

IN SUPPORT OF SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE RED CROSS



PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



24,000

Disasters
and crises



27,000

Health and
wellbeing



130,000

Values, power
and inclusion

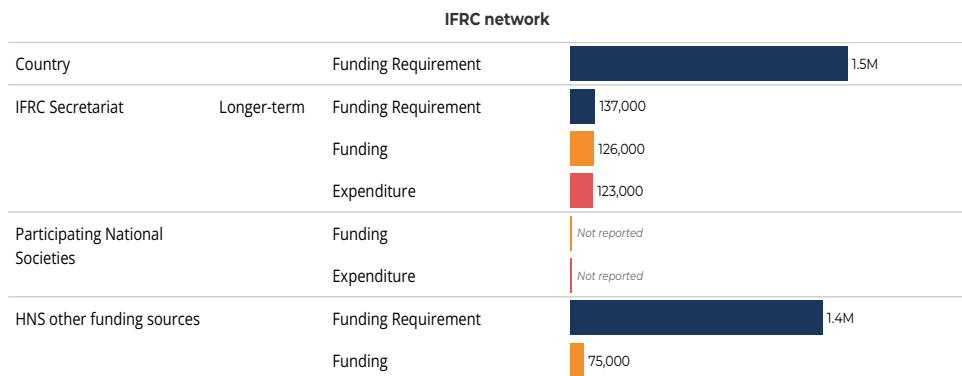
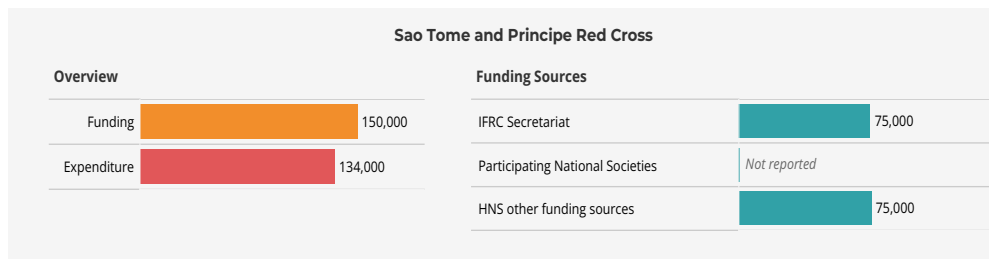


22,000

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

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAST002**

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	26
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	10

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe is an island nation located in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western equatorial coast of Central Africa. It comprises two main islands, [São Tomé and Príncipe](#), along with several islets.

The archipelago enjoys a combination of equatorial and tropical climates with high rainfall, providing a relatively secure food and forestry context. However, the urban environment remains unhealthy. The country does not grow cereal crops and is heavily dependent on food imports, making food availability unpredictable. The lack of deep-water ports and the difficulty of landing on the short airstrip during bad weather further complicates the situation. São Tomé and Príncipe are also [vulnerable to natural hazards](#) such as floods and landslides, which can affect crop development, restrict road access, and damage homes and property.

The torrential rains and floods of late 2021 and early 2022 caused significant damage, destroying livelihoods, weakening or wrecking bridges, and leading to power outages and fuel shortages for several days. This disaster highlights the severe impact of increasingly unpredictable and extreme weather events on the country.

According to a World Food Program (WFP) report, the GDP per capita in 2019 was approximately USD 2,001. [Estimates](#) indicate that about one-third of the population lives on less than \$1.90 a day, and more than two-thirds are considered poor, using a poverty threshold of [\\$3.20 per day](#).

Over the past decade, São Tomé and Príncipe have made significant strides in reducing maternal and infant mortality, malnutrition, and [improving maternal health](#). These improvements are largely attributed to increased skilled birth attendance. The life expectancy at birth is 64 years. The country has also made notable progress in combating malaria, achieving record low incidence rates, and reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS to below 1.5 per cent.

In the education sector, São Tomé and Príncipe has achieved remarkable progress, particularly in primary education, nearing a 97 per cent primary completion rate. However, universal coverage of secondary education has not yet been achieved, although the authorities are committed to expanding it [nationwide](#).

