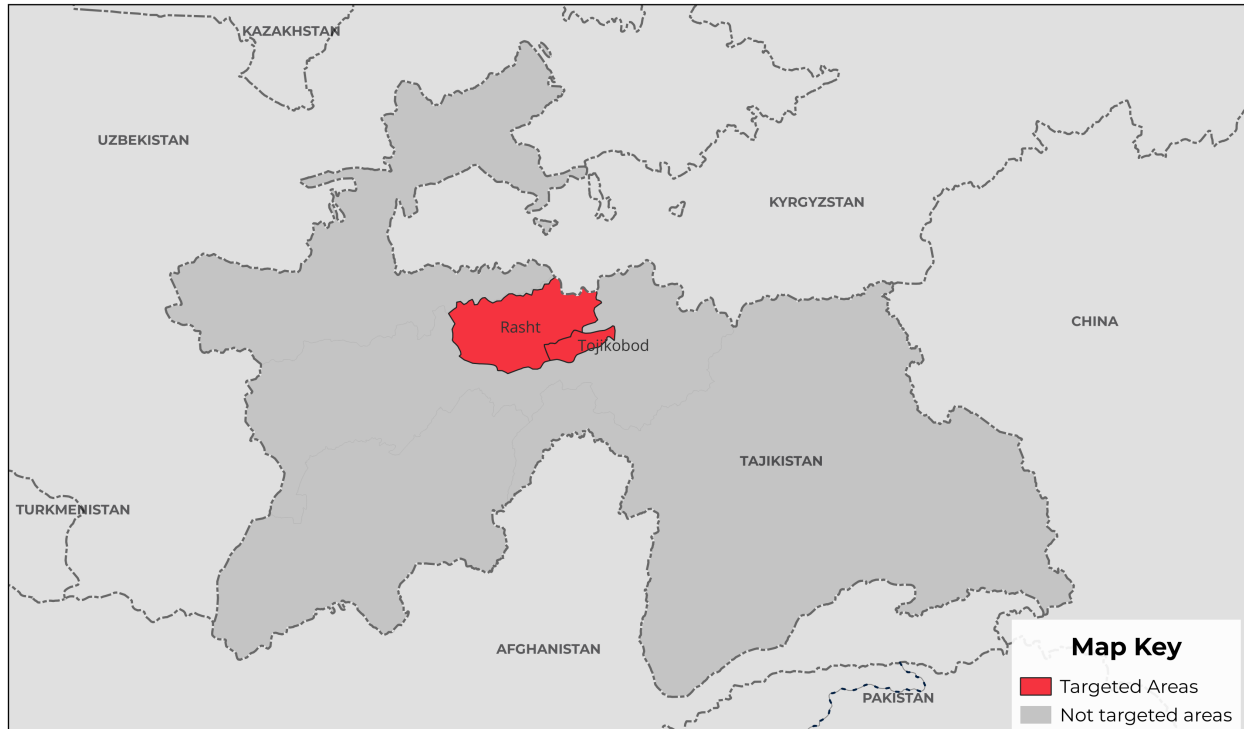
Fully destroyed house in Rasht. Photo credit: Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan

Appeal: MDRTJ036	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 157,151	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Earthquake
Glide Number: EQ-2025-000049-TJK	People at Risk: 4,004 people	People Targeted: 1,572 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 27-04-2025	New Operational End Date: 31-10-2025	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 27-04-2025		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 31-07-2025	
Additional Allocation Requested: -		Targeted Regions: Districts of Republican Subordination	

Description of the Event

Tajikistan Earthquake - Map of Targeted Areas

April 24th, 2025



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

The map of the affected areas by the earthquake targeted by RCST

Date of event

13-04-2025

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 Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) was 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.





Distribution in Tajikobod district Jamoat Langari Shoh. Photo by RCST



Cash disribution in Orienbank Office, Rasht, Photo by RCST



Distribution in Hijborak jamoat, Rasht district. Photo by RCST

Scope and Scale

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

Official Data:

- Affected Population: 4,004 people
- Housing Damage:
 - Rasht: 34 houses destroyed, 72 partially damaged, 89 lightly damaged
 - Tojikobod: 33 houses destroyed, 123 partially damaged, 97 lightly damaged
- Infrastructure Damage: 1 regional hospital, 3 health centers, 11 schools, 1.97 km roads, 4.55 km power lines, 21.1 km water networks, and loss of 47 livestock

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) conducted its own initial assessment, indicating potentially higher damage figures, but interventions were based on official government data.

