INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

England & Wales · Charity number 229476

Details

Other names	I P P F
Status	Registered
Legal form	Other
Registered	1963-08-08
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	I P P F 4 Newhams Row London SE1 3UZ
Phone	02079398200
Email	info@ippf.org
Website	www.ippf.org

Activities

Objects: TO ADVANCE THE EDUCATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN FAMILY PLANNING AND RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD IN THE INTERESTS OF FAMILY WELFARE, COMMUNITY WELL BEING AND INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL. (FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE CLAUSE 2 OF THE ACT).

Activities: The IPPF is both a service provider and an advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights. With a worldwide network of 152 Member Associations and active in 172 countries.

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Organisations, Provides Human Resources, Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Acts As An Umbrella Or Resource Body
- **What:** Education/training, The Advancement Of Health Or Saving Of Lives, Disability, Overseas Aid/famine Relief, Human Rights/religious Or Racial Harmony/equality Or Diversity
- **Who:** Children/young People, Other Charities Or Voluntary Bodies, The General Public/mankind

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Geography

- **Area of benefit:** WORLDWIDE
- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Angola
- Anguilla
- Antigua And Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia And Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burma
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile

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- China
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Congo (Democratic Republic)
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Denmark
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea-bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran

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- Ireland
- Israel
- Ivory Coast
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Lithuania
- Macedonia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- North Korea

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- Northern Ireland
- Norway
- Occupied Palestinian Territories
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Puerto Rico
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Vincent
- Samoa
- Scotland
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- St Kitts And Nevis
- St Lucia
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- São Tomé And Principe

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- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Bahamas
- The Gambia
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad And Tobago
- Tunisia
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United States
- Uruguay
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2024-12-31	£97,670,026	£86,589,039	£89,997,116	271
2023-12-31	£97,337,744	£98,920,622	£71,962,302	264
2022-12-31	£97,836,320	£100,210,945	£76,555,138	284
2021-12-31	£119,958,630	£108,261,473	£76,097,506	286
2020-12-31	£121,518,000	£116,714,000	£61,962,005	286

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Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Jon Karleiv Andreas Lomoy	Chair	2023-06-08
Ammar Al Salama		2024-09-04
Daren Paul Katigbak		2024-01-14
Dr Isatou Jarra Touray		2026-05-16
Dr Rathnamala M Desai		2024-09-04
Jack Ruddenklau		2026-03-17
Juan Pigot		2025-09-01
Karina Vartanova		2024-01-14
Katherine Lee Carey		2025-08-20
Kouchakbe Mariam Byangzoumbe		2025-08-20
Maria Perdomo		2024-09-04
Rada Dimitrova Valchanova		2024-01-14
Sami Natsheh		2020-11-01

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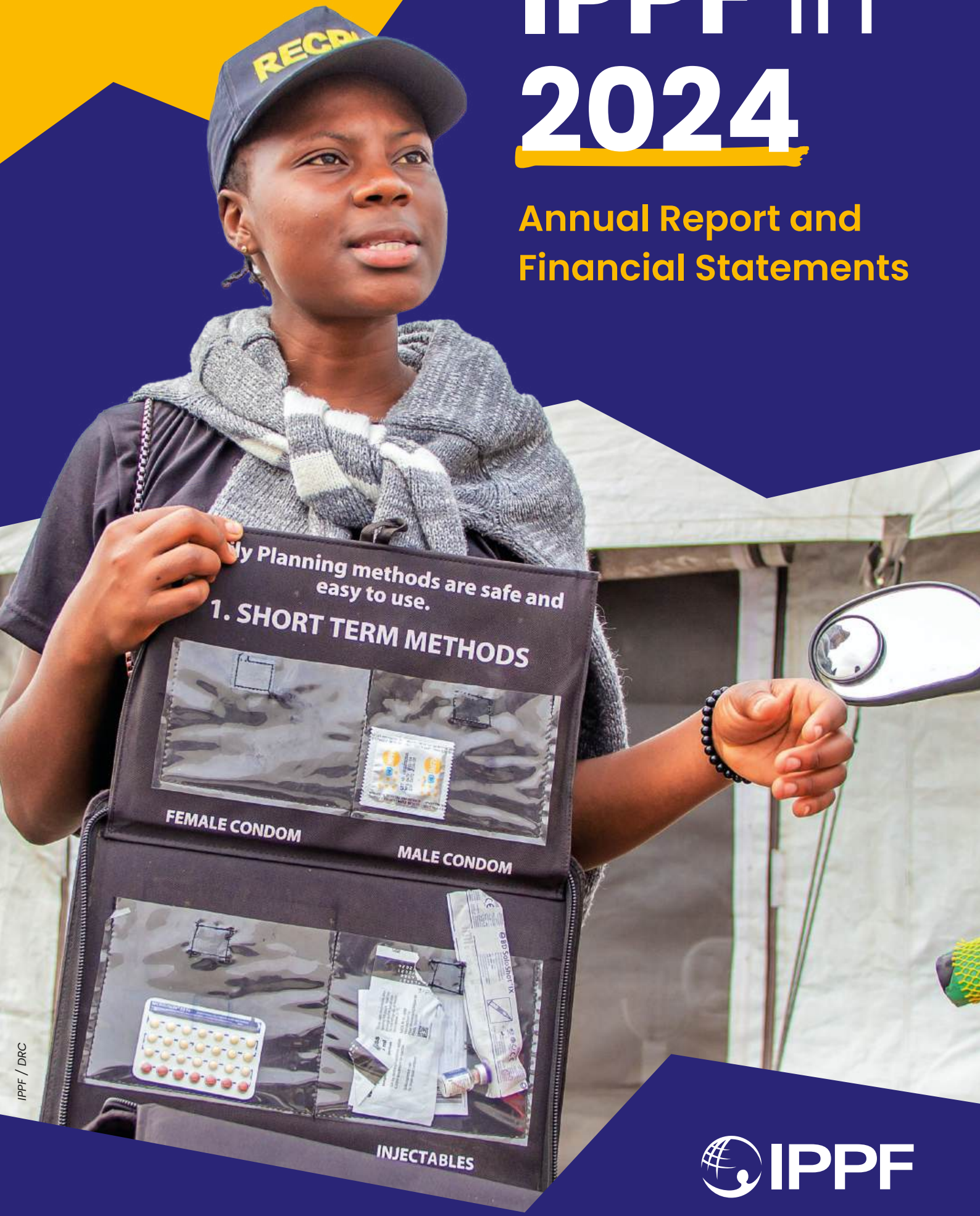
INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

England & Wales - Charity number 229476

Accounts

IPPF in 2024

Annual Report and Financial Statements



IPPF / DRC

IPPF

Who We Are

119+ Member Associations

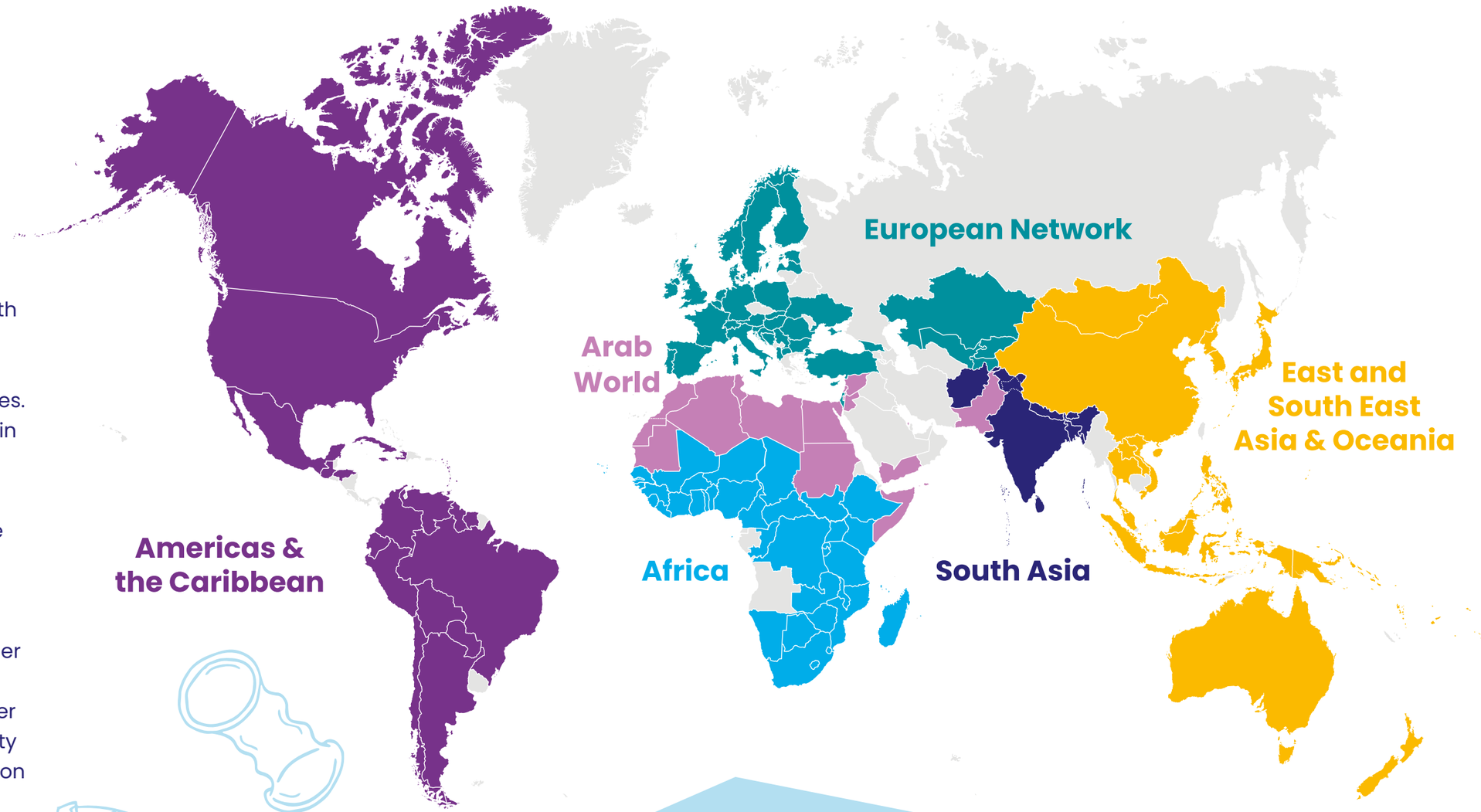
39 Collaborative Partners

153 Countries

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for all.

We are a worldwide federation of national SRHR organizations working with and for communities and individuals. Our 119 Member Associations and 39 Collaborative Partners span 153 countries. We are 73 years old and deeply rooted in our communities.

Our work is wide-ranging. Among our many services, we offer comprehensive sexuality education, contraceptive provision, safe abortion and maternal care. We respond to SRHR needs in humanitarian and crisis settings, whether caused by climate change, political failures or natural phenomena. We cover most parts of the world, from community to global level. At the heart of our mission is the provision of – and advocacy in support of – integrated healthcare to anyone who needs it, but with a focus on those who are most marginalized.



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Abbreviations

We have outlined below the meaning of various abbreviations or acronyms used in the Annual Report.

CCCG	Client-Centred Care Guidelines
CERV	Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values
C-FAR	IPPF's Finance, Audit and Risk Committee
CP	Collaborative Partner
CSE	Comprehensive sexuality education
CSO	Civil society organization
CSW68	UN's 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women
DHI	Digital health interventions
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DLT	Directors' Leadership Team
EmpowHER	Ensuring Inclusive SRHR Delivery for Women, Girls and Marginalized Communities
ExpandPF	Expand Family Planning and Sexual and Reproductive Health
FCDO	UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FON	Feminist Opportunities Now
GBV	Gender-based violence
IMAP	International Medical Advisory Panel
IPES+	Integrated Package of Essential Services Plus
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IPPF ACRO	IPPF Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office
IPPF ARO	IPPF African Regional Office
IPPF AWRO	IPPF Arab World Regional Office
IPPF EN	IPPF European Network
IPPF ESEAOR	IPPF East and South East Asia and Oceania Regional Office
IPPF SARO	IPPF South Asia Regional Office
IPV	Intimate partner violence
JSB	Japan Supplementary Budget
MA	Member Association
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
NGC	Nomination and Governance Committee
OECD DAC	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
ODA	Official development assistance
RESPOND	Responding with Essential SRHR Provision and New Delivery
SfSGBV	Survivor-centred approach for addressing sexual and gender-based violence
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SOGIESC	Sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics
SPRINT	Sexual and Reproductive Health Program in Crisis and Post Crisis Situations
SRHiE	Sexual and reproductive health in emergencies
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
SRHRJ	Sexual and reproductive health, rights and justice

Foreword

from the Director General

Wow! I recall writing last year about a tough 2023. I don't think I could even imagine how 2024 would turn out to be... and how proud I would feel looking at IPPF's performance, delivering against powerful forces of destruction:

- Member Association (MA) staff and volunteers continued to deliver (at levels similar to 2023) high-quality care through thousands of static clinics and service delivery points, reaching out to the most isolated communities. They provided contraception, safe abortion, STI treatment and many other services in what are, in many places, sadly increasingly becoming acts of courage.

> "More Member Associations reached more clients in crisis than ever before, providing life-saving sexual and reproductive services."

- Knowing that the risk of sexual and gender-based violence increases in humanitarian settings, more MAs reached more clients in crisis than ever before, providing life-saving sexual and reproductive services. Unfortunately, several of our staff and volunteers providing care in conflict settings lost their lives, victims of indiscriminate bombing and attacks targeting healthcare providers. My heart goes out to them.
- In the face of blatant lies and disinformation campaigns, MAs reached even more people with their age-appropriate, comprehensive sexuality education programmes designed to keep children safe.
- We continued to advocate for women and girls to be able to decide on their bodies and their lives, for every individual to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights and worked hard to build cross-movement solidarity.
- A number of donors cut their official development assistance, redirecting resources towards defence and other domestic agendas. Despite those cuts, we came close to 2024 income targets and, with tight management, maintained the levels of three-year investments in MAs we had committed to and ended the year in a strong financial position.

All the above matters because the universal values and the global solidarity IPPF represents remain a key, early target for those aiming to fragment societies, destroy liberal democracies and multi-lateral collaboration. The progress of populist, extremist far-right parties in many of the elections held in 2024 culminated with Trump's victory in November and what it would unleash in 2025.

Fortunately, it finds IPPF united behind shared values and a strategy, well-positioned to fight back against hate and extremism. To the thousands and thousands of people who have found in IPPF MAs a platform from which to care, educate, advocate and show solidarity, thank you! To the donors whose support allowed this to happen, thank you! I hope you all enjoy this account of what we did with your resources.



Alvaro Bermejo
Director General

Trustees' Report

Introduction

The Board of Trustees presents its report for the year ended 31 December 2024 under the Charities Act 2011.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. IPPF is a worldwide Federation of national organizations working with and for communities and individuals, focusing support on those who are poor, marginalized and excluded.