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the installation of an off-grid solar photovoltaic system at the National Society in Bobo Foro supported efforts to achieve energy autonomy, lowered the carbon footprint of health service delivery, and guaranteed continuity of essential health services during power outages. Volunteers also conducted large-scale environmental education and tree-planting campaigns across communities in all districts of São Tomé and Príncipe. Furthermore, the National Society contributed to climate risk reduction at the national level through its participation in the global [early warnings for all](#) (EW4All) initiative, under Pillar 4 on Preparedness and Response Capacities.

Disasters and crises

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross's emergency response capacity was reinforced through the active participation in the National Health Emergency Team established by the government. In parallel, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross worked closely with local committees and district authorities to strengthen [disaster preparedness](#) at the community level, particularly in relation to flood risks, which remain one of the country's most recurrent hazards.

Health and wellbeing

Through its Elderly Care Centre, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross supported 26 vulnerable older persons by ensuring access to essential medical care, medicines, nutritional assistance, and appropriate [hygiene and sanitation](#) services. Additionally, as part of the national health system, the National Society contributed to the development of standard operating procedures and participated in emergency simulation exercises supported by the World Health Organization (WHO). In addition, the National Society sustained its immunization programme for children, with a particular focus on children under five years of age. In the area of [first aid](#), the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross strengthened community preparedness by delivering training and awareness sessions designed to equip communities with essential life-saving skills.

Values, power and inclusion

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross ensured comprehensive support to elderly persons through the provision of nutritional, medical, and pharmaceutical assistance. This included the delivery of balanced meals adapted to their specific dietary needs, the supply of essential hygiene items to maintain dignity and personal care, and regular medical follow-up to monitor and address health conditions.

Enabling local actors

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross's Elective General Assembly marked an important transition in the leadership of the National Society. Additionally, the National Society continued to strengthen its institutional capacity and auxiliary role to public authorities throughout 2025. The National Society also made significant progress in strengthening its humanitarian diplomacy and communications, enhancing its institutional visibility, credibility, and auxiliary role to public authorities. A major milestone was achieved with the signing of the Legal Status Agreement between the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe and the IFRC in May 2025. During the first half of 2025, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross strengthened its digital presence through increased activity on social media platforms, sharing updates on community activities, awareness campaigns, and institutional actions.



Awareness campaigns on Dengue were carried out in schools in Água Grande to fight the spread of disease. (Photo: IFRC)

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

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

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In line with its commitment to climate resilience and environmentally sustainable programming, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross made tangible progress toward reducing environmental impact and strengthening community resilience. A major achievement was the installation of an off-grid solar photovoltaic system at the National Society Health Centre in Bobo Foro, Mé-Zóchi district. The system comprised 20 solar panels with a total capacity of 20 kilowatt-peak (kWp) and high-performance lithium batteries, ensuring up to two days of energy autonomy even during periods of low solar radiation. This intervention significantly reduced reliance on fossil fuels, lowered the carbon footprint of health service delivery, and guaranteed continuity of essential health services during power outages.

Complementing infrastructure-based environmental action, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross strengthened environmental awareness and community engagement through active participation in the International Day of Forests and the Forest Conservation Month celebrations in March. In partnership with the Directorate of Forests, volunteers conducted large-scale environmental education and tree-planting campaigns across communities in all districts of São Tomé and Príncipe. Native tree species were planted in coordination with forestry authorities, contributing to biodiversity preservation, ecosystem restoration, and the rehabilitation of degraded areas, while reinforcing community ownership of natural resource protection.

Furthermore, National Society contributed to climate risk reduction at the national level through its participation in the global [early warnings for all \(EW4All\)](#) initiative, under Pillar 4 on Preparedness and Response Capacities. Through this engagement, the National Society supported the national implementation of a multi-hazard [early warning system](#), demonstrating progress toward anticipating climate-related risks and strengthening preparedness and response mechanisms at community and national levels.