Livelihood Context:

Households in Rasht and Tojikobod rely on:

- Farming and livestock (cattle, sheep, goats)
- Crop cultivation (wheat, potatoes, vegetables)
- Labour migration (mainly to Russia)
- Seasonal/daily labor and limited public sector employment

The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) Operation Achievements by Mid-August 2025:

Coordination and Planning:

- May 7: DREF Agreement signed between RCST and IFRC

Training and Capacity Building:

- July 11–15 (Rasht): Refresher trainings on Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender & Inclusion (PGI) for 12 NDRT members and eight (8) volunteers
- July 16–19 (Tojikobod): Same trainings for 20 volunteers
- July 18–19 (Rasht): Psychological First Aid (PFA) training for 12 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and eight (8) volunteers
- July 10–11 (Tojikobod): PFA training for 20 volunteers

Relief Distribution:



July 12–15: Essential household items distributed to 262 households (1,752 people), including:

- 262 bedding sets (1,572 items)
- 262 kitchen sets
- 524 plastic buckets (10L)

Cash Assistance:

- July 16–18: Multi-purpose cash distributed to 262 households:
- TJS 1,320 (~CHF 109) for destroyed homes
- TJS 1,090 (~CHF 90) for partially damaged homes
- Delivered via OJSC Orienbonk branches in coordination with CoES

Ongoing Activities:

- Procurement: Essential household item replenishment for RCST warehouse is in progress
- WASH Awareness: Hygiene promotion sessions underway in both districts to reduce health risks

Next Steps: To complete procurement, finalize reporting, and conduct the Lessons Learned workshop, RCST and IFRC Tajikistan requests a two-month no-cost extension of the DREF operation until 31 October 2025.

Source Information

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

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Summary of Key Achievements:

Operational Period: 27 April – 31 August 2025

The operation has achieved key milestones despite some delays:

- Essential Household Item Distribution: 262 of the most affected households received essential items from RCST's existing stock.
- Cash Assistance: Successfully delivered to the same 262 households, benefiting 1,572 individuals.
- Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM): Completed for 30 per cent of the targeted population; the report is in its finalization stage.
- Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW): The LLW is scheduled for late September 2025 in light of the two month no-cost timeframe extension.

Challenges and Delays:

Procurement delays have affected the timeline, primarily due to:

- Workload Constraints: The IFRC Tajikistan office, responsible for procurements over EUR 1,000, has been heavily engaged with the DG ECHO PPP project, limiting capacity for DREF-related procurement.
- Tendering Issues:
- Kitchen Sets (PR-011316, Budget: CHF 18,050): Of 10 interested suppliers, only 3 submitted bids. One met all requirements but exceeded the budget by CHF 7,324.



- NFIs (PR-011317, Budget: CHF 49,351): Out of 11 suppliers, 5 submitted bids, and 3 were compliant. The lowest bid exceeded the budget by CHF 21,411.

Next Steps: To ensure quality and compliance in procurement for the replenishment of essential household items distributed from available stocks and allow time for the Lessons Learned Workshop, RCST and IFRC Tajikistan are requesting a two-month no-cost extension of the operation until 31 October 2025, totaling the overall timeframe of the operation to six months.

The expenditure date at the time of the request is 83 per cent.

Remaining activities are detailed under the "Implementation" section.

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, had 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. The IFRC CCD and ROE teams remained 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) provided refresher trainings for NDRTs and Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs) in the region.

ICRC had pre-positioned essential household items in the region to support an estimated 30 households in response to possible border conflicts.