IPPF currently has 119 Member Associations (MAs) and 39 Collaborative Partners (CPs). These are autonomous and report independently; therefore, their financial statements are not presented here.

The financial statements contained herein have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including the 'Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)' ("Charities SORP (FRS 102)") and applicable UK law. The financial statements include the charity, comprising the London office and four regions (South Asia, East and South East Asia, Americas and Caribbean and Arab World), and the group, which includes the Africa and Europe regions and IPPF World Wide Inc.

In addition to this annual report, IPPF publishes an Annual Performance Report, detailing key activities and their alignment with the organization's strategic goals. The report will be available at **www.ippf.org** from June 2025.

IPPF is registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales. IPPF's charity registration number, principal office address and names and addresses of its banker, solicitor and auditor are given on page 83. The names of its trustees and senior management personnel are provided on pages 82 and 83, respectively.



IPPF / Hannah Maule-ffinch / Indonesia

Come Together: IPPF Strategy 2028

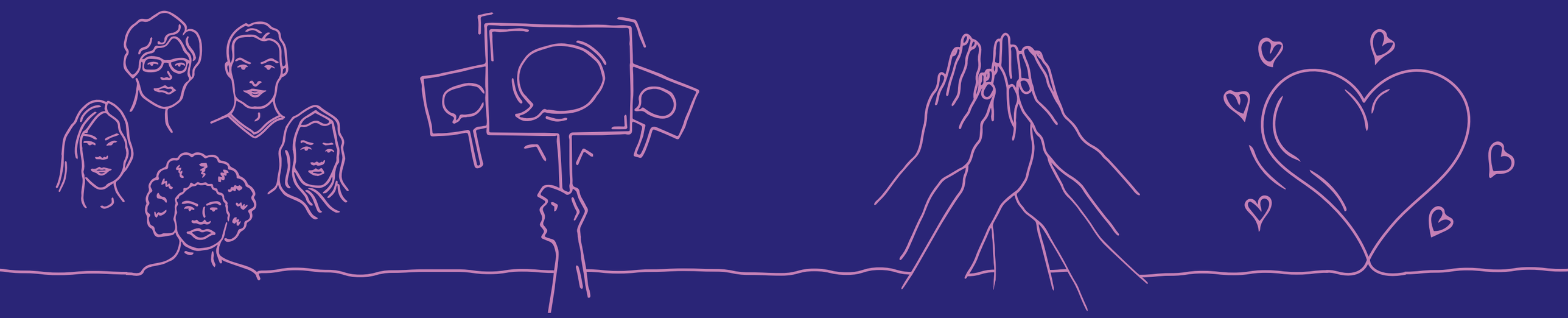
IPPF has completed two years of its six-year Come Together strategy. It has bold ambitions to transform sexual and reproductive health and rights worldwide. This strategy reaffirms our mission to provide care, advocate for human rights, and respond dynamically to a rapidly changing world.

Come Together is supported by four pillars, each containing three pathways. The first three pillars face outwards, focusing on reaching those excluded and marginalized with quality and people-centred care, realizing societal and legislative change, and strengthening feminist action and international solidarity. The last pillar looks inwards at the Federation by addressing shortcomings and adding new impetus for real and lasting impact.

At its core, Come Together is an ambitious roadmap designed to expand IPPF's impact in a rapidly changing world. It upholds the universality of human rights, centres feminist values, and champions modernized care and advocacy through youth leadership and digital innovation. The strategy focuses on reaching marginalized communities, driving legislative and societal change, strengthening feminist action and international solidarity, and reinforcing internal transformation to ensure sustained impact.

The strategy was developed in anticipation of a deteriorating human rights context and the growing need for SRHR services. After two years of implementation, the worst assumptions have materialized. The rise of extremist anti-rights ideologies has upended international relations. The Sustainable Development Goals agenda has been brutally curtailed, and the entire international development sector is at risk of collapse. In addition, there are ongoing and deepening humanitarian crises including the destruction of Gaza, the civil war in Sudan, and the war in Ukraine. It is an unprecedented situation that will have far-reaching consequences.

The most marginalized will bear the brunt of the impact. IPPF will continue to reach them with the care they need to remain healthy and free, in their sexuality and in the reproductive choices they make. These are hard-won rights and the need to defend them was affirmation in the strategy. It remains IPPF's unwavering priority to deliver on our commitments.



Centre Care on People

- Expand Choice
- Widen Access
- Advance Digital & Self-Care

Move the Sexuality Agenda

- Ground Advocacy
- Shift Norms
- Act with Youth

Solidarity for Change

- Support Social Movements
- Build Strategic Partnerships
- Innovate and Share Knowledge

Nurture our Federation

- Chart our Identity
- Grow our Federation
- Walk the Talk



MyAgeZimbabwe

Grant Making

to Member Associations and Partners

One of the primary roles of IPPF's Secretariat is grant making to MAs and partners. Unrestricted funds are distributed to MAs and CPs based on country needs. Restricted funds are distributed strategically to support MAs, CPs and project partners to carry out specific projects or activities.

Unrestricted Core Funding

The resource allocation model, introduced in 2022, was developed after extensive consultation across the Federation and research into best practices of other peer organizations. It is a needs-based allocation and prioritizes transparency and performance.

There are three streams of funding within the allocation model. Stream 1 is the largest, and accounts for all core grants to the MAs and the Secretariat. At least 80% of unrestricted resources go into Stream 1, which is only open to MAs in the list of countries on the OECD DAC and the Secretariat. Stream 2 is for strategic MA-led projects and activities; no more than 15% of unrestricted resources are allocated to this stream. Stream 3 accounts for up to 5% of unrestricted resources and is for SRHR in humanitarian crises; IPPF MAs and CPs can apply for grants under this stream which are released 72 hours after receiving the ask.

The first three-year cycle (2023–2025) of unrestricted core funding under Stream 1 and Stream 2 concludes in 2025. Despite significant challenges in the donor landscape, including cuts to official development assistance (ODA), IPPF has successfully upheld its three-year funding commitment to MAs, as pledged in 2022.

Unrestricted core funds under Stream 1 are awarded on a three-year cycle to MAs and some CPs, on the path to becoming full MAs. Since 2022, the Secretariat and grant-receiving MAs and CPs have prepared and presented a concise three-year business plan outlining the totality of their operations and all funding streams. This business plan is updated annually. This unified planning and budgeting process provides cohesion and alignment across the Federation. Funding is disbursed in three equal instalments throughout the year, based on satisfactory submission of half-yearly and annual reports, audited financial statements and management letters.

Unrestricted funds under Stream 2 are divided into five separate funding channels. The largest among them is the Strategic Fund, which is set up to support strategic initiatives that require additional investment and collaborative engagement between MAs across multiple regions to deliver one of IPPF's global outcomes. Strategic initiatives funded under this channel are reviewed and recommended by the Policy, Strategy and Investment Committee, a subcommittee of the Board of Trustees. Each channel has time-limited funds, and separate requirements and deadlines.

Unrestricted funds under Stream 3 – the Humanitarian Sexual and Reproductive Health in Emergencies (SRiE) Fund – are available year-round. MAs and CPs experiencing protracted humanitarian crises, or experiencing sudden onset crises, may apply for these funds. Technical support on preparedness, programme design, proposal writing, services delivery, security management and supply chain management continues to be offered to MAs through other unrestricted and restricted sources, in addition to these targeted response funds.

Looking ahead, 2025 marks the final year of the first three-year cycle of unrestricted core funding under Stream 1 and Stream 2. Despite ongoing challenges in the donor landscape, including cuts to ODA assistance, the IPPF Board remains committed to ensuring continued finance flows through the streams. In order to minimise the requirement of changes to the business planning process, in the context of profound global political and financial changes, MAs will be asked to undertake a one-year planning and budgeting cycle better aligned with funding commitments.


IPPF / Indonesia

IPPF HAS SUCCESSFULLY UPHELD ITS THREE-YEAR FUNDING COMMITMENT TO MEMBER ASSOCIATONS, AS PLEDGED IN

2022



SFPA / Sudan

Restricted Funding

Restricted grants are made for a diverse range of purposes and project activities. The restrictions and specific procedures related to issuing grants are governed by the funding agreement signed between IPPF and the donor.

Here are some examples of IPPF's restricted-funded projects in 2024:

In May 2024, IPPF closed the Women's Integrated Sexual Health (WISH) Lot 2 consortium programme, supported by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). The programme was part of FCDO's WISH (2018-2024) programme. The programme successfully reached millions of the most marginalized people in Africa and in the Arab World regions with quality, integrated sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. Consortium partners Development Media International, Humanity and Inclusion UK, International Rescue Committee, MSI Reproductive Choices, and Options Consultancy Services joined IPPF to provide expertise on systems strengthening, social behaviour change community communications, disability inclusion and humanitarian relief. The closure ensured completion of transition plans, responsible exit plans and asset disposal plans.

Subsequently, FCDO awarded WISH 2 Lot 2 to IPPF and its partners, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Options, Ipas, and Johns Hopkins University Centre for Communication Programmes. As part of FCDO WISH Dividend, the programme builds on WISH successes. It was initiated in September 2024 and will benefit seven countries, supporting millions of women, girls, and vulnerable communities in Burundi, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Zambia. The programme will address critical healthcare gaps, promote reproductive choice and tackle harmful social norms. It will also provide urgent support to improve policies, strengthen health systems, and safeguard the reproductive rights of women and girls, especially in areas affected by conflict and displacement.

In 2024, IPPF also closed the Responding with Essential SRHR Provision and New Delivery Mechanisms (RESPOND) programme. Funded by the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) from 2021-2024, the programme was jointly implemented by IPPF and MSI Reproductive Choices in the Asia Pacific and South Asia regions. Under the Indo-Pacific SRHR COVID-19 Surge Response (C-SURGE), IPPF, in collaboration with MSI, contributed to the delivery of high-quality and equitable SRH services and the dissemination of trusted and reliable SRHR and COVID-19 information in 22 countries, including Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Philippines, Cambodia and Papua New Guinea. One of RESPOND's greatest contributions was supporting implementing countries in adopting innovative methods to deliver SRH services and information during lockdowns. During 2024, IPPF delivered SRH services in 17 countries across the Asia Pacific, preventing 175,115 unplanned pregnancies and 74,112 unsafe abortions and rebuilding health systems amidst the worst of COVID-19.

RESPOND Phase II was initiated in 2024 and will be delivered in partnership with MSI across at least seven countries in the Asia Pacific and South Asia regions, including the Philippines, Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The four-year programme aims to strengthen local capacity to deliver comprehensive and inclusive SRH service delivery integrating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) services and referral, with a focus on reaching diverse and marginalized groups. The provision of critical SRH information will be complemented by comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) to young people, and national and regional advocacy for SRHR.

During 2024, the RESPOND project spanned **17 countries** across the Asia Pacific, preventing an estimated

175,115

unplanned pregnancies and 74,112 unsafe abortions

The SPRINT initiative has responded to **127 humanitarian crises** and reached over

2.5m

people with crucial services

In 2024, JSB projects ensured the delivery of **health services and information** to over

274,937

people across four countries

IPPF is actively engaged in humanitarian assistance, supporting MAs to deliver life-saving SRH services in crisis and post-crisis situations. In 2024, IPPF's humanitarian work expanded its reach across the world, providing critical SRH services with support from restricted and unrestricted funding. The Australian Government's DFAT has funded IPPF's Sexual and Reproductive Health Program in Crisis and Post Crisis Situations (SPRINT) initiative since 2007. In that time, the SPRINT initiative has responded to 127 humanitarian crises and reached more than 2.5 million people with crucial services. SPRINT IV commenced in April 2022 continuing the preparedness work in the Indo-Pacific region while expanding support to emergency responses beyond the region (e.g. Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan).

Also in 2024, with support from the Government of Japan, IPPF MAs in Afghanistan, Palestine, Sudan, Ukraine and Yemen implemented projects under IPPF's Japan Supplementary Budget (JSB). The projects, spanning one year, focused on providing community-based SRH and essential health services, including maternal and child health, to communities affected by conflict and natural disasters. With a focus on women and girls, MAs worked to achieve human security by providing relevant health services, ensuring access to life-saving interventions, strengthening local healthcare systems and enhancing resilience in crisis-affected areas. Over 12 months, the project ensured the delivery of health services and information to more than 274,937 people across four countries.


AFGA / IPPF / Afghanistan

The ExpandPF project provided services to more than

105,788

users in year 1 alone

Global, regional and national advocacy was strengthened in 2024 through restricted-funded projects like the Feminist Opportunities Now (FON) initiative. Supporting more than 85 feminist civil society organizations (CSOs) across Africa, Latin America and Asia, FON reinforced organizational capacity and sustainability through flexible funding and technical assistance, including webinars, workshops, an e-learning platform, and an incubation programme for African CSOs. It also facilitated the participation of more than 10 CSOs in international and regional advocacy forums such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, CSW68, and the AWID International Forum. Funded by the Agence Française de Développement, the project is implemented by IPPF ARO and partners to support feminist CSOs in gender-based violence work across 10 countries: Kenya, Ethiopia, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mexico, Colombia, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

IPPF continued to engage with European governments to sustain and increase SRHR funding and policy commitments through the Countdown 2030 Europe Consortium, funded by the Gates Foundation. Through the project, anti-rights discourse was analyzed and new messages countering opposition narratives were created and tested. In 2024, the Consortium also published and disseminated a report on annual donor tracking, with a focus on CSE. It also released case studies on the prioritization of SRHR in Global Financing Facility (GFF) country investment plans and European funding and policies interlinking SRHR and climate adaptation and resilience.

To support the scale-up of evidence-based family planning practices, IPPF continued its first year of implementing the Expand Family Planning and Sexual and Reproductive Health (ExpandPF) programme. IPPF's partners on the programme include Options Consultancy Services, Etrilabs, Viamo and IPPF MAs in each of the four implementing countries: Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania and Togo. Activities in 2024 supported service provision, including through community health workers to improve access to and use of voluntary family planning services, and training and capacity-building activities to expand access to contraceptive services, especially in underserved areas. In Year 1 alone, the project provided services to more than 105,788 users, including 36,623 new adopters of modern contraception and 96,648 couple years of protection (CYP) reached.

To advance comprehensive abortion care in Francophone West Africa, IPPF is implementing a Hewlett Foundation-funded programme in partnership with MAs in Togo, Cameroon, Niger and Burkina Faso. In 2024, the programme provided 63,360 abortion-related services, reaching 16,683 clients in Togo and Cameroon. It prioritizes scalable innovations, integrating self-care and digital solutions to expand access, enhance client autonomy, and improve health outcomes through post-abortion and home-based care. While the MA in Burkina Faso plays a supportive role, MAs in Niger, Cameroon, and Togo have worked to secure policy, guideline and regulatory changes to create a more enabling environment for abortion care.