The National Society also took actions to operationalize [nature-based solutions \(NbS\)](#), including through reforestation and sustainable land management. These were effective approaches to strengthen climate resilience at community level. By coordinating the selection of native tree species with forestry authorities and promoting local biodiversity, the National Society applied best practices in line with IFRC guidance on integrating environmental sustainability into community outreach and programming.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross in strengthening its engagement with climate and environmental risk preparedness. This included collaboration in the sharing and monitoring of seasonal climate forecasts in partnership with the Climate Application and Prediction Centre for Central Africa (CAPC-AC) of ECCAS, promoting the use of climate information to inform preparedness and anticipatory action.

At the national level, the IFRC also supported the follow-up and analysis of climate information in coordination with the

National Institute of Meteorology, in collaboration with CONPREC. This strengthened alignment and coordination with the National Society on activities related to preparedness and anticipation for climate- and environment-related risks.

With technical and financial support from the IFRC, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross Society also advanced its commitment to environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient solutions through the installation of an off-grid solar photovoltaic system at the Bobo Foro Health Centre. This intervention supported the transition to clean energy, reduced carbon emissions, and enhanced the sustainability and reliability of essential health services.

In addition, the IFRC supported the National Society in the implementation of its tree-planting and environmental awareness campaigns. This support included technical guidance on the design of community-based awareness activities, facilitation of collaboration with relevant government institutions, and alignment of the initiative with broader environmental and climate objectives, particularly climate risk mitigation and resilience building.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [São Tomé and Príncipe](#)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout 2025, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross strengthened its contribution to disaster and crisis preparedness, with a focus on enhancing community resilience to risks. Although the National Society does not yet have a formally structured emergency response team, it continued to rely on a network of trained and mobilizable volunteers capable of responding to emergency situations. This capacity was reinforced through the National Society's active participation in the National Health Emergency Team established by the government. During the year, three São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross technicians took part in a national emergency simulation exercise organized by the Ministry of Health with technical support from the World Health Organization (WHO), contributing to improved technical readiness, coordination, and response capacity.

In parallel, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross worked closely with local committees and district authorities to strengthen [disaster preparedness](#) at the community level, particularly in relation to flood risks, which remained one of the country's most recurrent hazards. Risk mapping and consultations were conducted to identify prevention and mitigation measures in flood-prone coastal and riverside areas. These efforts laid the foundation for future preparedness actions, including the development of early warning mechanisms, identification of evacuation routes, and options for strengthening local infrastructure.

Particular emphasis was placed on capacity strengthening and the exchange of experiences in [cash and voucher assistance](#) (CVA), enabling CVSTP to benefit from regional learning and the application of good practices. Knowledge exchange was facilitated through engagement with the Africa Disaster Management Advisory Group (ADMAG), reinforcing alignment with continental disaster management priorities and approaches.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross in strengthening its disaster preparedness and response capacities through technical guidance, coordination, and targeted capacity-building initiatives.

In absence of a formally established emergency response team, the IFRC contributed to the National Society's operational readiness by strengthening its network of trained and mobilizable volunteers. IFRC initiatives also informed methodologies and tools, including the [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment](#) (eVCA) and the Roadmap to Community Resilience.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Through its Elderly Care Centre, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross supported 26 vulnerable older persons by ensuring access to essential medical care, medicines, nutritional assistance, and appropriate hygiene and sanitation services. Despite financial constraints that limited the full functioning of the Day Centre, the National Society remained committed to protecting the health and dignity of elderly beneficiaries.

At the institutional level, the National Society strengthened its integration within the national health system by formally joining the National Health Emergency Team under the leadership of the Ministry of Health. During the year, the National Society contributed to the development of standard operating procedures and participated in emergency simulation exercises supported by the World Health Organization (WHO). These actions enhanced technical competencies, coordination, and preparedness to respond to public health emergencies.

