



# SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE



## 2025-2026 IFRC network country plan

Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 3M**

15 May 2025

### In support of the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross



**5**

National Society  
branches



**5**

National Society  
local units



**32**

National Society  
staff



**200**

National Society  
volunteers

### People to be reached



**24,000**

Climate and  
environment



**27,000**

Disasters  
and crises



**130,000**

Health and  
wellbeing



**22,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Longer term needs

- Disaster preparedness • Climate change adaptation • Health • Water, sanitation and hygiene • Social inclusion

#### Capacity development

- Communications • Resource mobilization
- Digital transformation • Risk management
  - Financial management

### Key country data links

**INFORM Climate Change Risk Index** **Very low**

**Human Development Index rank** **141**

**World Bank Population figure** **230,871**

**World Bank Population below poverty line** **55.5%**

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Cameroon, Gabon,  
Equatorial Guinea, and Sao Tome & Principe, Yaounde

# Funding requirements

2025

2026\*\*

**Total 1.5M CHF**

**Total 1.5M CHF**

Through the Host National Society

Through the Host National Society

**1.4M CHF**

**1.4M CHF**

Through the IFRC

Through the IFRC

**137,000 CHF**

**137,000 CHF**

**HNS Breakdown**

**IFRC Breakdown**

**HNS Breakdown**

**IFRC Breakdown**

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

**280,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**28,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**280,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**28,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**295,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**30,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**295,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**30,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**326,000 CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**33,000 CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**326,000 CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**33,000 CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**170,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**17,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**170,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**17,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**300,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

**30,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

**300,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

**30,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

# Participating National Societies

Japanese Red Cross Society\*

*\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.*

# IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:  
**MAAST002**

## Hazards



Floods



Storms



Landslides



Sea level rise



Diseases

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross** was created by decree in 1976 and admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1985. It has administrative and financial autonomy and is an auxiliary to public authorities for work in the social field, peace, and the prevention of diseases and disasters. It is present throughout the country and has five regional committees in the districts of Água Grande, Caué, Lembá, Cantagalo and the Autonomous Region of Príncipe.

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross Strategic Plan 2021-2025 confirms the National Society's commitment to pursue and develop humanitarian assistance based on five strategic areas:

**Institutional development:** Strengthening the National Society's technical and financial capacities and improving the quality of the services it provides to the population. It will particularly focus on digitalizing its work and gradually improving its functional social protection system.

**Information and dissemination:** Improving the visibility of the National Society and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and disseminating the basic concepts of international humanitarian law.

**Health, social protection and women's protection:** Contributing to progressively and sustainably improving health conditions for vulnerable communities throughout São Tomé and Príncipe, while reducing domestic violence and empowering women.

**Relief and disasters:** Establishing a disaster response team and building its capacity to respond, and recruit and train new volunteers as emergency back-up.

**Youth and culture of peace:** Establishing and training youth structures in the districts of Água Grande, Lembá, Cantagalo, Caué and the Autonomous Region of Príncipe to carry out social and humanitarian activities within communities.



*São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross conducting a training and awareness session against the spread of dengue fever at a school, in March 2023 (Photo: IFRC)*

# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe is an island country of over 220,000 people, located in the Gulf of Guinea, off the west equatorial coast of Central Africa. It is made up of two archipelagos around the two main islands of São Tomé and Príncipe, which are about 140 kilometres apart and located about 250 kilometres and 225 kilometres respectively from the northwest coast of Gabon.

In 1977, two years after it gained independence, the country was divided into two provinces (São Tomé and Príncipe) and six districts. Since the adoption of the new constitution in 1990, the two provinces have been abolished and the districts remain as administrative sub-divisions. Since April 1995, the island of Príncipe has been an autonomous region, with only one district, namely, Pagué. The larger island of São Tomé is divided into six districts, namely, Água Grande, Cantagalo, Caué, Lembá, Lobata and Mé-Zóchi. São Tomé and Príncipe is placed at 138 in the UNDP Human Development Index, indicating a level of development that exceeds the sub-Saharan African average. However, according to the Gini Index, it is also one of the most unequal countries in the world. According to the Human Development Report 2020, São Tomé and Príncipe had a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.537 in 2019, ranking it 133 out of 162 countries. Based on recent World Bank estimates, about one-third of the population lives on less than US\$1.9 per day, while more than two-thirds of the population falls below the poverty line set at US\$3.2 per day.

São Tomé and Príncipe has made excellent progress in the education sector, particularly primary education, and is close to achieving a primary completion rate of 97 per cent. There is not yet the desired universal coverage of secondary education, although the authorities are committed to extending it across the country.