IPPF is expanding access to abortion care, alongside CSE and advocacy activities, through the EmpowHER programme, launched in April 2024. This six-year initiative, funded by Global Affairs Canada, operates in partnership with MAs across 13 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Sudan, Togo, Uganda and Zambia. The programme improves SRH outcomes for marginalized women, girls and underserved communities by expanding access to person-centred safe abortion care and CSE. It also tackles growing threats to SRHR by supporting policy reforms and strengthening national and regional movements and coalitions.



IPPF / Mauritania

Donor Relations in 2024



2024 was marked by several key elections leading to major conservative shifts worldwide, with flow-on implications for foreign assistance and SRHR. From a funding standpoint, the impact of these election results will largely be realized for IPPF in 2025-2026, including the loss of at least US$61 million in funding from the US Government because of the Trump Administration's Executive Orders, and early terminations of programmes.

Implementation of IPPF's Global Income Generation Roadmap for 2023-2025 continued steadily, with demonstrated success across all four approach areas. In 2024, IPPF's income secured (US$116.45 million) tracked relatively well, falling slightly short of the 2024 target set in the roadmap. IPPF also secured several large, restricted awards for projects thanks to support from donors including Australia, Canada and France, as well as support from new foundations.

45%

growth in the number of new donors compared to 2023

The Individual Giving programme continued to grow, with positive impacts seen through the overall number of donors (a 45% growth in the number of new donors against 2023), revenue secured, and major expansion of prospective donor audiences.

A highlight of 2024 was IPPF's Annual Consultative Meeting with Donors, held in the UK. Donor feedback was unanimous, concluding the meeting was one of IPPF's best. A highlight was the humanitarian panel session, whereby the Executive Directors from IPPF's MAs in Palestine, Sudan and Colombia, along with the Board Chair of IPPF's MA in Afghanistan, shared first-hand stories from the front lines of devastating crises, and their MAs' work to deliver life-saving SRH care to those most affected.

The 2024 results stand in stark contrast to the rapid deterioration of the geopolitical landscape. By mid-2024, the political shifts in Europe had already led to substantial reductions in development cooperation budgets, toppled by the closure of USAID and termination of other programmes supported by the US State Department in early 2025. Within a few months, multilateral, international and national organizations – both large and small – were forced to implement drastic budget and staffing cuts, with several organizations collapsing under the sudden shock of funding withdrawals. These developments indicate a broader shift among donor governments prioritizing defence, curbing migration and strengthening domestic economic development, while significantly scaling back support for international development cooperation. As a result, IPPF's future income targets face serious uncertainty.

Our Impact in 2024

	Pillar 1: Centre Care on People	MAs reporting	2024 result	2024 projection	2023 result	% change
1	Proportion of [service providing] MAs/CPs providing IPES+ AND meeting quality standards.	110	5%	17%	4%	**N/A**
2	Number of clients served by type of services and model of care.					
	Total clients	110	67,459,622	73,574,342	71,431,400	**-5%**
	of which:					
	Aged 10-19	110	11,129,496	10,134,164	9,838,994	**+17%**
	Aged 10-24	110	30,894,636	-	28,227,132	**+10%**
	Poor and marginalized	110	53,938,280	62,492,287	60,672,123	**-11%**
	Female	110	51,686,935	-	58,737,811	**-12%**
	Served in humanitarian contexts	44	14,030,054	13,262,225	12,511,533	**+12%**
3	Number of services provided by type of services and model of care.					
	Total services	110	230,453,191	233,550,445	222,428,995	**+4%**
	of which:					
	Aged 10-24	110	110,406,904	107,219,064	102,113,394	**+8%**
	Self-care	18	86,919	25,067	20,889	**+316%**
	Digital health interventions (DHI)	25	3,117,751	270,467	225,389	**+1,283%**
4	Aggregated proportion of MAs'/CPs' contribution to the national SRH services provided in their countries.					
	Proportion of contraception provided by IPPF MAs*	-	Data not collected		10.8%	**N/A**
	Proportion of abortion services provided by IPPF MAs**	-	Data not collected		3.9%	**N/A**

* Aggregated across a sample of 13 countries.
** Aggregated across a sample of 52 countries.

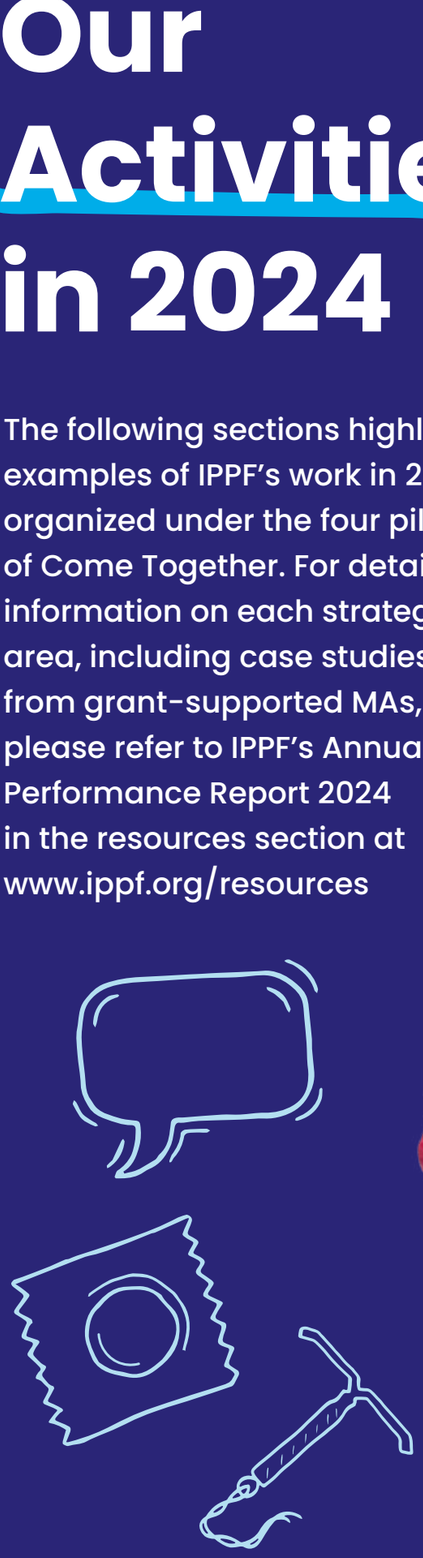
	Pillar 2: Move the Sexuality Agenda	MAs reporting	2024 result	2024 projection	2023 result
5	Number of successful policy initiatives and legislative changes in support or defence of SRHR.	39	101	120	115
6	Shifts in perception and attitudes in relation to gender equality and inclusion across the Federation and the communities we serve.	-	Data not collected	N/A	Results of study reported in 2023 APR
7	Quality, reach and impact of CSE, youth-centred care, and progress in youth engagement in the Federation.	-	Data not collected	N/A	Results of study reported in 2023 APR

	Pillar 3: Solidarity for Change	MAs reporting	2024 result	2024 projection	2023 result
8	IPPF's contribution in supporting social movements and defending activists.	-	Data not collected	N/A	Results of study reported in 2023 APR
9	Number of intra- and inter-sector campaigns delivered by the federation in support or defence of SRHR, through a diversity and decolonization lens.	31	90	58	48
10	Proportion of research and evidence initiatives generated by MA-led centres of learning that are from the global south.	9	77%	58%	56%

	Pillar 4: Nurture our Federation	MAs reporting	2024 result	2024 projection	2023 result
11	Proportion of MAs/CPs receiving less than 50% of their income from one single donor.	113	71%	69%	66%
12	Overall Secretariat Efficiency Score.	-	+3	+6	N/A

Our Activities in 2024

The following sections highlight examples of IPPF's work in 2024, organized under the four pillars of Come Together. For detailed information on each strategic area, including case studies from grant-supported MAs, please refer to IPPF's Annual Performance Report 2024 in the resources section at www.ippf.org/resources



IPPF / Zimbabwe

Pillar 1

Centre Care on People



Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) faced increasing threats in 2024, with conflicts and climate disasters creating growing challenges. Despite these setbacks, IPPF remained dedicated to delivering person-centred care to those in greatest need.

This pillar has three strategic pathways: **Expand Choice**, **Widen Access** and **Advance Digital & Self-Care.**



IPPF / Mali

Pathway 1: **Expand Choice**

In 2024, we reinforced our commitment to expanding SRHR by achieving significant milestones in abortion care, integrating HIV into SRHR, addressing female genital mutilation (FGM), expanding contraceptive options, and advancing trans healthcare.

The IPPF Client-Centred Clinical Guidelines (CCCG) provide evidence-based recommendations for clinical care across all areas of SRH. These guidelines underpin the Integrated Package of Essential Services Plus (IPES+), which outlines IPPF's approach to SRH integration – defining eight core service areas that all MAs should deliver: sexual health and well-being, contraception, abortion care, STI/RTIs, HIV, fertility support, obstetrics and gynaecology, and sexual and gender-based violence. The guidelines have been widely disseminated through global webinars and a dedicated mobile app, ensuring broad accessibility and uptake. Meeting IPES+ standards serves as a key indicator in IPPF's Results Framework and is evaluated using service data reported by MAs.



Complementing this clinical guidance is a strong emphasis on ensuring quality of care in MA services. To measure client satisfaction, IPPF uses the net promoter score within its Results Framework. A consolidated global quality of care tool is in development, drawing on existing tools and metrics, WHO standards and the IPPF CCCG, with plans for pilot testing before full implementation. Reflecting IPPF's strategic priorities and the latest evidence, the International Medical Advisory Panel (IMAP) issued four new statements in 2024: on the Mpox epidemic; updated STI diagnosis and treatment guidelines aligned with WHO; guidance on menopause care (a new focus for many MAs); and the continued importance of abortion care beyond 13 weeks' gestation.

Boosting safe abortion and fertility care

Alongside the new IMAP statement on abortion care, IPPF delivered key abortion resources to MAs worldwide, including the Abortion Matters course, self-care materials, and HowToUse training tools. Efforts also focused on strengthening knowledge exchange through a global abortion community of practice, established via the revamped MA forum. More focused regional groups in the IPPF ACRO and IPPF ESEAOR regions prioritized sharing approaches to abortion care in restrictive contexts and self-managed abortion.

Innovations in self-care for self-managed abortion have expanded access, especially for underserved populations. For example, through the "Soins Complets d'Avortement en Afrique de l'Ouest" (SCAAO) initiative in Cameroon, home-based abortion services were expanded via pharmacist training, community outreach, and digital health interventions, ensuring safer and more accessible self-managed abortion options. Other advancements included integration of abortion services in Niger, a restrictive context, using the IPPF clinic assessment tool.

IPPF ESEAOR held a workshop for interested MAs on fertility care and ageing, where participants developed related workplans. An IMAP statement on expanding access to fertility care is also being developed.

Rolling out prevention of HIV

In 2024, IPPF launched a consortium to rollout and integrate new biomedical HIV prevention methods into IPPF service delivery platforms. The consortium is led by the Family Planning Association of India and is comprised of MAs in Nepal, Malaysia, Thailand, Eswatini, Lesotho and Malawi. In the first year, activities centred on generating demand and advocacy, training healthcare providers, rolling out biomedical HIV prevention methods, developing implementation research proposals and tools, and sharing capacity through a dedicated technical meeting.





FLAS / IPPF

IPPF SARO's HIV PrEP pilot project in Indonesia reached 1,204 high-risk individuals, with capacity-building initiatives ensuring sustainable service delivery. In Sri Lanka, PrEP services and HIV self-tests for high-risk groups marked significant progress.

1,204

high-risk individuals in Indonesia reached

IPPF delegates participated in the AIDS 2024 Conference in Munich. Lessons learned will support the work of MAs in providing access to integrated STI/HIV care.

A planning grant from the Gates Foundation was also received in 2024 to conduct clinic assessments to support the development of an implementation research project on integrating new biomedical HIV prevention methods into SRH clinics. Assessments were conducted in 16 clinics, including 48 client simulations, in four countries (Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria and Zambia).



Expanding contraceptive choice

Contraceptive choice was expanded across all regions. Here are some examples:

- A Caribbean Hub was established with the ICA Foundation to enhance access to contraceptives, lower costs and improve distribution.
- Contraceptive access was increased through the ExpandPF initiative, including training of healthcare workers in Togo, Mauritania and Cameroon. IPPF ARO also ran World Contraception Day campaigns, raising awareness and increasing uptake of family planning services.
- New contraceptive methods were introduced by MAs in Sudan, Egypt and Morocco, with implants receiving approval in Morocco and Lebanon.
- IPPF continues to work closely with partners such as the UNFPA Supplies Partnership and the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition to strengthen access to quality-assured commodities.

Future service delivery

The termination of SRH including HIV programmes will have far-reaching consequences on the development and health sector, from erasing already marginalized communities to depriving people of essential supplies and life-saving treatments. We are unable to assess the indirect and medium- to longer-term impact on service delivery for IPPF and our broader sector. We already know however that the supply chain will be severely disrupted beyond the non-availability of reproductive health commodities per se, as bilateral support and wider supply chain delivery structures currently heavily supported through USAID are at risk of collapsing.

Developing trans health care

In collaboration with ILGA-Europe, IPPF EN initiated partnerships to build capacity for trans health care, focusing on strengthening knowledge and services within MAs and the Secretariat. A 2023 'Statement on Hormone Therapy for Transgender and Gender Diverse Persons', developed in collaboration with the World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH), is being widely shared to support the delivery of inclusive care.

IPPF / Hannah Maule-ffinch / Nepal


PFPPA / Gaza

Pathway 2: **Widen Access**

IPPF is committed to prioritizing safe, quality care for those who are marginalized, ensuring their voices are heard in the design and delivery of services. We also continue to provide life-saving SRHR care during humanitarian crises.

Crisis settings and preparedness

IPPF's efforts to address SRHiE needs in crisis settings have been crucial. In Africa, the Stream 3 fund and SPRINT programme in countries such as Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Liberia, and Ethiopia saw progress in humanitarian preparedness, with Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) training for staff and volunteers to deliver critical SRHiE services.

Similarly, seven emergency responses were supported in Afghanistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka, providing life-saving SRHR services, including comprehensive abortion care and addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

7

emergency responses were supported in Afghanistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, providing life-saving SRHR services

The Safe Passage programme, due to launch in 2025, aims to address the SRHiE needs of migrant women, girls and LGBTQI+ communities, particularly along migration routes in Africa, North Africa, and the Americas. This programme is part of a broader effort to create a consortium of MAs and partners to provide targeted SRHiE and SGBV support to people on the move.

The humanitarian programme in Ukraine supports our MA in training medical first-line providers. The MA is also leading the country's coordination efforts on SGBV to support survivors. Recent efforts included fundraising, leading to the submission of a new joint security and beneficiaries project and the approval of an IPPF Stream 3 project for the women's health and family planning MA.