At the community level, volunteers implemented preventive health activities aimed at reducing health risks and improving environmental conditions. Two district-wide cleanup campaigns were organized to support malaria prevention through improved environmental sanitation. In addition, the National Society sustained its collaboration with the Ministry of Health and GAVI by supporting community mobilization efforts to improve uptake of the national childhood immunization programme, with a particular focus on children under five years of age.

In the area of first aid, the National Society strengthened community preparedness by delivering training and awareness sessions designed to equip communities with essential life-saving skills. Ten new first aid trainers were certified and community-based sessions were conducted in three districts, reaching approximately 120 people. First aid training materials were also revised to integrate disaster response elements and basic psychological first aid, contributing to stronger community resilience and emergency preparedness.

The National Society also made tangible progress in the area of health and social services, notably through its active involvement in community mobilization for the prevention of vaccine-preventable diseases. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and international partners, the National Society supported vaccination campaigns aimed at increasing coverage and strengthening community trust in public health interventions. These actions also served as opportunities to mobilize and strengthen volunteers, enhancing their technical skills and community engagement capacities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross in strengthening its auxiliary role in health. This assistance helped the National Society in participating in the Ministry of Health-led National Health Emergency Team, where it contributed to developing standard operating procedures and took part in emergency simulations supported by WHO. These actions enhanced the National Society's public health positioning and technical capacity to respond to emergencies, reflecting IFRC guidance to support National Societies in public health emergency planning, community-based disease prevention, and simulation participation.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross ensured comprehensive support to 26 elderly persons through the provision of nutritional, medical, and pharmaceutical assistance. This included the delivery of balanced meals adapted to their specific dietary needs, the supply of essential hygiene items to maintain dignity and personal care, and regular medical follow-up to monitor and address health conditions. In addition, prescribed medicines were provided consistently, ensuring continuity of treatment and improved well-being. Through this integrated approach, the National Society contributed to safeguarding the health, dignity, and quality of life of elderly beneficiaries on a daily basis.

In 2025, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross targeted initiatives also provided input on the IFRC protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) strategy 2025–2030, ensuring that its perspectives and contextual priorities informed strategic discussions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross with the expansion of its role in social action. By continuing to provide daily care and assistance to vulnerable elderly individuals, many of whom face abandonment, the National Society reinforced its societal relevance and humanitarian mandate.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

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

The Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross is part of four IFRC Pan-African initiatives focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society Development. These initiatives are reflected in the relevant sections of this plan. Participating National Societies provide support through the IFRC.

Movement coordination

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

The ICRC provides support to the São Tomé and the Príncipe Red Cross from its Yaounde delegation. The ICRC's Yaoundé delegation promotes international humanitarian law, helps people displaced by violence, Restoring Family Links, visits detainees, and fosters the development of the region's National Societies.

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross collaborates closely with the authorities in the country. The National Society is a member of the National Council for Disaster Prevention and Response, with which it works in the field of disaster risk management. It also collaborates with the Ministry of Health, (on malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis) the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and other stakeholders. Activities will include providing information and sensitizing parents and guardians of children under five years of age to risks, among others. As a small island nation, São Tomé and Príncipe has very few opportunities to work with international or national companies and organizations, although it does currently have a partnership with Companhia Santomense de Telecomunicações.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross's Elective General Assembly marked an important transition in the leadership of the National Society. Its leadership renewal reflected commitment to recognizing internal talent and promoting a new generation of leaders. Additionally, the National Society continued to strengthen its institutional capacity and auxiliary role to public authorities throughout 2025. A key milestone was the consolidation of the National Society's engagement with government structures, reinforcing its recognition as a trusted humanitarian partner in nationally relevant actions. This progress contributes directly to the National Society's development strategy, particularly in relation to leadership, statutory positioning, and alignment with national frameworks.

The National Society also continued efforts to improve internal organization and branch engagement, working with local committees to maintain operational presence at community level. Financial sustainability and system strengthening also remained high priorities.

