Tip of the red giant branch is one of the most important distance indicators. Distances obtained with this standard candle are particularly important in extragalactic distance scale, and as a consequence, allows to calculate the value of the Hubble constant. I will present empirical calibrations of the absolute magnitude of the tip of the red giant branch in the optical and near-infrared bands based on the measurements in the Large and Small Magellanic Clouds. I will discuss main uncertainties and systematic errors associated with this method, like reddening and population effects. Finally, I will discuss possible improvements of this method.