To address the growing impact of conflicts (in Gaza, Sudan and Lebanon) and natural disasters (such as floods in Pakistan and an earthquake and floods in Morocco), MAs in the Arab World received targeted support, including MISP, safety, security, and humanitarian simulation training, across 14 countries. Post-training, contingency planning was updated. With DFAT support, the SPRINT project enhanced readiness in four MAs (Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen and Egypt) and responded to crises in Sudan and Pakistan. IPPF's internal Stream 3 mechanism funded emergency efforts in Sudan, Lebanon, Palestine (West Bank and Gaza) and Morocco.



IPPF / Hannah Maule-ffinch / Nepal

Reaching marginalized communities

We made significant progress in reaching marginalized groups in 2024, including LGBTQI+ individuals, sex workers, and people living with HIV. For example:

- A value clarification exercise was conducted with MAs in Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon and Pakistan, focusing on adapting services to meet the specific needs of sex workers and the LGBTQI+ community.
- IPPF SARO partnered with local MAs and partners in Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and India to promote inclusive SRHR services for sex workers and LGBTQI+ groups, including hormone therapy and counselling. These efforts were complemented by the People in Sex Work Consortium under Stream 2, which continues to enhance services through collaborations with the Community Strength and Development Foundation and the Blue Diamond Society.
- IPPF ACRO worked with MAs in Mexico, Chile, Colombia and Peru to evaluate the legal barriers around abortion commodity distribution, focusing on reducing costs and improving access.

Youth-centred care

IPPF's youth-centred care initiatives continued to expand in 2024, ensuring young people receive comprehensive and relevant SRHR services. Across regions, IPPF focused on creating platforms for youth engagement in SRHR advocacy, aligning programmes with the needs and preferences of young people.

In Uganda, for example, where teenage pregnancy and HIV rates remain high, youth are often excluded from decisions impacting SRHR. To address this, Reproductive Health Uganda launched the Youth Parliament, empowering young people to engage directly with policymakers. The initiative boosted youth-led SRHR advocacy, increased awareness of government support and led to policy commitments for better youth-friendly services.

Pathway 3: **Advance Digital & Self-Care**

IPPF is laying the foundation for the future of care through strategic partnerships focused on investing in digital health interventions (DHI) and promoting self-care options to expand choice and empower individuals to take control of their health.

Federation-wide actions in 2024 include:

- Development and implementation of the IPPF DHI roadmap.
- Establishment of partnerships to scale up best practices in abortion self-care.
- Creation of resources on abortion self-care, available to all MAs and the Secretariat on the MA Forum.
- Creation of an MA-led Centre of Practice for DHI, which is hosted by Profamilia-Colombia. The centre will grow learning and knowledge while building capacity among its peer MAs.

198k+

people reached through digital health interventions

Key regional achievements in 2024:

- IPPF ESEAOR, along with MSI, documented best practices on DHI. These interventions, including SRH self-care and home delivery models, were successfully adopted in Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Philippines, Cambodia, and Papua New Guinea, reaching more than 198,000 people.
- Significant progress was made in advancing digital self-care through mobile apps and online services. MAs in Nepal and Afghanistan participated in a webinar with the Self-Care Trailblazer Group, sharing their advocacy and self-care initiatives. In addition, virtual capacity-building initiatives were facilitated for Iranian and Afghan women and LGBTQI+ individuals through Feminist Spectrum, an Iranian LGBTQI+ group in exile, supporting their empowerment and inclusion.
- In Africa, a partnership with Viamo advanced digital family planning, while a self-injection pilot study in South Sudan showed promising results.
- DHI platforms were supported in Morocco, Palestine, Egypt, and Sudan. In Sudan, the Sudanese MA (SFPA) relaunched its mobile app for online consultations.



IPPF / Hannah Maule-ffinch / Indonesia

Pillar 2

Move the Sexuality Agenda



As the global anti-rights movement continues to target SRH and gender equality, IPPF remains committed to securing societal and legislative change.

This pillar has three strategic pathways: **Ground Advocacy, Shift Norms** and **Act With Youth.**





IPPF / Bolivia

Pathway 1: **Ground Advocacy**

IPPF is committed to influencing decision-makers, shaping policies and holding governments accountable while amplifying community voices and monitoring commitments.

Notable achievements in 2024:

- We successfully raised awareness and secured funding for the Kalavai partnership, which unites LGBTQI+, feminist, and gender justice movements to advance SRHR and counter anti-gender and authoritarian movements. Co-convened with ILGA World, AWID, Global Philanthropy Project, and FCAA, Kalavai has received significant support, including funding from the Netherlands and Norway, and a three-year commitment from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), which will be awarded in Q1 2025 to support Kalavai interventions in Africa.
- IPPF launched its Feminist Principles in Humanitarian Contexts, focusing on promoting gender equality, ensuring the participation and leadership of women and marginalized groups, and upholding human rights in crises. The principles have received positive feedback from donors and will continue to be embedded across the Federation in 2025.
- IPPF EN engaged in advocacy efforts surrounding the European elections, amidst growing right-wing sentiment across the continent. Highlights included an innovative pop-up museum, showcasing SRHR work in a unique and impactful way, and the rollout of a post-EU-election strategy calling for an inclusive feminist Europe.
- IPPF ACRO advanced advocacy priorities in CSE, abortion, climate change and SRHR funding, with ICPD+30 as the key intergovernmental focus. Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Barbados were selected as flagship MAs and CPs to advocate for SRHR, leading efforts at the UN's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and G20 to promote the agenda.
- IPPF ARO established the CATALYSTS abortion alliance and developed research papers on CSE, abortion rights, and countering colonialism's impact on SRHR. SRHR advocacy was strengthened through regional coalitions and collaborations with feminist, LGBTQI+ and disability rights movements.
- IPPF AWRO supported MAs from Sudan, Morocco, Mauritania, Egypt, Tunisia and Somaliland at the Africa Conference for SRH, helping showcase their experiences. The newly established FGM centre in Mauritania received support, with AWRO organizing events, including an international workshop on quality of care for FGM survivors.
- IPPF ESEAOR collaborated with the Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development to train journalists on countering SRHR disinformation and anti-rights discourse. Calls were also amplified for the decriminalization of abortion across Hong Kong, Cambodia, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands.
- IPPF SARO advanced SRHR advocacy by documenting community-led humanitarian responses, such as the sex worker community's efforts during Cyclone Remal in Bangladesh. In collaboration with the Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health (APCOM), we also developed a knowledge brief on SRHR and LGBTQI+ issues.

IPPF / Mauritania





IPPF / Mauritania

First

meeting held at the FGM Centre of Excellence in Mauritania

Pathway 2: **Shift Norms**

Rigid gender roles and expectations perpetuate male privilege, inequality and SGBV. In 2024, IPPF aimed to challenge these harmful social norms by crafting impactful narratives and delivering compelling messages.

Regional highlights in 2024:

- IPPF ARO completed phase 2 of its Common Senses digital campaign addressing gender stereotypes and SRHR issues, reaching 20 million impressions. Ongoing efforts with MAs in Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, and Namibia are focused on combatting anti-LGBTQI+ and anti-abortion laws.
- In 2024, the FGM Centre of Excellence strengthened its leadership by establishing a global expert scientific committee. The group held its first meeting in Mauritania to outline key outcomes and draft the committee's 2025 work plan.
- IPPF ESEAOR built partnerships in Malaysia, Indonesia, and Mindanao, Philippines, to eliminate FGM, while community engagement and mapping activities were carried out on SGBV in the Pacific and Asia.
- With IPPF AWRO's support, the fundraising team launched a new FGM capability statement to attract funding for IPPF-led initiatives. It showcases the unique value IPPF brings to the global "End FGM" movement through high-impact, quality programming.
- IPPF EN hosted "Hope in Practice: Feminist Strategic Space" in Slovenia, bringing together activists to foster solidarity and collective action for democracy. In Italy, in response to rising anti-gender backlash, a pilot campaign was launched to raise awareness about medical abortion, reaching over 45,000 people. Additionally, statements were published on sex work and transgender health, amplifying IPPF's role in shaping public debates across Europe.

45k+

people reached by a pilot campaign to raise awareness about medical abortion in Italy

Pathway 3: **Act with Youth**

All young people have the right to information about their bodies, relationships and sexual health to make informed decisions and build respectful relationships. As disinformation and anti-gender ideologies threaten this right, IPPF is advancing evidence-based comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) to empower youth to make responsible choices.

In 2024, we developed a community strategy, which included collaboration with the Centre of Excellence on CSE and the creation of a Federation-wide framework to counter opposition. This strategy leverages the experience of MAs and will be launched in 2025.

Regional highlights in 2024:

- IPPF ACRO boosted Caribbean youth participation in advocacy, with new member organizations joining the network. Caribbean youth led key advocacy processes, including the CSW68 Webinar, CSE mapping, and the IPPF ACRO Youth Forum.
- With support from IPPF ARO and the United Nations Liaison Office, African youth advocates actively engaged in ICPD+30 events, including the UN Youth Conference and the UNFPA Youth Meeting in Benin. Meanwhile, the youth online training platform under ExpandPF is nearing completion.
- IPPF EN bolstered the Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Network (YSAFE) by supporting volunteers in planning, resource mobilization and activity implementation. The Regional Youth Forum energized participation through the youth-led CSE research project and increasing youth-led projects funded by YSAFE.
- IPPF ESEAOR launched "Youth-Led Narratives for Impact", empowering marginalized youth to influence SRHR discourse through social media content. Youth networks across the region were also mapped, leading to the launch of 11 new youth networks and Youth OCEANS (Youth Oceanic Consortium for Engagement, Advocacy, and Networking in Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Justice), which focuses on LGBTQI+ inclusion in the Pacific.
- IPPF SARO partnered with Feminist Spectrum to reach Iranian and Afghan women and LGBTQI+ individuals through digital platforms. Content was developed on mental and sexual health for teenagers, including topics like digital safety, STI prevention, pregnancy prevention and abortion.



IPPF / Hannah Maule-ffinch / Nepal

Pillar 3

Solidarity for Change





Opposition to SRHR and gender equality became more coordinated and vocal in 2024, notably impacting countries such as Uganda and the United States. In response, IPPF stood resolutely in solidarity with groups and networks advocating for rights and change.

This pillar has three strategic pathways: **Support Social Movements, Build Strategic Partnerships** and **Innovate & Share Knowledge.**

IPPF / Hannah Maule-ffinch / Indonesia

Pathway 1: **Support Social Movements**

IPPF remains committed to amplifying intersectional social movements advocating for SRHR, as well as women's and girls' rights, amidst growing regressive political agendas. By supporting grassroots movements, we aim to uphold human rights, tackle inequality and boost political calls to action through strategic advocacy and alliances.



IPPF / Hannah Maule-ffinch / India

Connecting capacity

In 2024, IPPF ESEAOR and IPPF SARO strengthened the capacity of social movements by hosting the South-South Dialogue, which brought together 17 emerging LGBTQI+ activists from South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific. The dialogue facilitated intergenerational exchanges between young and senior activists from mainstream LGBTQI+ organizations, leading to joint advocacy projects focused on SRHR, criminalization of homosexuality, and climate change.

IPPF ARO worked to enhance the capacity of feminist CSOs, providing subgrants, technical support, and capacity-building activities such as workshops and e-learning platforms. This effort helped strengthen 85 feminist CSOs in Africa, Latin America and Asia in their fight against GBV.

Amplifying messages

IPPF amplified messages of gender and reproductive justice across various international platforms. IPPF ESEAOR boosted the visibility of LGBTQI+ rights by participating in the Pacific Human Rights Conference and ILGA Conference. IPPF ARO launched the CATALYSTS Consortium to improve abortion care in Africa and promoted gender justice during International Transgender Day of Visibility, Pride Month, and the International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia, and Transphobia. Social media campaigns aimed to end violence against transgender individuals in Fiji, and solidarity campaigns for International Safe Abortion Day highlighted global reproductive rights struggles.

IPPF EN played a vital role in countering opposition to SRHR through media outreach and solidarity actions, including a campaign in Italy on abortion rights and joint civil society statements in Georgia condemning a foreign agents law.

Re-grant to movements

In 2024, IPPF's re-granting efforts focused on supporting movements in hostile environments. IPPF partnered with Front Line Defenders to provide over 50 grants to LGBTQI+ rights defenders and MAs under threat. These grants focused on bolstering physical and digital security for activists. IPPF EN also disbursed four sub-grants to partners in Eastern Europe, helping to counter restrictive abortion laws, combat homophobic rhetoric, and build solidarity among feminist and queer movements. In Latin America, IPPF ACRO strengthened LGBTQI+, HIV, and sex worker networks, providing support for advocacy and service provision, and amplifying the regional alliance for sex worker rights at the Fifth Regional Conference on Population and Development.

50+

grants provided to LGBTQI+ rights defenders and Member Associations under threat





IPPF / Togo

Pathway 2: **Build Strategic Partnerships**

In 2024, with a well-funded and organized opposition, IPPF built strong coalitions to defend SRHR and advance new initiatives. These partnerships spanned one-off campaigns, ongoing activities and long-term alliances, engaging stakeholders at every level – from individual MAs to the broader Federation. They were critical in advancing SRHR and countering opposition in a unified, strategic manner.

IPPF strengthened its partnerships with key organizations, including the WHO Human Reproduction Programme (HRP), UNFPA, the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition (RHSC), and the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO). We actively engaged in global SRHR policy discussions and were re-elected as the CSO representative on UNFPA Supplies' Executive Committee (EXCO). Additionally, we participated in the RHSC EXCO and the WHO HRP Program Coordinating Committee (PCC). These partnerships enhanced our access to valuable resources and helped align actions to maximize the impact of our programmes.

We also supported the Family Planning Visibility Analytics Network (VAN) in Burkina Faso, Malawi, Kenya, Nigeria and Ghana. These efforts significantly increased the visibility of MAs regarding family planning commodities at the national level.



Pathway 3: **Innovate & Share Knowledge**

IPPF works with governments, the private sector, and partner organizations to strengthen national health systems and fill gaps in care. Together, we create platforms for greater impact, organize forums, share insights and support community organizations, laying the foundation for long-term growth.

Grow IPPF centres and funds

IPPF's centres and funds drive progress in key areas by leveraging expertise across the Federation. These centres share innovative practices, disseminate knowledge, and direct resources to research activities in regions with the greatest need. All IPPF centres are led and hosted by an MA. Several centres were operational in 2024. AMPF Mauritania supported other MAs in the Arab World and Africa, and worked with parliamentarians and political leaders across the region to prevent FGM.

The Social Enterprise Hub (SE Hub), led by the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka, supported 23 MAs across the Federation by providing technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen their social enterprises. The SE Hub updated its strategy to align with IPPF's 2023-2028 strategy, focusing on a stronger capacity-building framework. This will help the Hub deliver targeted support to MAs through training opportunities, peer learning and improved performance and impact tracking.

In December 2024, IPPF awarded DHI and SOGIESC centres, with 21 MAs and CPs participating. These centres will play a vital role in transferring knowledge and skills to other MAs, enhancing collective expertise across the Federation.