At that time, the ICRC was working closely with RCST and IFRC; however, it was not involved in the response to the earthquake, either directly or through RCST.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	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 aimed to mitigate further risks and accelerate



	recovery operations. The Ministry of Health of Tajikistan was working towards reducing the risk of disease outbreaks by establishing rapid detection and reporting systems, along with implementing emergency water treatment and sanitation solutions. On 15 April, based on the instructions of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, aid consisting of food, household items, and construction materials was sent to the earthquake-affected residents of the Rasht and Tojikobod districts. Two hundred and ten tons of aid, consisting of various food items, clothing, essential household supplies, and construction materials, was transported from Sughd Region via 22 large cargo tracks to Rasht and Tojikobod, the most heavily impacted districts. All affected individuals in need have been safely relocated to secure areas and provided with tents, essential household items, and food supplies to support their immediate needs. According to official sources in Tajikistan, comprehensive emergency assistance was delivered to the population affected by the natural disaster in the Tojikobod and Rasht districts. Efforts were also undertaken to reconstruct residential buildings that had been completely destroyed, while residents of partially damaged homes received all necessary construction materials to begin repairs.
--	--

UN or other actors	- UNICEF, with financial support from the Government of the United States has provided the CoES with 416 family hygiene and dignity kits (FHDKs) for distribution to affected families. The distribution began on 2 May 2025 with 260 kits allocated to Rasht district and 156 kits to Tojikobod district. Each extended FHDK is designed to support a family of five for one month, addressing their immediate hygiene and dignity needs. - WFP released 23,646 MT of mixed food commodities (wheat flour, vegetable oil and peas) to meet the needs of 416 households for a month. - UNICEF deployed four psychologists to Rasht and Tojikobod districts to conduct a rapid psychosocial needs assessment and implement both community-based and school-based PSS interventions. - UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) and the CoES will distribute 187 school-in-a-box kits, 36 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits, and 27 Recreation Kits. - Aga Khan Agency for Habitat (AKAH) handed over to the CoES the following essential household items on 29 April 2025: ▪ Mattress: 360 pcs; ▪ Blanket: 90 pcs; ▪ Kitchen sets: 100 sets. ▪ Fuel: 3 tons (for cleaning debris in the affected areas).
--------------------	--

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

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

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.

RCST will provide multi-purpose cash assistance to the same 262 affected households. The amount varied based on the level of damage.



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. RCST also will disseminate WASH information materials among the affected population.

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.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

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

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

With this Operational Update, this DREF Operation is extended by two month, from 31 August 2025 to 31 October 2025, making the total timeframe of the operation six months. The extension is requested to ensure that the procurement for the replenishment of essential household items distributed via RCST's own stocks can be completed. In light of the timeframe extension, further activities were shifted to September 2025. Please see further details under the "Summary of changes" section.

Operation strategy rationale

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

Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC): RCST supported 262 households with multi-purpose cash assistance to address their most urgent needs.

Shelter and Livelihoods: RCST distributed bedding items and kitchen sets from its existing stock, which were planned to be replenished through the DREF operation.

Hygiene Promotion: RCST conducted hygiene promotion training sessions for community members, focusing on water, sanitation, and hygiene practices.

Community Engagement and Protection: RCST conducted refresher trainings on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) for volunteers involved in the response.

The operation was coordinated with local authorities, partners, and affected communities to ensure that the most vulnerable individuals and families were reached. Beneficiaries were identified based on the assessment report provided by the Official Government



Commission.

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

RCST also conducted a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) mission in the field, involving focal points from CEA, PGI, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), and Disaster Management (DM) teams.

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 targeted 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 included 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 1,320 (approx. CHF 109) and the households whose houses were damaged partially will receive TJS 1,090 (approx. CHF 90).

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

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria prioritized 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 was due as they are exposed to higher risks of malnutrition, health issues, and limited access to aid.

The operation focused 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 (including "management")

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

Risk	Mitigation action
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 has deployed trained staff and volunteers to provide PFA. RCST continued to coordinate with local health actors to expand mental health service access. RCST completed the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis during the timeframe of the operation, in May 2025.
Without timely WASH interventions, such as hygiene promotion, water treatment, and access to safe sanitation, public health risks may escalate rapidly.	RCST led hygiene promotion sessions to reduce immediate health risks and coordinated with government and partners to advocate for WASH, while monitoring WASH-related risks and adapt hygiene messaging based on evolving needs. RCST has also enhanced 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 used secure digital transfers and a trusted Financial Service Provider (FSP) distribution channels to reduce the risks of theft. RCST monitored markets regularly; adjust transfer values or consider mixed assistance if needed. RCST provided alternative ID options and support flexible access methods (e.g., proxies, mobile access). RCST used 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 intensified weather monitoring, issue timely early warnings, and coordinate with local disaster response teams to enhance early warning and evacuation plans, and provided support as and when required.
Inaccurate or unclear information may cause misunderstandings and distrust.	RCST used multiple communication channels (complain 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 been delayed, during this DREF operation, RCST has worked closely who handled all procurement required to comply with all IFRC Procurement processes and procedures, and being aware of available Global Framework Agreements, and is supported with local tendering as necessary. These delays were further mitigated by utilizing available stocks and requesting replenishment of these through the DREF. While mitigation measures have been put in place, delays with the procurement for replenishment occurred. To ensure that this can be finalized during the timeframe of the operation, a two-month no-cost extension was requested via this DREF Operational Update.