With a combination of equatorial and tropical climates, and high rainfall, the archipelago has a relatively secure food and forestry context. This contrasts with an unhealthy urban environment. As no cereal crops are grown on the islands, São Tomé and Príncipe is heavily dependent on food imports and food availability is unpredictable. There are no deep-water ports and bad weather makes landing on the country's short airstrip difficult. The country is exposed to natural hazards such as floods and landslides, which affect crop development, restrict access to roads, and destroy houses and property.

Following the torrential rains and floods of late 2021 and early 2022, some people's livelihoods were destroyed, and bridges were wrecked or severely weakened. The floods also caused power outages and fuel shortages for several days. This disaster demonstrates the devastating impact that extreme weather events, which are becoming increasingly unpredictable and severe, can have on the country.

Sao Tome and Principe has had a multi-party, semi-presidential democratic system since independence, and has been a model of democratic transition of power in Central Africa. The government is led by the Independent Democratic Action (ADI) party, which won the last elections in September 2022, taking 30 of the 55 seats in parliament.

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

Like most Central African countries, São Tomé and Príncipe is vulnerable to hydro-meteorological hazards, which are exacerbated by climate change and compounded by environmental degradation. As well as facing increased risks of floods, landslides and storms, the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe are being increasingly affected by sea level rise, storm surges and coastal erosion.

Floods are a natural hazard in São Tomé and Príncipe and have a considerable impact on the country, affecting more than 200 people each year. The people most at risk are concentrated on the main, most populous island of São Tomé, where the local economy is highly vulnerable to flooding. The areas affected by floods each year produce about 0.8 per cent of the nation's GDP, corresponding to about US\$2.8 million per year.

The number of people affected is likely to increase considerably under future climatic conditions. The rainy season in São Tomé and Príncipe lasts nine months each year on average, from September to May, with floods mostly occurring in the north. From December 2021 to May 2022, the country experienced its most significant flooding season in a decade. The most significantly affected areas were mainly in the districts of Lembá, Me-Zochi, Água Grande and Príncipe. These floods demonstrate the need to focus on reducing the current and future humanitarian impacts of climate and environmental crises.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross is part of the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme, which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing

the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

In line with the IFRC Pan-African initiative on Tree Planting and Care, and with support from the IFRC, the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross will advocate with the authorities for reforestation through programmes such as One Pupil, One Tree.

The National Society will continue to strengthen climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; reduce the impact of climate change on public health; support reforestation in high-risk areas; and enhance public awareness to promote behaviour change in response to climate challenges.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Establish early warning systems in three pilot communities, including the acquisition of surveillance equipment
- Develop contingency plans that incorporate the impacts of climate change on target areas
- Conduct behaviour change communication targeting at-risk communities
- Raise public awareness on climate change and environmental issues to encourage adaptive behaviours
- Implement community tree-planting initiatives in areas vulnerable to landslides

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross by integrating climate risk management, including adaptation and mitigation, across all its programmes, operations, and advocacy. It will also support the National Society to adopt better environmental management approaches to address exposure and vulnerability. The National Society will also strengthen the Red Cross and Red Crescent Green Response Framework and strive to reduce its climate and environmental footprint, with the IFRC's assistance.





## Disasters and crises

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

Changes in the climate in São Tomé and Príncipe have resulted in prolonged heavy rains and storms, leaving many parts of the country flooded.

Recent heavy rainfall has been causing river levels to rise similar to the levels in 2021. In less than 24 hours, rain distressed the capital and several other parts of the country, especially near streams and rivers. In [2021](#), a storm in the archipelago killed two people and at least six people in the community of Ponte Samu went missing. The Government declared a state of disaster due to the damage caused and appealed for international assistance.

While the National Society was still responding to the floods, heavy rains hit the whole country again on [4 March 2022](#), causing another wave of flooding. These floods varied in severity in the northern and northwestern districts of Lembá, Me-Zochi and Água Grande. Already exposed by the December 2021 floods, Lembá and Me-Zochi districts were heavily affected. Lembá was more vulnerable due to its socio-economic situation. The most significant damage in the second wave of floods was recorded in the capital, Neves.

In [May 2022](#), the Autonomous Region of Príncipe further experienced heavy rainfall that caused severe damage. According to a situation assessment carried out by the National Society and the Government, a significant number of houses were flooded, and furniture and appliances were damaged. Several plots of farmland collapsed, and the flow of water damaged several roads.

Many communities were left with inaccessible roads due to rock erosion, including Bela Vista, Abade and Aeroporto in Picão via Telelé, with a total of 10 landslides or rockslides, and two homes partially destroyed. Petrol stations were unable to function, and the floods affected the municipalities of Santo António, Lenta Pia, São Mateus, Porto Real and Santo António II, with a total of 61 homes and 350 families affected. Through another extension of the DREF, the National Society included the communities affected in its response.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In the coming years, the National Society will focus on developing an early warning plan, a contingency plan and simulation exercises in evacuation and assistance. Advocacy with the National Council for Disaster Preparedness (CONPREC), the national body responsible for civil protection

and disaster reduction, will also be crucial. This is in line with the [IFRC's Pan-African Red Ready initiative](#).