Examples of sharing knowledge in 2024:

- IPPF EN expanded access to gender transformative sex and relationship education in Portugal, reaching students with the SfSGBV toolkit and supporting teacher training through CERV funding. Four MAs (France, Italy, Poland and Portugal) conducted gender assessments, and IPPF EN completed its own assessment, preparing an action plan for 2025.
- IPPF AWRO supported two regional research projects: one on FGM in humanitarian settings, which was finalized and shared for endorsement, and another on digitalization in humanitarian response. Two ongoing projects were backed in Morocco: a male contraception research project with WHO, and the second phase of an IPV initiative. The Innovation for Poverty Action FGM Center also published a case study on FGM in humanitarian settings.
- IPPF ARO enhanced networking and peer-to-peer support in monitoring and evaluation through its regional WhatsApp group, where resources are shared, and regular training sessions are held to strengthen MAs' capacities. Four MAs (Ghana, Benin, Nigeria and Uganda) participated in the pilot phase of the Data Management Strategy (DMS) following regional training in 2022. In early 2024, ARO conducted a regional assessment of DMS implementation, which informed an action plan to address gaps in data governance and quality.



IPPF / ACRO

Pillar 4

Nurture our Federation

Our fourth pillar focuses on IPPF's values, efficiency and sustainability. It is about building a better Federation that can cope with the demands of the 21st century and deliver our ambitious strategy.

To achieve this, we follow three strategic pathways: **Chart our Identity**, **Grow our Federation** and **Walk the Talk.**



IPPF / ACRO



IPPF / Hannah Maule-ffinch / Indonesia

Pathway 1: **Chart our Identity**

In 2023, IPPF launched the Identity Initiative to clarify its core values, guiding principles, and external representation. The initiative is structured around two main components: developing a Federation-wide Charter of Values and creating a refreshed Global Brand that reflects IPPF's collective mission and direction.

In 2024, this work progressed further, incorporating insights from global trends and issues intersecting with sexual and reproductive health, rights and justice (SRHRJ). The process drew on input from over 20 external experts and extensive consultations across the Federation, contributing to a clearer articulation of IPPF's current and future identity.

A recurring theme throughout these discussions was the need for IPPF's identity to be firmly rooted in a commitment to human rights, justice and solidarity. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of a principled, collaborative, and inclusive approach – one that addresses power imbalances and supports structural change.

In the process of rethinking the brand, stakeholders described a vision of IPPF as a committed global advocate for SRHR – optimistic, inclusive and connected to the lived experiences of the communities it serves. Concepts such as joy, safety and freedom were highlighted, along with the need for a brand that balances strength with accessibility and global relevance with local authenticity.

By the end of the year, the first drafts of the Charter of Values and the Brand Strategy were completed, providing a foundation for continued development.

Pathway 2: **Grow our Federation**

Strengthening the role of MAs and partners

Four new MAs and 13 CPs joined the Federation in 2024. This is the result of a joint effort by the board and the Secretariat to claim spaces where IPPF is not represented.

IPPF's new MA Development and Impact Division strengthened collaboration, data sharing and MA-wide initiatives to build a more resilient Federation amid growing anti-rights movements and humanitarian crises. It prioritized quality assurance in people-centred care and reproductive health supplies, developing a roadmap for digital health and self-care to expand access to SRHR services. The division also accelerated humanitarian reach, enhancing MA preparedness through a feminist approach. By reinforcing accountability, performance monitoring and strategic funding alignment, the division ensures MAs remain responsive, effective and sustainable.

The Commercial Services Unit was established in June to help MAs achieve financial stability in their income-generating operations, including clinics, maternities and social marketing. MAs in Ghana, Benin, Cameroon, Nepal, Ecuador, Chile and the Philippines are being supported to strengthen their pricing strategies, marketing, health financing and commercial mindset to drive sustainable growth.

Introducing the Secretariat Accountability Mechanism (SAM)

The SAM is IPPF's Federation-wide accountability mechanism. It runs every three years and invites feedback on how well the Secretariat supports MAs and CPs in advancing shared strategic priorities. The process helps align Secretariat planning with the evolving needs of the Federation.

In 2024, the first full SAM cycle was completed, building on a global survey from late 2023. This phase included focus groups with senior and youth MA representatives, a consolidated report, and a formal Management Response – now integrated into the Secretariat's 2025 deliverables.

Enhancing efficiencies in Finance and IT

In 2024, the Finance and Technology Division significantly enhanced efficiency, transparency and system integration across the Federation.

A major milestone was the stabilization of the Shared Service Unit in Delhi, with three hubs – Finance, Donor Reporting, and Financial Planning and Analysis – improving budgeting, forecasting and financial controls. These hubs strengthened compliance, donor reporting and financial oversight, ensuring a smoother monthly and annual accounts closure process.

On the technology front, key achievements included cybersecurity enhancements, improved infrastructure management and the launch of the IPPF dashboard, which consolidated and triangulated data across finance, accreditation, travel and service delivery. A cloud-first approach modernized IT systems, increasing reliability and access.

By the end of 2024, finance and technology functions were more agile, integrated and responsive, laying a strong foundation for the year ahead.

Improving efficiencies in human resources

In 2024, the People, Organization and Culture team made significant improvements to foundational services across the Secretariat. Key priorities included enhancing the accuracy of data in HR systems, introducing monthly reporting and conducting in-depth analyses of staff turnover and costs. These efforts led to recruitment cost savings and greater compliance with established processes.

Recruitment processes were streamlined, resulting in shorter timelines and more inclusive assessments. Managers received additional support through toolkits and training. A new, outcomes-focused approach to performance management was also introduced.

In parallel, a comprehensive review of rewards and benefits was launched to promote consistency, transparency and fairness in how staff are compensated across the Secretariat. This resulted in the development of clear Principles and Standards, along with a standardized approach to job evaluation, salary reviews and market benchmarking.

The team also introduced new policies to support staff wellbeing, covering areas such as menopause, menstruation, accessible abortion and disability inclusion.

Pathway 3: **Walk the Talk**

Embedding anti-racism and addressing colonial legacies

IPPF is committed to transforming from the inside out, ensuring our organizational culture reflects the principles we champion globally. In 2024, we took significant steps to embed anti-racism, equity and safeguarding at the core of our People, Organization and Culture strategy. The successful implementation of a new People structure firmly positioned anti-racism as a central function, aligning it with broader organizational priorities. This shift reflects our ongoing work to dismantle colonial legacies, ensuring our policies, leadership and operations are grounded in fairness, inclusion and historical accountability.

Recognizing that organizational change starts with people, we invested in anti-racism training, dialogues, webinars and reviving our anti-racism working group. With one-third of our staff newly appointed or having less than six months of service, we focused on fostering a shared culture that promotes resilience, adaptability and collaboration.

Strengthening safeguarding

Our approach to safeguarding and anti-racism evolved in 2024 through deeper engagement with MAs, recognizing the critical intersection between the two. Strengthening safeguarding frameworks ensured that services remain safe, equitable, and accessible for all clients. By supporting MAs in defining anti-racism within their local contexts, we reinforced our commitment to shifting power and ensuring context-specific solutions that drive systemic change. All staff are required to complete mandatory annual training on safeguarding, which enables awareness and confidence in our frameworks.

Driving diversity and gender equality

We continue to prioritize gender equality, ensuring our policies and practices actively promote diversity and inclusion. Strengthening our Women in Leadership Programme and advancing inclusive recruitment strategies remain key to sustaining our Health 50/50 excellence rating. By integrating gender-responsive policies and fostering an environment where all voices are valued, IPPF is laying the groundwork for a more equitable and just Federation – one that leads by example in the fight for global sexual and reproductive rights.



Profamilia / Colombia

Our Plans for 2025

IPPF's 2025 plans were developed in October 2024. The focus was on the coming leadership transition and moving into a new three-year planning cycle for members. There was an awareness of the threat posed by surging far-right politics.

In response, the Federation decided to push forward with its strategic ambitions, most of which had anticipated the strengthened anti-rights movement. However, the sheer force and speed of the assault on human rights, and undercutting of international development, was a shock. The year will have far-reaching impacts on the Federation, with many MAs coming under threat. Initial budget expectations will likely not hold true.

Building on the foundations laid during the reform, 2025 will be about holding the line, and not yielding to hate and division. Going into the November General Assembly, the Federation will call for unity and solidarity under the rallying call: Lead with Love, Care with Courage. IPPF will accelerate its efforts to deliver while focusing on diversifying income and standing closer with our strategic partners, donors and allies to provide SRHR for the most marginalized, and to defend human rights as the cornerstone of the international world order.



IPPF / Hannah Maule-ffinch / Nepal



RUTGERS / Netherlands / CSE

Strengthening SRHR advocacy and service delivery

Our focus remains steadfast on expanding access to high-quality SRHR services, even in the face of rising political and funding challenges. Working closely with MAs, we will roll out the Client-Centred Care Guidelines, implement new quality-of-care protocols, and introduce the DHI Framework to enhance digital health solutions. The launch of an MA-led IPPF Centre on DHI will enhance best practices and innovation in digital health solutions.

Global crises – including armed conflicts, climate disasters and growing restrictions on reproductive rights – demand urgent action. In response, IPPF will strengthen rapid support mechanisms and bolster preparedness efforts. The 2025 Stream 2 Consortium will focus on addressing the needs of mobile populations along migration corridors in Western and Northern Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

As attacks on sexual and reproductive rights escalate globally, we are not backing down. We stand firm in defending SRHR, bodily autonomy and justice. We are deepening alliances with feminist and LGBTQI+ movements to push back against discrimination, violence, and the growing anti-rights agenda.

Unifying for global impact

This is a pivotal moment for the Federation. In 2025, we're ramping up cross-regional collaboration, driven by solidarity and urgency. Over 40% of Secretariat-led projects will span multiple regions, reflecting our commitment to a unified, global approach.

The General Assembly in November will be more than a checkpoint. It's a moment to sharpen our strategy, renew leadership and confront the forces trying to roll back decades of progress. As we gear up, we're streamlining systems not for their own sake, but to make us more agile, accountable and ready to act. Every tool, from HR to finance, is being refocused to serve one purpose: to power a stronger, more determined Federation.

40%+

of Secretariat-led projects will span multiple regions in 2025

Financial Review



IPPF / Hannah Maule-ffinch / Nepal

Income

Despite the challenges in the development funding environment, the group's income for the year increased by US$4.4 million (3.6%) from US$120.6 million in 2023 to US$125.0 million in 2024. This was contributed by an increased unrestricted income by US$2.3 million and restricted income by US$2.1 million. We thank our donors and contributors for their continued trust in IPPF.

Grants from governments continued to be IPPF's main funding source, which accounted for 87.2% (2023: 80.1%) of our total income. Unrestricted funding from governments increased by US$5.6 million (10.8%) from US$51.9 million in 2023 to US$57.5 million in 2024. Restricted funding from governments increased by US$6.7 million (15.2%), from US$44.8 million in 2023 to US$51.5 million in 2024. Refer to note 2 for a detailed breakdown of income received from various governments.

The following governments were the major contributors to the restricted funding of IPPF:

- Government of Canada, primarily through the Ensuring Inclusive SRHR Delivery for Women, Girls and Marginalized Communities (EmpowHER) Project in Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mauritania, Sudan, Zambia, Uganda, Togo, Colombia, Ecuador and Pakistan, US$10.6 million.
- Government of Australia continued to provide support totalling US$8.2 million for multiple projects including the global SPRINT Initiative to provide sexual and reproductive health services to crisis and post-crisis areas in Southeast Asia, the Pacific, South Asia, and 'RESPOND' programme to respond to the additional SRH needs of communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in 22 countries.
- Government of the United Kingdom, primarily through the WISH programmes in Africa and Pakistan, US$4.4 million.
- Further, the governments of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Norway provided funding totalling US$6 million to the Safe Abortion Action Fund.
- The governments of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France and Germany provided funding of US$1.1 million towards the Nexus programme.

Restricted grants from multilateral donors and other sources on the other hand decreased from US$15.3 million in 2023 to US$10.4 million in 2024.



IPPF / Benin

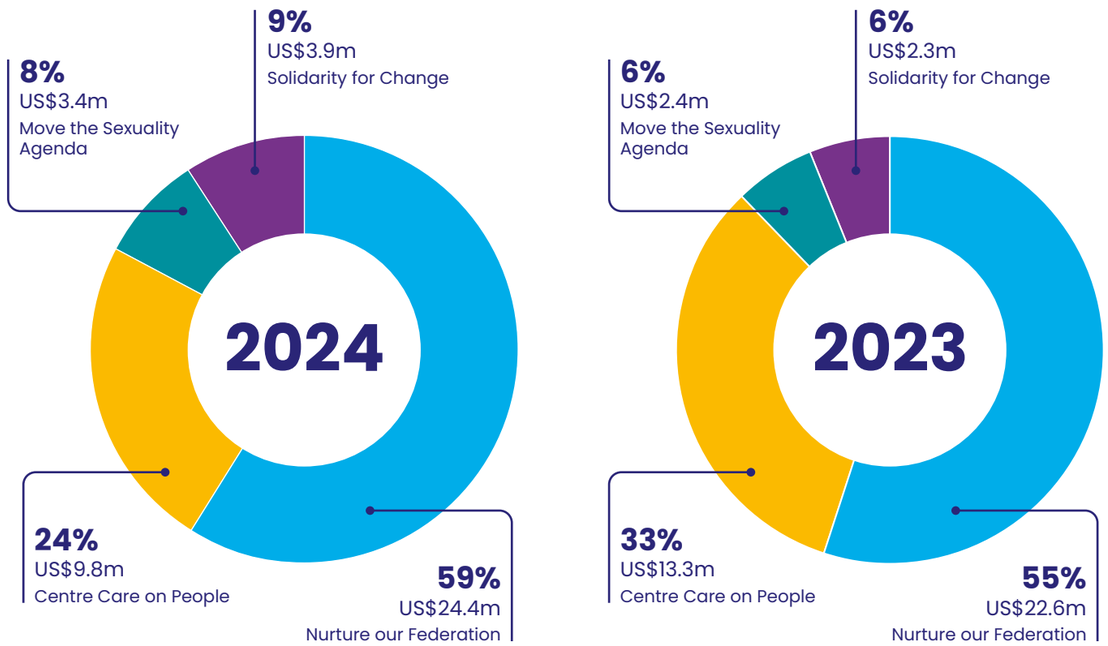
Expenditure and surplus

IPPF spent US$110.8 million in 2024 compared to US$122.9 million in 2023, a decrease of US$12.1 million (9.8%). This decline is attributed to reduced restricted project spending by US$15.2 million from US$65.3 million in 2023 to US$50.1 million in 2024, partly compensated by an unrestricted spending increase of US$3.1 million from US$57.6 million in 2023 to US$60.7 million in 2024.