	Further information on challenges to the procurement will be provided in the DREF Final Report.
Groups in vulnerable situations may be excluded from feedback and decision-making.	RCST ensured that feedback mechanisms (e.g., suggestion boxes, telephone lines) are accessible to all, including people living with disabilities or individuals with low literacy. RCST worked local community leaders and target group representatives to promote inclusive participation, and will involve all people affected and living in vulnerable situations.
Poor feedback handling can leave needs unaddressed and frustrate communities.	RCST established a clear, documented feedback and complaints response mechanism. RCST will allocated dedicated staff and volunteers for feedback collection, tracking, and response. RCST provided regular updates to communities on how feedback has influenced decisions or changes.
Lack of transparency can reduce trust in the response.	RCST shared clear information on programme goals, selection criteria, timelines, and rights of affected people. Key information was 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 involved all vulnerable groups in decision-making using disaggregated data. It will use accessible, culturally appropriate, and two-way communication channels. RCST worked with local partners and train staff and volunteers on inclusion, protection, and accountability.
Risk of beneficiary selection process.	RCST worked closely with local authorities to ensure inclusive, fair, and transparent beneficiary selection and implement clear documentation processes, with will prevent bias or manipulations.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation: The safety and security of all involved, particularly RCST volunteers, remained a top priority. Staff and volunteers received regular refreshers on security protocols and procedures. On a daily basis, RCST closely monitored the security situation in target communities and coordinated mitigation measures.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 78,788

Targeted Persons: 1,572

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
-------	--------	--------



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

Progress Towards Outcome

- In coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and local authorities, RCST distributed essential non-food items (NFIs) to 262 affected families between 12–15 July 2025, including:

- o 262 bedding sets (mattresses, pillows, blankets, and bed linen) – totaling 1,572 items;
- o 262 kitchen sets;
- o 524 plastic buckets (10-liter capacity).

Distributions were 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 were actively involved in the verification list of affected households and distribution processes.

The NS acknowledges the importance of considering the environmental impact during the replenishment of NFIs.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 33,826

Targeted Persons: 1,572

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

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

Progress Towards Outcome

Multipurpose cash assistance was planned for 262 households, comprising 1,572 individuals. The assistance was provided on a household basis, meaning that while 1,572 people were supported indirectly, the cash was distributed to 262 households only.

From 16 to 18 July 2025, RCST provided multi-purpose cash assistance to the same 262 affected households. The amount varied based on the level of damage:

- o TJS 1,320 (approx. CHF 109) for families whose houses were completely destroyed;
- o TJS 1,090 (approx. CHF 90) for those with partially damaged houses.
- In Rasht district, cash assistance was delivered to 106 families from the Askalon and Hijborak jamoats (subdistrict). In Tojikobod district, 156 families from the Langari Shoh and Qalai Labi Ob jamoats (subdistrict) received support. The cash transfers were facilitated through OJSC Orienbonk branches located in the administrative centers of both districts, in line with a pre-established agreement between RCST and OJSC Orienbonk, and in close coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.





Health

Budget: CHF 1,450

Targeted Persons: 27

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

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

Progress Towards Outcome

RCST volunteers and NDRT members provided PFA to 69 individuals in the earthquake affected areas.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 6,256

Targeted Persons: 1,572

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

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

Progress Towards Outcome

-WASH awareness sessions for community members in disaster-affected areas were held on 28 July in Askalon jamoat and on 29-30 July and 1 August in Hijborak jamoat (subdistrict) of Rasht district, reaching 80 people. Similar sessions were conducted on 4 August in Qalai Labi Ob jamoat and from 5-8 August in Langari Shoh jamoat (subdistrict) of Tojikobod district, also reaching 80 people. The sessions focused on hygiene promotion, safe water practices, and the prevention of waterborne diseases. Targeting both Rasht and Tojikobod districts, the activity aimed to reduce health risks in the aftermath of the earthquake.