The installation of a photovoltaic solar system at the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross Health Centre neared completion, contributing to improved energy reliability, reduced operational costs, and enhanced environmental sustainability. Complementing this investment, the construction of two bedrooms at the health centre also neared completion, improving accommodation capacity for staff and volunteers and reinforcing the continuity and quality of health services.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross through the Capacity Building Fund (CBF) in strengthening its institutional and service delivery infrastructure. The IFRC also supported the National Society's efforts to strengthen youth engagement by mobilizing young volunteers as active contributors to social and environmental causes. This support recognizes youth as key agents of change and contributes to fostering inclusive community action, civic engagement, and value-driven volunteering.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross made significant progress in strengthening its humanitarian diplomacy and communications, enhancing its institutional visibility, credibility, and auxiliary role to public authorities. A major milestone was achieved with the signing of the Legal Status Agreement between the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe and the IFRC in May 2025. The National Society played a central facilitation role in this process, engaging national authorities and supporting negotiations that resulted in the formal recognition of the IFRC's presence and legal personality in the country. This achievement reinforced the National Society's position as a trusted intermediary between international partners and the State.

The National Society also expanded its engagement with diplomatic, multilateral, and Movement partners, contributing to improved advocacy and partnership building. Through its participation in high-level meetings with the United Nations system, diplomatic missions, and health partners, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross strengthened its representation in national humanitarian and public health platforms and positioned itself as a relevant actor in coordination and response mechanisms. Efforts to promote bilateral and regional cooperation were advanced through renewed dialogue with the Indian Red Cross and the Cape Verde Red Cross, with a particular focus on institutional strengthening and financial sustainability initiatives such as the national lottery (Totoloto).

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross also enhanced its public communication and outreach efforts to build trust and improve public understanding of its humanitarian mandate. Regular radio programming was used as a key communication channel, with two weekly broadcasts (approximately 48 programmes during the semester) addressing priority topics including health promotion, first aid, environmental awareness, and social support.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided strategic and technical support to the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross in advancing its humanitarian diplomacy and communications objectives throughout 2025. The IFRC played a key role in supporting the negotiation and conclusion of the Legal Status Agreement, providing guidance on diplomatic engagement, legal frameworks, and coordination with government counterparts.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross strengthened its digital presence through increased activity on social media platforms, sharing updates on community activities, awareness campaigns, and institutional actions. These efforts contributed to increased public visibility, volunteer engagement, and acceptance of the National Society's role within communities.

The National Society also enhanced its focus on safeguarding, staff safety, and inclusion. It increased understanding of safeguarding principles, including prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and emphasized the importance of respectful, inclusive, and safe working environments. Efforts to improve onboarding processes for staff and volunteers supported better role clarity, policy awareness, and compliance with mandatory training requirements. Attention was also given to promoting team cohesion and positive organizational culture as part of broader accountability and performance objective.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross with sustained technical, operational, and managerial support to strengthen accountability, agility, and enabling systems across functions. The IFRC also worked closely with the National Society to strengthen financial management, donor accountability, and reporting compliance. Support included guidance on financial procedures, follow-up on reporting timelines, and reinforcement of zero tolerance for fraud and corruption.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Formalizing agreements strengthens institutional continuity: The signing of the Legal Status Agreement with the Government demonstrated that formal commitments ensured stability and recognition, even amidst changes in governmental structures.
- Using traditional communication channels is effective in reaching remote areas: The radio programmes that broadcast twice a week proved to be an efficient tool to bring the National Society closer to rural communities and enhance institutional visibility.
- Community campaigns foster participation and collective awareness: The clean-up campaigns for malaria prevention and tree planting activities reinforced the National Society's connection with communities, strengthening volunteerism, and environmental education.
- Financial constraints call for strengthened humanitarian diplomacy and innovative financing: The suspension of social services due to lack of funds highlighted the need to reactivate institutional partnerships, such as with the Ministries of Health and Solidarity, and to explore new revenue streams like the modernization of the Totoloto.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [ST Sao Tome and Principe AR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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