The National Society will explore integrated interventions that support basic needs, prevent asset depletion and protect livelihoods, in line with the IFRC's Pan-African Zero Hunger initiative.

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross will establish a permanent disaster response team, along with more trained volunteers to provide backup in case of emergency. It will also develop an early warning plan, a contingency plan and simulation exercises in evacuation and assistance.

The National Society will continue supporting the government of São Tomé and Príncipe in assisting at-risk populations during natural disasters, in alignment with the [IFRC's Pan-African Zero Hunger initiative](#).

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Develop and revise multi-hazard contingency plan
- Procure and pre-position essential kits and equipment in three high-risk pilot areas
- Establish a national network of first responders
- Deploy rescue teams across all relevant structures
- Map high-risk urban areas nationwide
- Implement small-scale water piping and drainage systems in vulnerable communities
- Train National and Community Disaster Response Teams to enhance emergency response readiness
- Contribute to revision of national multi-hazard contingency plan and development of a flood contingency plan

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross with effective use of technology to anticipate risks and provide proactive [early action](#) and [predictive financing](#). It will assist with the capacity building to efficiently coordinate across its regional and global networks to ensure response to increasing humanitarian demands and optimizing locally led humanitarian action. It will also promote ethical, people-led approaches such as [cash and voucher assistance](#), [livelihoods](#), and response models that are localized and regional.



Over the last decade, the country has made considerable progress in reducing maternal and infant mortality and malnutrition, and in improving maternal health. The progress in maternal and infant mortality is largely due to an increase in skilled birth attendance. Life expectancy at birth is 64 years. Significant progress has also been made in the fight against malaria – with record low incidence – and in reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which is now below 1.5 per cent.

All these events have increased the workload in hospitals, resulting in added pressure on already overloaded hospitals, and have negative impacts on the health and welfare of the population.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross has a long history of providing primary health care to vulnerable people. The National Society will continue to support vulnerable communities to prevent malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and other diseases. Its work includes providing information and sensitizing the parents and guardians of children under five years of age to the risks, among others.

The National Society will continue to contribute to the progressive and sustainable improvement of health conditions for vulnerable communities throughout the country as well as to strengthen its capacities in water, sanitation and hygiene.

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross will partner with the Ministry of Health and Women's Rights to respond to current and potential epidemics or pandemics affecting the country.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Provide healthcare and monthly subsistence allowances to 150 vulnerable and abandoned older people, along with hot meals in day centres
- Rehabilitate the National Society's health facilities

- Establish two fully equipped mobile clinics for emergencies, one in São Tomé and one in Príncipe
- Organize first aid services nationwide and supply all basic first aid materials
- Set up a community alert system for epidemics and pandemics
- Establish psychosocial support centres in targeted neighbourhoods
- Join coordination bodies for epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response
- Run a behaviour change campaign to prevent HIV/AIDS, focusing on stopping mother-to-child transmission
- Organize dengue prevention campaigns
- Rehabilitate two retirement homes, one in Príncipe and one in São Tomé
- Conduct clean-up campaigns in communities with poor sanitation

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will assist the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross in expanding its community-based health and first aid, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives. It will support the National Society in investing in epidemic and pandemic preparedness, local actors, networks and volunteers as frontline responders, and early risk detectors. The IFRC will also support the National Society to strengthen its mental health and psychosocial support services, particularly for vulnerable communities affected by climate change, conflict, disasters and other risks. The IFRC will provide technical support and connect the National Society with global resources, while also strengthening its advocacy and role in national health and WASH policies.





## Migration and displacement

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Sao Tome and Príncipe receives migration flows mainly from Cape Verde, Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and Portugal. Emigrants from São Tomé and Príncipe, instead, are about 20 per cent of the population and their main destinations are also Portugal, Angola, Gabon, Cape Verde, and Equatorial Guinea.

Migration and displacement in São Tomé and Príncipe are shaped by economic hardship, environmental risks, and limited job opportunities, prompting both internal movement and emigration. Many youth migrate abroad for better prospects, while the country also hosts some asylum seekers from crisis-affected regions. Vulnerable migrants and displaced populations often face challenges accessing basic services. Climate change, natural disasters, and rapid urbanization further drive internal displacement. While legal frameworks for migrant integration exist, gaps remain in protection and service access. São Tomé and Príncipe engages in regional efforts to improve migration management and safeguard migrant rights.