-A total of 300 WASH information booklets were printed and distributed among community members during the WASH sessions.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,322

Targeted Persons: 1,592

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

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

Progress Towards Outcome

- From July 11–12 and July 14–15, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) conducted two separate two-day refresher trainings in Rasht district on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI). These sessions were attended by 12 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and 8 volunteers.
- Similarly, from July 16 to 19, RCST organized two separate two-day refresher trainings on CEA and PGI for 20 volunteers in Tojikobod district.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 1,483

Targeted Persons: 1,592

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

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

Progress Towards Outcome

- From July 11–12 and July 14–15, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) conducted two separate two-day refresher trainings in Rasht district on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). These sessions were attended by 12 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and 8 volunteers.



- Similarly, from July 16 to 19, RCST organized two separate two-day refresher trainings on CEA and PGI for 20 volunteers in Tojikobod district.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 5,431

Targeted Persons: 4

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

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

Progress Towards Outcome

The IFRC Delegation in Tajikistan will provide technical support during the Lessons Learned Workshop as required.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 28,594

Targeted Persons: 4

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers insured during the timeframe of the DREF operation	24	24
Number of staff covered, NS PMER Officer, HQ, 50%:	1	1
Number of staff covered, NS Finance officer based in HQ, 50%:	1	0
Number of staff covered, NS Response Coordinator in HQ 50%:	1	1
Number of staff covered, NS DREF Focal point based in HQ 100%:	1	1
Lessons Learned Workshop held	1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

With the two-month no-cost timeframe extension, the LLW has been shifted from August 2025 to September 2025 to take stock of the learnings, challenges, and gaps identified during the implementation of the operation and to inform future operational and longer-term strategic planning.



Information on the mobilized HQ and branch staff will be detailed in the DREF Final Report.

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 remain the primary roles responsible for the implementation of the operation, no branch staff was included in the DREF budget.

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

All procurement was 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 were available to support timely procurement.

Procurement of essential household items to replenish RCST's DP stock is in progress and the request for a two-month no-cost extension has been approved by the IFRC until 31 October 2025. This extended timeline will allow to finalize all remaining activities, including procurement and the Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW).

How will this operation be monitored?

The activities under this DREF have been monitored regularly and reported on monthly basis by the RCST. Two monitoring visits have been conducted, along with meetings, support delivery, and coordination, continuously informing follow-up actions and discussions with communities and partners. The IFRC DM Programme Coordinator continues to 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 continue to 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.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted by RCST staff and volunteers using Kobo survey tools, targeting 30 per cent of the total 262 households assisted across the affected villages in Rasht and Tojikobod districts. The survey methodology ensured representation of different villages and household profiles, providing a reliable picture of beneficiary feedback on the relevance, quality, and timeliness of the assistance received. The result of the post distribution monitoring and beneficiary satisfaction survey for CVA and items distributed will analyze different aspects of essential household items and CVA distributions such as coverage, preferred modality, feedback on the distribution on and relevance of items, beneficiary satisfaction and challenges and will be submitted accordingly.



In addition to the PDM and beneficiary satisfaction surveys, as per the requirement of the IFRC-DREF Procedures, a Lessons Learned Workshop will be held in the timeframe of the operation, until the end of 31 October 2025, which, with the no-cost extension of two months is planned for September 2025. This workshop will bring together RCST staff, local authorities, and community representatives to reflect on achievements, identify challenges, and capture practical recommendations for improving future operations. Including this step ensures that monitoring not only tracks accountability during implementation but also contributes to institutional learning and continuous improvement.

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)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

National Society contact: Shuhrat Sangov, Head of Disaster Management Department, sshukhrat@mail.ru, +992777177777

IFRC Appeal Manager:

Seval Guzelkilinc, Head of Delegation, Country Cluster Delegation for Central Asia, seval.guzelkilinc@ifrc.org, +996700558803

IFRC Project Manager: Shamsuddin Muhiddinov, Operations Coordinator, shamsudin.muhudinov@ifrc.org, +992938390000

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Shamsuddin Muhiddinov, Operations Coordinator, shamsudin.muhudinov@ifrc.org, +992938390000

Media Contact: Corrie Butler, Communications manager, IFRC Regional Office for Europe, corrie.butler@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