Total unrestricted expenditure of US$60.7 million (2023: US$57.5 million) covers grants to Member Associations and partners of US$37.4 million (2023: US$35.4 million), Secretariat expenditure of US$22.2 million (2023: US$20.3 million) and fundraising costs of US$1.2 million (2023: US$1.8 million). The net operating unrestricted surplus for the year was US$1.9 million (2023: US$2.8 million).

Total restricted expenditure of US$50.1 million (2023: US$65.3 million) includes grants to Member Associations and partners of US$30.7 million (2022: US$45 million), Secretariat expenditure of US$19.4 million (2023: US$20.3 million) and fundraising costs of US$ Nil (2023: US$ Nil). After including gains on investments of US$0.2 million (2023: US$0.3 million), there was an overall restricted surplus of US$12.5 million (2023 Deficit: US$4.8 million). A full analysis of restricted projects balances as at the end of the year 2024 and 2024 income and expenditure is available in note 15.

Classification of group Secretariat costs by strategic pillars



Financial position and reserves

Overall (unrestricted core and restricted), the year ended with a surplus of US$14.4 million in 2024 compared to a deficit of US$2 million in 2023. This surplus increased due to actuarial gains on the defined benefit pension scheme of US$1.4 million (2023: loss of US$0.6 million), unrealized foreign exchange gains on forward currency contracts of US$5 million (2023: loss of US$0.5 million) and unrealized foreign exchange gains of US$0.3 million (2023: US$2.1 million), leading to an overall increase of US$6.7 million (2023: decrease of US$1 million) in IPPF's total funds and reserves from US$91.6 million to US$112.7 million.

The general reserves increased by US$1.7 million, from US$23.2 million to US$24.9 million. Designated reserves increased by US$3.7 million, from US$37.6 million to US$41.3 million of which US$5.7 million (2022: US$7.3 million) represents fixed assets reserve and remaining towards other designations as detailed in note 15. Unrestricted funds are designated at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

The asset revaluation reserve and endowment fund balances remained at the same level as in 2023 at US$12.0 million and US$1 million, respectively. The perpetual endowment fund with the income generated from its investment is held exclusively for the Member Association in Cape Verde. The restricted fund balance has increased by US$12.3 million from US$21.2 million in 2023 to US$33.5 million in 2024.

The net pension liability at the end of the year 2024 was US$ Nil. This represents a decrease in liability by US$3.4 million from the 2023 balance. The defined benefit scheme was closed in 2007; further details on the scheme are included in note 19 to the financial statements. No more payments are expected to be made in respect of this scheme, as the scheme has reached a level of self-sufficiency.

IPPF's reserves policy seeks to balance maximizing the spending of income raised as soon as possible with maintaining a minimum level of reserves to ensure uninterrupted operation and to provide time to adjust to a change in financial circumstances.

IPPF's reserves policy ensures that it has sufficient resources to manage financial risk and short-term income volatility while continuing to invest in initiatives to meet its goals set out in its strategic framework/plan.

During the year, the reserves policy was revised to shift from the earlier target range of US$19 million to US$26 million to an updated target range of reserves backed with cash or cash equivalent assets, covering 4 to 6 months of unrestricted annual core spending, which, based on the 2024 spending, translates to a target range of US$18 million to US$27 million. The Board of Trustees believes that this range strikes an appropriate balance between the need to spend income when it is received and maintaining operational integrity.

As at the end of 2024, the general reserve level of the group, backed with cash and cash equivalent assets, was US$21.4 million, a reduction of US$3.4 million from the balance of US$24.8 million as at 31 December 2023. However, these reserves are within the range set out in the revised IPPF's reserves policy, with the cash and cash equivalent component covering around 4.7 months of unrestricted core spending (at the 2024 spending level).

Note 15 to the financial statements shows the split of reserves between the general, designated, restricted, and endowment funds.

Investments

There are no restrictions under the 1977 Act in relation to the charity's powers to invest. IPPF's investments include US$2.1 million held in listed securities (2023: US$1.9 million) towards Cape Verde (endowment and restricted fund) and a property worth US$1.1 million (2023: US$1.1 million). The property was independently valued as at 31 December 2020, and IPPF believes it is appropriately carried at fair value by carrying out a desktop value assessment.

Going concern

The trustees have reviewed management's assessment of the International Planned Parenthood Federation's (IPPF) ability to continue as a going concern through to at least 31 December 2026. Based on this review, the trustees support management's conclusion that the organization remains a going concern.

Despite increasing uncertainty in the aid landscape, particularly for 2026, IPPF maintains strong financial resilience. As of early 2025, 71% of unrestricted core funding for 2025 has already been secured - up from 51% at the same point the prior year. For 2026, 46% of unrestricted funding is confirmed, with key multi-year donor agreements already in place.

Management has proactively implemented several risk mitigation strategies:

- Transitioning to a one-year planning and budgeting cycle for Member Associations (MAs) in 2026 to better align with funding commitments.
- Strengthening the reserves policy by aligning the threshold to a number of months' core expenditure in the previous year and including only cash-backed reserves whilst calculating the level of reserves.
- Establishing two major new funds to respond to the radical changes in the geopolitical context and aid architecture:
  - a $6m "Harm Mitigation Fund" to cover part of the funding lost due to shifting priorities of the government donors (including the USAID), and
  - a $4m "Fight Back Fund" to support advocacy and sustainability efforts.
- Implementing improved cost recovery and financial oversight systems.
- Fully hedging all unrestricted income to mitigate exchange rate movement risk.

Further looking at the projections, the cash flow forecasts continue to indicate a positive balance throughout 2025 and 2026, averaging $62.4m.

Despite challenges, including the termination of several USAID-funded programmes and broader geopolitical shifts threatening funding streams, IPPF continues to have a comprehensive plan in place to adjust expenditures, leverage reserves, and pursue a robust bid pipeline for restricted funding opportunities.

Further, the trustees are assured that prudent financial management and a responsive governance structure are in place to adapt to any further challenges, and affirm that IPPF remains a going concern through the review period.

Structure, Governance and Management

Governing Document

IPPF was formed in 1952 and incorporated in 1977 under a UK Act of Parliament: The International Planned Parenthood Federation Act 1977. The Board of Trustees confirm that the strategic framework (as described on pages 8 and 9) is in alignment with the purposes stated in the Act.

Public Benefit

The Charity Commission guidance on public benefit has been considered and the recommended self-assessment for the public benefit principles undertaken. The Board of Trustees confirms that the aims of the organization as stated in the International Planned Parenthood Federation Act 1977 meet the charitable purposes as outlined in the Charities Act 2011. Specifically, IPPF is engaged with purposes in relation to the "advancement of health or the saving of lives" and the "advancement of human rights".

IPPF's mission is to improve SRHR for millions of women, men and young people around the world. IPPF works through one Member Association/ Collaborative Partner in each of the 153 countries delivering sexual and reproductive health services, education programmes, advocating on policy changes and other similar activities to deliver its mission. IPPF monitors this delivery by monitoring global indicators and service statistics, that track delivery and upholding of SRHR for the poor, marginalized, socially excluded and/or under-served groups.

Governance and Reforms

Until May 2020, IPPF was governed by a Governing Council comprising 18 volunteers from its MAs (also known as trustees). In addition, six external advisors served as subject matter experts, providing policy guidance to the Council without voting rights. In November 2019, IPPF's MAs reached a historic consensus on transformative recommendations to reshape the organization's governance and resource allocation. These recommendations were subsequently approved by the Governing Council. As a result, in May 2020, the Governing Council was replaced by a Board of Trustees, aligning IPPF's governance structure with its commitment to being an MA-led organization accountable to its membership and the communities it serves.

The governance structure removes intermediary layers between MAs and global governance and advances IPPF's mission through:

- **General Assembly**
  The highest decision-making authority of the IPPF is the General Assembly that has the mandate to review and approve IPPF's strategic direction, appoint members of a Nominations and Governance Committee (NGC), and confirm the slate of candidates the NGC proposed to be on the Board of Trustees among other responsibilities

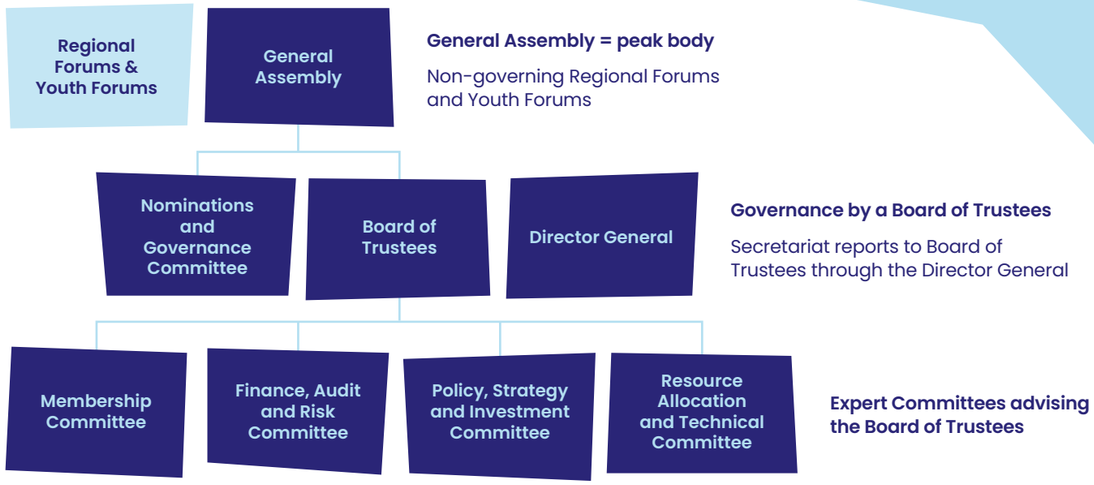
- **Nomination and Governance Committee**
  Under IPPF's regulations, the NGC has a mandate to recruit and evaluate the performance of members of the Board of Trustees and the Board committees. Reporting to the General Assembly, the NGC is a seven-person committee with majority MA members, at least half of whom must be women and at least 20% of whom must be youth under 25.

- **Board of Trustees**
  The Board of Trustees has nine MA volunteers and six external trustees and maintains IPPF's commitment to at least 20% representation of youth, 50% representation of women, geographical diversity, and representation of vulnerable or at-risk populations.

- **Board Committees**
  Four Standing Committees support the governance function of the Board of Trustees: Membership; Finance, Audit and Risk; Policy, Strategy and Investment; and Resource Allocation and Sustainability Technical Committees. Each of these committees has a majority of members from MAs and external members.

- **Regional Forums and Regional Youth Forums**
  The Regional Councils have been restructured into knowledge and learning exchange platforms called Regional Forums, preceded by Regional Youth Forums. They no longer serve as governing bodies.

Adopted Governance Model



Selection and Recruitment of the Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees meets at least three times a year. Meetings may be held in person (no more than twice a year) or by suitable electronic means agreed by the Board in which all participants may communicate with all other participants. In addition, extraordinary meetings of the Board may be called by the Chair or by one third of the trustees.

Since its first appointment, approximately one third of the Board of Trustees has rotated annually to ensure institutional knowledge while injecting the board with a new stream of trustees. The Nominations and Governance Committee (NGC) leads the recruitment process with a call for nominations for internal and external candidates. Following a rigorous process of shortlisting against set criteria, the NGC interviews candidates and puts forward potential trustees for the available vacancies within the Board of Trustees and its Committees. Such recruited candidates are appointed or reappointed for a second and last term by the Board of Trustees and the General Assembly confirms the trustees' appointment or reappointment. This was the case in January and September 2024.

As soon as new trustees are appointed and confirmed and new NGC members elected by the General Assembly, a multi-disciplinary team gives them an induction. This includes the term of references, the strategic framework, the history of IPPF, governing bodies, processes and evaluation, IPPF Regulations and Procedural Byelaws, safeguarding, financial and compliance oversight, and trustees' and NGC roles and responsibilities concerning Charity Commission expectations.

The names of the Board of Trustees and NGC members are provided on page 82.

Organization

IPPF has a unified Secretariat that carries out the policies and functions approved by the Board of Trustees. The Secretariat has its registered office in London, and six Regional Offices in Africa (Nairobi), Americas and Caribbean (Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago), Arab World (Tunis), East and South East Asia and Oceana (Kuala Lumpur and Suva), Europe (Brussels) and South Asia (Delhi).

Additionally, Secretariat functions are carried out from Abidjan (Sub Regional Office for West and Central Africa), Fiji (Sub Regional Office for the Pacific), Australia (Resource Mobilization Office), and New York (IPPF Worldwide Inc.).

The senior management, known as the Directors' Leadership Team (DLT), comprises the Director General (based in the London office), six regional directors, and four London office divisional directors who report to the Director General. Further details are on page 83.

Resource Allocation

The resource allocation model determines the use of IPPF's unrestricted core funding across the Federation, including to the Secretariat. The funding flows through three separate streams.

Stream 1 of the model, Accelerating Delivery, is the largest, with a minimum of 80% of all unrestricted funds flowing through it. The indicative allocation amounts to the countries are determined by a transparent formula based on set national criteria, including unmet needs and country income status. To access funding under Stream 1, IPPF members and the Secretariat must develop and submit organizational business plans for each of the funding cycles.

The business plans outline the organizational context, overall outcomes, strategies and results, as well as the expected budget in the given period. The business plan covers the entire remit of the organization's activities, outputs and budget.

The first funding cycle ran for a single calendar year (2022) and is followed by a three-year cycle (2023–25), which coincides with the mid-term of the new strategic period. The stream introduced greater transparency in the distribution of funds, greater accountability for its use, and greater predictability of funding for the applicants.

Stream 2 of the new model is dedicated to strategic initiatives and is known as the Strategic Fund. The purpose of the Strategic Fund is to support MA initiatives in the areas of the strategic framework that require additional investment and focus and help IPPF deliver its global outcomes. It was introduced following a desire by the membership to have a more dynamic model, which allows the Federation to capitalize on strategic opportunities when they emerge.

Stream 3 of the model is a funding stream that can receive up to 5% of the annual unrestricted core funding to enable IPPF to provide life-saving SRHR services in humanitarian crises.

Funds allocated to each of the three streams are subject to approval by the IPPF Board of Trustees, who also agree on the annual strategic themes to fund under Stream 2.

Risk Management

The Board of Trustees is responsible for ensuring that IPPF has a sound system of internal control to safeguard its assets and funds, and for ensuring that its assets and funds are used only in furtherance of IPPF's objectives. The trustees have ultimate responsibility for identification of the risks to which IPPF is exposed.