The country also grapples with internal migration, particularly from rural regions to urban centres. Addressing this necessitates investment in food security and rural development. The phenomenon of rural exodus is a significant challenge for Sao Tome and Príncipe, driven by the rural population's pursuit of better living conditions amid extreme poverty. Migration to urban areas not only affects rural regions but also poses problems for urban areas. About 80,000 people displaced from rural areas flock to cities daily, often facing unemployment. Urgent action is required to reverse this trend of internal migration.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross does not carry out activities specifically targeting vulnerable migrants and displaced people. Instead, it addresses their needs through its primary programmes reflected in the other strategic priorities of this plan.



## Values, power and inclusion

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São Tomé and Príncipe experiences inequality and the social exclusion of marginalized groups. There is a need for further investment in initiatives, including those that support socio-cultural integration, advocacy, and awareness-raising through networks for civil society, women, and young people. Pensions and social protection schemes in the country still do not meet the basic needs of the active population, particularly in terms of pensions for retired people and older workers. This situation has led to an alarming poverty rate among older people.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Despite financial constraints, the National Society works to meet the resulting shortfalls, including food, home care, rehabilitating and constructing housing for older people, and holding funerals. It will also:

- Focus on institutionalizing the protection, gender and inclusion approach across all operations
- Adopt a policy on gender and diversity, and follow it up with training, establishment of a reporting and data collection system, and the implementation of pilot projects on the prevention of gender-based violence

- Ensure that its services are accessible to everyone, especially people from marginalized groups, without discrimination
- Strengthen the representation of young people in decision-making
- Encourage and promote a culture of peace, civic education, humanitarian aid, and aid to the most vulnerable, especially among the youth

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Integrate sexual and gender-based violence prevention messages into awareness-raising activities
  - Ensure communication, participation and feedback mechanisms are embedded across programmes and operations
  - Develop a community engagement and accountability strategy and standard operating procedures for managing community feedback
  - Establish a functional community feedback mechanism
  - Create a clear process for analyzing and using community feedback to inform National Society actions
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross to expand its humanitarian education programmes focusing on humanitarian values, as well as improving access for people whose education has been disrupted by war, disaster, or displacement. It will also assist with initiatives that promote

inclusion, participation, and diversity in opportunities, representation, and decision-making, both within the organizations of our network as well as in society at large. The IFRC will further assist the National Society in expanding its work to be more intersectional, paying attention to the many different dimensions that make up people's identities.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross is committed to institutional strengthening and investing in its development. The National Society carried out the self-assessment part of the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification

(OCAC) process in 2018. The self-assessment part of the OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole, in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.



### Strategic and operational coordination

#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Engage with existing partners and secure new partnerships
- Develop a strategy for mobilizing resources

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in training employees, managers and volunteers on resource mobilization techniques. It will assist the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross in finding partners to equip its health centre, advocate with traditional partners to support the search for new partners for the National Society and promote more regional and sub-regional communications and cooperation between National Societies.



### National Society development

#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities
- Work on procurement of computers, printers, tables and chairs for local branches
- Develop an official website

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide the local branches of the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross with desktop computers, printers, tables, and chairs. It will also develop a website for the National Society and provide resources for its operationalization.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Improve the visibility of its activities
- Formulate a humanitarian diplomacy policy
- Increase the people reached to at least 10 per cent of the total number of people in need of humanitarian support in the country

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross in formulating a humanitarian diplomacy policy. It will ensure effective visibility, communication, and representation of the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross with all key embassies and support it to become a trusted partner of choice for local humanitarian action with the capacity to act in the global network.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Roll out a robust community engagement and accountability system
- Implement a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that results and outputs are achieved as planned and that data is disaggregated by gender and age group as far as possible
- Develop and implement a human resources policy
- Train staff in financial management and database management

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in instituting and rolling out a robust community engagement and accountability system to the public to gather feedback and respond to issues raised by Red Cross operations in the country. The IFRC will support the National Society in defining and implementing its permanent and other human resources policies. It will also assist in the development of a risk management plan and a monitoring mechanism.

It will also support the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross in enforcing zero-tolerance policies on misconduct, including harassment, exploitation, abuse, discrimination and fraud, while upholding strict child protection standards.



São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross volunteers distributing baskets of essential food items to elderly community member, in April 2021 (Photo: IFRC)

# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

The IFRC supports the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross through its national delegation in Yaoundé, Cameroon, which also covers Cameroon, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. The IFRC's support to these National Societies focuses on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development, humanitarian diplomacy and strengthening their auxiliary role.

In 2022, the IFRC supported the National Society through [IFRC-DREF](#) allocations for operations relating to floods, landslides, and a disease outbreak. This was the first time the

National Society utilized DREF funds and the IFRC provided the required support for the operations.

The IFRC also supported the National Society's COVID-19 response through its [Global Emergency Appeal](#). As part of these operations, and through ongoing collaboration, the IFRC provides technical support to the National Society in a wide range of areas.

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## 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.

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## Movement coordination

The Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) 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.

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## Coordination with other actors

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.



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

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

### About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

### Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

### Additional information

- [IFRC Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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