The internal control system is intended to manage risks appropriately, rather than eliminate them and to give reasonable, rather than absolute assurance. The risk management framework approved by the trustees includes the following measures:

- The DLT has established a revised strategic risk register to ensure that its critical risk oversight tool is aligned to its current strategy and includes "horizon scanning" to evaluate potential future threats and opportunities.
- The DLT reviews the strategic risk register quarterly in detail, assessing the effectiveness of its current control environment and considering the changing likelihood and possible impact of any risk materializing.
- The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (C-FAR) reviews the strategic risk register annually, assesses the risks facing IPPF and the measures in place to mitigate them, and reports its findings to the Board of Trustees.
- The Director of Risk and Assurance updates the C-FAR at every meeting on broader assurance and risk areas. This Director has a dotted reporting line into the committee to manage conflicts of interest and ensure appropriate independence is embedded in the position.
- Risk management is further embedded across the organization using mandatory project risk registers for material projects financed through restricted funds. Risks raised on these risk registers are monitored and reviewed by senior staff on an ongoing basis and, periodically, by the Director of Risk and Assurance.
- The Risk and Assurance department also manages two streams of audit work – first, across the Secretariat and, second, on the MAs and CPs. For both, annual audit plans are presented to the C-FAR for review and input.
- Risk and Assurance has established robust accountability frameworks for the audit reports produced in both streams of work, ensuring issues identified are followed through to remediation, and the status of open issues is escalated to both the DLT and C-FAR on an ongoing basis.

Key Risks and Mitigation Strategies

IPPF has identified a total of 12 risks, which are monitored regularly. Out of those, the top 5 risks, based on their risk scores, are presented in the table opposite along with our mitigation strategies corresponding to those risks:

RISKS	MITIGATION STRATEGIES	
Our advocacy does not generate positive change for IPPF, its members, and/or the communities they serve.	• Advocacy strategy is explicitly documented in the wider 2023-2028 IPPF strategy that has been widely communicated. • In line with the strategy, our communication emphasizes amplifying the efforts of our partners, prioritizing upholding rights and addressing inequalities. Our messaging is more timely, unapologetic and impactful.	• Data on strategy, successes and wins is routinely included in our annual reports and communicated at donor meetings and other external stakeholder engagements. • A lot more work is required in data mining and analysis to become more proactive, as compared to being reactive. This is a work in progress.
Negative impact of delayed and sub-standard delivery of restricted projects, leading to a reduction of funding for IPPF.	• All restricted project opportunities are assessed collaboratively to ensure they are in line with IPPF strategy, with sufficient capacity and resources to develop the proposal and implement and manage the project. • Each project is assigned a dedicated project manager and monitored through the Quarterly Review Management (QRM) process with escalation by exception built in to ensure oversight by the senior management team (DLT). • Go/No-Go processes, including handover from the fundraising team to the project delivery team, are well defined, with clear transfer of knowledge, including area of work, deliverables and compliance requirements.	• Significant work has already been undertaken in the areas of documenting deliverables for all partners through the standardized contracting process. • Project Risk Registers are maintained for all high and medium-risk-rated projects. Exception reporting is in place to identify and address gaps. • IPPF's guidance on project closure was also developed, disseminated and implemented. • Extensive work is now being undertaken to streamline the assessment of direct or indirect costs and cost recovery mechanisms across the organization. • Project startup still takes longer than required. Work is now being undertaken to align plans and budgets with the expected start and end dates of the project.
Member Associations are poorly governed and managed, and/ or fail to develop, resulting in reputational damage to the Federation.	• IPPF has a solid framework in place for accrediting new members, requiring robust due diligence and adherence to IPPF's policies and procedures. • MAs are monitored through QRM, annual reviews, re-accreditation and audits. • Safe reporting is in place with robust control that ensures no safeguarding case can be closed without Director of Safeguarding approval. All critical safeguarding allegations are escalated to the Director General and Regional Directors.	• Increased robustness of controls requiring members to adhere to Federation rules, with funding and/or membership suspension implemented where critical issues are identified. • A budget of US$500k has been designated to support a new cycle of governance reform at the MA level. • MAs have been trained on conducting costing exercises and competitor market assessments for all their services.
IPPF does not maintain a pipeline of core grants and other unrestricted income, which enables us to meet our objectives and coverage of core costs.	• Donor Relations and Fundraising (DRF) structure focuses on building strategic relationships with key institutional donors. • Extensive work is being undertaken on intelligence gathering to get prior warning of likely cuts to budgetary allocation by various governments. • Greater investment in the individual giving programme. • Ongoing advocacy and promotion of IPPF's work with existing and prospective donors already in place. • Focus on cultivating additional institutional donors. • Monthly oversight of the bid pipeline by the DRF team.	• Stronger reforecasting process, ensuring teams are always on top of the updated status (every quarter). • Strong focus on smooth leadership transition, with adequate communication and engagement with all donors. • Work in progress in the area of strengthening communication both internally and externally on the impact on universal health coverage. • Extensive work is being undertaken with donors to the extent possible to stem the tide of potential shifts and relocation of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to other priorities (i.e., militarization and defense budgets).

RISKS	MITIGATION STRATEGIES
The IPPF Secretariat lacks organizational compliance with IPPF anti-fraud/ anti-corruption/ anti-money laundering/ sanction management activity, resulting in financial loss and/ or reputational damage.	• IPPF has a documented and approved framework of policies that cover financial crime, which includes financial wrongdoing and fraud, anti-money laundering and sanctions management in the Policy Handbook, available to all staff and held publicly on the IPPF website. • Mandatory fraud and anti-corruption training for all new joiners, and basic anti-fraud awareness training for all staff, with their completion being monitored. • IPPF has a comprehensive procurement policy ensuring the principle of value for money is upheld. • Accuity checks are completed on all IPPF employees and suppliers before contracting. • A list of sanctioned countries and entities is maintained centrally by the Risk and Assurance Director, which is periodically disseminated within the organization. • Risk-based internal audit plan ensures regional offices, high-risk MAs and global systems are reviewed periodically. • IPPF has a widely communicated framework for the reporting of financial wrongdoing concerns through Safe reporting. All reported financial wrongdoing concerns input into the SafeReport system are effectively managed throughout their lifecycle and are brought to a conclusion. • A clear process is in place to get clearance from our bankers in cases where transactions are connected with broadly sanctioned countries, including where transactions are indirectly connected to these countries.

IPPF Incident Management Data Relating to Financial Wrongdoing

IPPF has zero tolerance of corrupt practices of any type or in any circumstances. We aim to maintain the highest standards of openness, decency, integrity and accountability in our work. This is embedded in our Code of Conduct, our Fraud Policy, our Financial Crime Policy and the Policy to Combat Bribery, which are documented in our IPPF Handbook, publicly available on the IPPF website.

Our policies require all incidents or allegations of fraud, loss and bribery to be reported regardless of financial materiality and ensure a consistent approach to fraud awareness, prevention, reporting and investigations across IPPF.

IPPF enables this through its whistleblower framework, IPPF SafeReport, and the robust procedures in place to support reporting. Our Raising a Concern Policy encourages anyone to report any serious concerns they have, without fear of punishment or unfair treatment. This policy clarifies that IPPF processes and systems aim to keep a whistleblower safe by protecting confidentiality and offering anonymity.

Where appropriate, serious incidents have been reported to the relevant donors and bodies, including the UK Charity Commission.

Our enhanced approach to fraud prevention, continues to bare results in the form of building a significant amount of transparency, in the form of a higher number of cases being reported during the year. The table below shows the number of reports across IPPF, including its MAs, relating to financial wrongdoing that were submitted to IPPF SafeReport, our independent, confidential reporting service.

Out of the 27 incidents (2023: 18) reported of financial wrongdoing during the year, only four (2023: three) were substantiated with a total loss of US$57,350 (2023: US$343,038). These included losses at the Secretariat, an MA (Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association) and a project partner (Organization force des femmes Guinée), amounting to a mere 0.08% (2023: 0.43%) of the total grants released by IPPF in the year.

INCIDENT TYPE	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Corruption and bribery	1	-	1	1	1
Fraud	14	7	11	5	11
Malpractice	10	11	3	5	5
Deception	-	-	1	-	-
Theft	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**27**	**18**	**16**	**11**	**17**

The Modern Slavery Act (UK)

IPPF adopted a policy in relation to Forced Labour and Human Trafficking in November 2016, which considered the requirements of the UK Modern Slavery Act along with other international laws and guidance on this subject area. In 2022, we completed a self-assessment to ascertain what areas of development we need to undertake to ensure modern slavery prevention flows through IPPF's work and supply chains.

IPPF remains committed to the eradication of modern slavery and will work to ensure that all people have the right to protection from all forms of abuse and exploitation. Further information can be found on IPPF's website.

www.ippf.org/about-us/accountability-old/statement-against-forced-labour-human-trafficking

Safeguarding Training Compliance

In 2024, IPPF continued to require all Secretariat staff to complete new starter safeguarding induction training and annual safeguarding refresher training.

- **New starter safeguarding induction training**
  90% of new staff attend global safeguarding induction training delivered by the Head of Safeguarding. 75% of those who attended did so within four weeks of their start date. This is a 15% improvement on the results from 2023.
- **Safeguarding refresher training 2024**
  Completion compliance was at 91% by 31 December 2024 compared to 91% in 2023.
- **Board of Trustees safeguarding training**
  100% of new trustees attended safeguarding training in 2024; this was either safeguarding induction training for new trustees, or bespoke training for existing trustees.

Remuneration

At IPPF, we are committed to equality and diversity across the Secretariat in all areas of work. The Board in 2021 approved that IPPF sets pay at the 50th percentile against comparable benchmarks, in size and complexity, to attract and retain talent whilst remaining affordable. With the formation of a unified Secretariat, IPPF engaged external consultants during 2021 to conduct a job evaluation and create a single job structure, which has been applied consistently across all roles in all locations. Salary scales for each region were designed using a common philosophy and approach. To ensure equality, net pay-scales have been set for countries where the host country defines international job holders as tax free. In 2024 it was agreed that, every two years, in a staggered manner, we undertake a similar benchmarking analysis comparing our salary scales against the market comparators identified for each office.

This is also followed up with an equity analysis to look at gender pay gap across the Secretariat, which is presented in the annual report. Similar to the above exercise the salary of the Director General's position is placed at the 36th percentile when benchmarked against the 50th percentile of the market. The rest of the senior leadership positions are placed at the 51st percentile.

Gender Pay Gap

The gender pay gap is a measure showing the difference in average earnings between men and women. It is based on a snapshot of data from the global Human Resources Information System and reflects salaries converted to USD.

A total headcount of 308 employees was considered; this included employees from all levels and geographies including hosted programmes. Of these, 201 are female (65%) and 107 (35%) are male.

Understanding mean and median pay gaps

- **Mean (Average) Pay Gap:** This is calculated by adding up all salaries and dividing by the number of employees. It provides an overall picture of salary distribution.
- **Median Pay Gap:** This is the middle value when all salaries are arranged in order. It is less affected by extreme values and provides a clearer indication of the typical salary comparison between men and women.

Overall, females are renumerated higher than males:

GENDER	MEAN	DIFFERENCE	MEDIAN	DIFFERENCE
Female	54.7%	9.4%	55.5%	11%
Male	45.3%		44.5%	

Quartile pay band distribution

To better understand the distribution of pay across gender, the following table presents the proportion of males and females across four pay quartiles.



IPPF / ACRO

PAY QUARTILE	MALE COUNT	FEMALE COUNT	MALE % (MEAN)	FEMALE % (MEAN)
Lower	31	46	40.3	59.7
Lower Middle	33	44	42.9	57.1
Upper Middle	24	54	30.8	69.2
Upper	19	57	25.0	75.0
TOTAL	**107**	**201**	**34.7**	**65.2**

Contextual analysis of pay gaps

The gender pay gap figures presented highlight a significant difference in earnings between men and women. Several factors contribute to these differences:

- **Higher representation of women in senior roles:** In the upper quartile, 75% of employees are female, compared to 25% male. This suggests that women are well-represented in higher-paying roles, which contributes to the observed negative gender pay gap.
- **Gender distribution in lower quartiles:** Women also have a higher presence in the lower quartile (59.7%), indicating that despite progress at senior levels, disparities still exist at lower income levels.
- **Industry trends and role distribution:** Most leadership roles in Technical Services and Corporate Services job families are occupied by women, leading to higher median female salaries.



IPPF / GMB Akash / Bangladesh

Statement of the Members of the Board of Trustees responsibilities in respect of the Board of Trustees Annual Report and Financial Statements

The Board of Trustees is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the Board of Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Board of Trustees is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 20 June 2025.

Kate Gilmore
Chair

Independent Auditor's Report to the Trustees of International Planned Parenthood Federation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of International Planned Parenthood Federation ('the charity') and its subsidiaries ('the group') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the group statement of financial activities; the group and charity balance sheets; the consolidated cash flow statement; and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent charity's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of the group's income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's or the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient and proper accounting records have not been kept by the charity; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 51, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the group and the parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members including internal specialists and significant component audit teams. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charity and group operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Charities Act 2011, together with the Charities SORP (FRS 102). We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the charity's and the group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the charity and the group for fraud. The laws and regulations we considered in this context for the UK operations were anti-fraud, bribery and corruption legislation, taxation legislation and employment legislation. We also considered compliance with local legislation for the group's overseas operating segments.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing of recognition of grant and contract income; end use of funds including funds granted to Member Associations and partner organizations; and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management, internal audit and the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases, reviewing regulatory correspondence with the Charity Commission and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Crowe U.K. LLP

Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London

Date: 11 July 2025

Crowe U.K. LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Consolidated statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Unrestricted US$'000	2024 Restricted US$'000	2024 Endowment US$'000	2024 Total US$'000	2023 Unrestricted US$'000	2023 Restricted US$'000	2023 Endowment US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Income from:									
Donations and legacies									
Grants from governments	2	57,484	51,544	-	109,028	51,880	44,753	-	96,633
Grants from multilaterals and other sources	3	43	10,448	-	10,491	1,074	15,335	-	16,409
Donations and legacies from others		1,875	335	-	2,210	4,625	159	-	4,784
Other trading activities		(24)	-	-	(24)	(99)	-	-	(99)
Income from investments	4	3,201	35	-	3,236	2,822	-	-	2,822
Other income		32	-	-	32	42	-	-	42
Total income and endowments		**62,611**	**62,362**	**-**	**124,973**	**60,344**	**60,247**	**-**	**120,591**
Expenditure on:									
Raising funds									
Central fundraising	7	39	-	-	39	1,403	-	-	1,403
Regional fundraising	6	1,144	-	-	1,144	430	-	-	430
Charitable activities									
Grants to Member Associations and partner organizations	5	37,361	30,688	-	68,049	35,368	44,999	-	80,367
Central expenditure	7	10,693	9,065	-	19,758	7,708	11,573	-	19,281
Regional expenditure	6	11,467	10,335	-	21,802	12,638	8,739	-	21,377
Total expenditure		**60,704**	**50,088**	**-**	**110,792**	**57,547**	**65,311**	**-**	**122,858**
Net operating income/ (expenditure) before investment gains/(losses)		**1,907**	**12,274**	**-**	**14,181**	**2,797**	**(5,064)**	**-**	**(2,267)**
Gains on investments		-	212	-	212	30	269	-	299
Net income/(expenditure)		**1,907**	**12,486**	**-**	**14,393**	**2,827**	**(4,795)**	**-**	**(1,968)**
Transfer between funds		262	(262)	-	-	(1,944)	1,944	-	-
Other recognized gains/(losses)									
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit pension scheme		1,437	-	-	1,437	(601)	-	-	(601)
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss) on forward contract	21	4,977	-	-	4,977	(495)	-	-	(495)
Unrealized foreign exchange gains/(losses)		243	8	-	251	2,104	(58)	-	2,046
Net movement in funds		**8,826**	**12,232**	**-**	**21,058**	**1,891**	**(2,909)**	**-**	**(1,018)**
Reconciliation of funds									
Total funds brought forward at 1 January		69,392	21,234	1,000	91,626	67,501	24,143	1,000	92,644
Net movement in funds for the year		8,826	12,232	-	21,058	1,891	(2,909)	-	(1,018)
Total funds carried forward at 31 December		**78,218**	**33,466**	**1,000**	**112,684**	**69,392**	**21,234**	**1,000**	**91,626**

There are no recognized gains and losses other than those included above. All the above results arise from continuing operations.
The notes on pages 58 to 81 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheets as at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2024 Total US$'000 Group	2023 Total US$'000 Group
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	15,168	15,513	17,131	17,733
Investments	10	16,920	13,380	3,197	3002
Long-term loans	11	33	-	105	83
Total fixed assets		**32,121**	**28,893**	**20,433**	**20,818**
Current assets					
Stock		137	143	137	143
Debtors	12	10,312	9,900	9,799	4,127
Short-term loans	11	-	103	-	103
Cash at bank and in hand		87,246	74,995	98,867	91,398
Forward contract assets		3,555	-	3,555	-
Total current assets		**101,250**	**85,141**	**112,358**	**95,771**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(20,638)	(17,362)	(19,986)	(19,486)
Total current liabilities		**(20,638)**	**(17,362)**	**(19,986)**	**(19,486)**
Net current assets		**80,612**	**67,779**	**92,372**	**76,285**
Total assets less current liabilities		**112,733**	**96,672**	**112,805**	**97,103**
Provisions for liabilities	14	(49)	(32)	(121)	(463)
Net assets excluding pension and forward contract liabilities		**112,684**	**96,640**	**112,684**	**96,640**
Forward contract liabilities		-	(1,650)	-	(1,650)
Defined benefit pension scheme liability	19	-	(3,364)	-	(3,364)
Total net assets including pension and forward contract liabilities		**112,684**	**91,626**	**112,684**	**91,626**
Represented by:					
Unrestricted:	15				
General		24,941	23,176	24,941	23,176
Designated		41,277	37,580	41,277	37,580
Revaluation reserve		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Restricted		33,466	21,234	33,466	21,234
Endowment		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total funds and reserves excluding pension liability		**112,684**	**94,990**	**112,684**	**94,990**
Pension liability	19	-	(3,364)	-	(3,364)
Total funds and reserves including pension liability		**112,684**	**91,626**	**112,684**	**91,626**

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 20 June 2025. The notes on pages 58 to 81 form part of these financial statements.

Kate Gilmore
Chair

Elizabeth Schaffer
Trustee and C-FAR Chairperson

Consolidated cash flow statement

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 US$'000	2023 US$'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	A	3,743	4,634
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received and similar income		3,236	2,822
Gain on investments		212	299
Purchase of tangible assets		(49)	(10)
Sale of tangible assets		-	17
Net cash flows from investing activities		**3,399**	**3,128**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Long-term loan repayments received		6	-
Long-term loan issued		(33)	-
Decrease/(Increase) in short-term loans		103	(56)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**76**	**(56)**
Increase in cash	B	**7,218**	**7,706**

Note A: Reconciliation of net income to net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities

	2024 US$'000	2023 US$'000
Net operating income/(expenditure)		
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	14,393	(1,968)
Interest receivable and similar income	(3,236)	(2,822)
Gain on investments	(212)	(299)
Depreciation and impairment	536	581
Exchange movements on tangible assets	115	(447)
Exchange movement on investments	(195)	(352)
Exchange movement on long-term loans	5	(2)
Increase/(decrease) in pension liability	1,437	(601)
Unrealized gain/(loss) on forward contract	4,977	(495)
Movements in working capital		
Decrease in stock	6	196
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(5,672)	10,678
Increase in creditors	500	2,944
Decrease in provision for pension	(3,364)	(1,211)
Decrease in provision for liabilities	(342)	(348)
Decrease in forward contract provisions	(5,205)	(1,220)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**3,743**	**4,634**

Note B: Reconciliation of net cash flow to movements in net debt

	2024 US$'000	2023 US$'000
Increase in cash during the year	7,218	7,706
Movement on foreign exchange	251	2,046
Net change in cash for the year	**7,469**	**9,752**
Net cash at 1 January	91,398	81,646
Net cash at 31 December	**98,867**	**91,398**

Note of explanation

Cash balances are historically higher on 31 December each year due to the timing of government receipts, many of which are received in the last quarter of the financial year. However, the timing of grant payments to Member Associations means that the cash funds are significantly reduced in the first quarter of each financial year. The cash balance also includes restricted funds for use in the following years.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognized at cost or transaction values unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the 'Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)' ("Charities SORP (FRS 102)"), and applicable UK law and the Charities Act 2011.

The accounts (financial statements) have been prepared to give a 'true and fair' view and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a 'true and fair view'. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014 rather than the previous Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities which was effective from 1 April 2005 but which has since been withdrawn.

IPPF meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. The charity meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemption available to it in respect of its separate financial statements in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement.

Going concern

The trustees assess whether the use of going concern is appropriate i.e., whether there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The trustees made this assessment through to at least 31 Dec 2026. In making this assessment, the trustees have considered all the current events and conditions, as well as all information currently available about the future impact on its unrestricted income and reserves.

The members of the Board of Trustees have reviewed IPPF's financial position, its level of net assets and its future cashflow forecasts, which take into account the impact of future activities, and believe it is appropriate to continue to produce the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Basis of preparation

IPPF exists as an entity incorporated in the UK under the provisions of the IPPF Act 1977 ("the charity"). Its registered address is at 4 Newham's Row, London, SE1 3UZ United Kingdom, and its activities are undertaken through a Secretariat comprising the London office and Regional Offices. IPPF is a registered charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales with Charity Number: 229476.

Amongst the Regional Offices, Americas and the Caribbean Region ("ACRO"), Arab World Region ("AWRO"), East, South-East Asia and Oceania Region ("ESEAOR"), and South Asia Region ("SARO") are not separate legal entities, and their results are included in those of the charity.

Subsidiaries

IPPF Worldwide Inc. ("WWI") is a separately registered not-for-profit company (501(c)(3) supporting organization) in the United States of America. It was established for the purpose of receiving funding from organizations based in the United States of America. IPPF's senior directors are appointed as the Directors of the company. Their results are included with those of the group.

IPPF Africa Region (Nairobi, Kenya; Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; and Lome, Togo) ("ARO") and IPPF Europe Network ("EN") are separate legal entities in Nairobi, Kenya, and Brussels, Belgium, respectively. As subsidiaries, they use the name of the charity to raise funds exclusively for IPPF and/or its local activities. They represent themselves publicly as the charity's local representative. Their results have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis in the statement of financial activities ("SOFA") and balance sheet as part of the group.

Income

Income is recognized when the group/ charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably. See also the separate deferred income policy.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises amounts received in the period, which the donor has given for use in future accounting periods, and there is no entitlement to the funds at the year-end.

Commercial trading activities

Income from commercial trading activities is included in the period in which they are earned.

Donations and grants

Grants from governments and other agencies have been included as donations as these relate to core funding or are provided for a general purpose rather than being service agreements. These are included in income when these are receivable, except as follows:

- When donors specify that donations and grants given to the charity must be used in future accounting periods, the income is deferred until those periods.
- When donors impose conditions which must be fulfilled before the charity becomes entitled to use such income, the income is deferred and not included in income until the conditions for use have been met.
- Assets given for distribution are recognized as income for the year only when received.

Legacies

Legacies, if any, are recognized when the following three conditions are met a) the charity is entitled to control the legacy resource and determine its future application, b) receipt is probable and c) the resource can be measured monetarily with sufficient accuracy.

Investment income and interest

Investment income in the form of dividends together with interest and rental income from the investment property is included when receivable by the charity.

Donation in kind – Income

Donations in kind are included in donations, where the amounts are material, at their market value.

IPPF wishes to acknowledge the immense ongoing contribution it receives from its volunteers, in terms of the time, hard work, and personal commitment given to IPPF and its objectives. IPPF does not believe it is possible, or desirable, to place a monetary value on this contribution, and subsequently does not recognize volunteer time as income in the financial statements. IPPF does not believe there is a concise, workable, or accurate method of quantifying this contribution, or establishing how this contribution is expressed in financial terms.

Donation in kind – Expense

Donations in kind supplied to Member Associations and partner organizations are recorded as grants to Member Associations and partner organizations at the cost of procurement plus related delivery expenses upon distribution to Member Associations and partner organizations.

Expenditure and basis of allocation of costs

Grants payable to Member Associations and partner organizations of cash and commodities (being contraceptives and related goods) represent direct aid to affiliated and non-affiliated organizations. Cash grants to Member Associations can either be core grants or restricted grants. Core grants are generally given on an annual basis, while restricted grants may relate to multiple years. Grant payables are accounted for once all conditions that would limit recognition of the funding commitment have been met. Grant commitments that do not meet all the recognition conditions of Grant payable are disclosed separately as 'Grant commitments' in note 17.

Expenditure other than grants is classified between regional and central activities. Regional activities are those carried out by the Regional Offices serving local Member Associations. Central activities are exclusively those of the London Office, which serve IPPF as a whole.

Costs of generating voluntary income comprise the costs incurred in commercial trading activities and fundraising. Fundraising costs include all direct costs, including personnel costs, publicity material, and direct mailing material.

Programme activities represent expenses directly attributable to the issuing or monitoring of grants to Member Associations, as well as providing technical assistance to allow the grant recipients to implement programmes effectively. At the Regional Offices, most staff are involved as focal points for a selected number of Member Associations as well as being an expert in a technical area, e.g.,

HIV/AIDS, Advocacy, and Accreditation. London Office staff generally provide technical support to Regional Office staff and indirectly to Member Associations.

Support costs represent expenses on activities that are not directly attributable to programme activities and include general management, finance, office facilities, human resources, information technology, and governance.

All costs incurred on restricted projects are reported under programme activities.

Redundancy costs are recognized as immediate costs and charged to the statement of financial activities. Provision for future redundancy costs is measured at a best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Projects on which overheads are recovered by way of donations and grants, these and their related costs are not netted off but are shown separately.

Taxation

IPPF is a registered charity and has no liability to corporation tax on its charitable activities under the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (chapters 2 and 3 of part ii, section 466 onwards) or Section 256 of the Taxation for Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent surpluses are applied to its charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

All assets costing more than US$5,000 are recognized. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. All assets are depreciated in line with their expected useful lives using the straight-line method at the following rates:

Freehold land	no depreciation
Freehold buildings	2 – 5%
Office furniture	10%
Office equipment	20%
Computer hardware	33%
Vehicles	33%
Fittings and fixtures	33%
Freehold improvements	10%
Leasehold improvements	period of lease

Any gains or losses on disposals of fixed assets are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they occur.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short-term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Investments

Investments are valued at fair value at the balance sheet date. All gains and losses are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities as they arise and allocated to funds in line with the amounts held.

Investment properties are included within fixed assets, valued at fair value, and not depreciated. Full valuations are made every five years by a qualified external valuer, and in each other year there is a management assessment of fair value. Fair value of the investment property is considered to be the open market value. Any material increase or decrease in value is reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Investments in subsidiaries are reported on net asset value (NAV) method based on management's assessment that the NAV method reflects the fair value of its subsidiaries since substantial value of the assets of subsidiaries comprise of current assets and current liabilities, which are highly liquid in nature. Any increase or decrease in their value is reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Stock of goods

Purchased stock is valued at the lower of cost and net value and consists of contraceptives and related medical equipment.

Donated items of stock are recognized at fair value, which is the amount the charity would be willing to pay for the items in the open market.

Foreign currency

IPPF's financial statements are presented in US dollars. While IPPF receives income in many currencies, most of IPPF's expenditure is denominated in US dollars. The following Secretariat offices use their local currencies as their functional currencies: London (Pound sterling), Mexico (Mexican peso), Tunis (Tunisian dinar), Delhi (Indian rupee), Brussels (Euro), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysian ringgit), and Suva (Fijian dollar).

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction to translate into the base currency of each component. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date to translate into the base currency, and the gains and losses on translation are included in the statement of financial activities.

The results are translated, where required, into the reporting/presentational currency of US dollars at the average rate of exchange during the year for the statement of financial activities, and the year-end rate for the assets and liabilities. Gains and losses arising on these translations are taken to the General Reserve.

Leased assets

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Provisions

Provisions for liabilities are recognized when there is a legal or constructive obligation for which a measurable future outflow of funds is probable.

Provision is made, where material, for the present value of future liabilities and losses which have occurred during the financial year and identified up to the date on which the financial statements are approved by the Board of Trustees. The recognition of a provision is in accordance with FRS 102. The charge for a provision is made against the expenditure to which it relates.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in accordance with FRS 102. No recognition is made in the Statement of Financial Activities. Where it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of resources, the liability ceases to be contingent and is accrued in the financial statements. Full details of each contingent liability are disclosed in note 18.

Financial instruments and financial liabilities

Basic financial instruments are initially recognized at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

The charity uses derivative financial investments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange risk. In line with the charity's risk management policies, the charity does not enter into speculative derivative contracts. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Trade and other debtors are recognized at the settlement amount due after any discount offered and net of the bad debt provision. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due. Creditors and provisions are recognized where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party, and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognized at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Pension contributions

IPPF contributes to both a closed defined benefit scheme and a number of defined contribution pension schemes (see note 19).

Defined contribution scheme costs are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as they are incurred.

IPPF makes contributions to the Central Office defined benefit pension scheme (closed to new members from 1 September 2003 and current members from 1 September 2007) based on the advice from triennial actuarial valuations. Any material deficiencies or surpluses that arise are dealt with by changes to the level of contributions. In accordance with FRS 102, the Statement of Financial Activities includes: the cost of benefits accruing during the year in respect of current and past service (charged against net expenditure); the expected return on the scheme's assets and the increase in the present value of the scheme's liabilities arising from the passage of time (shown as pensions finance charge); actuarial gain recognized in the pension scheme (shown within net movement of funds).

The balance sheet includes the surplus, if recoverable or the deficit in the scheme, taking assets at their year-end market value and liabilities at their actuarially calculated values.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of IPPF's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates and the estimates and underlying assumptions are continually reviewed.

Key estimates

Pensions: Estimates of the net liability to pay pensions depend on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension funds' assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide IPPF with expert advice reporting the assumptions to be applied.

During the year, the liability moved from US$3.36 million to US$ Nil as a result of assumptions being updated, differences in actual experiences against expectation, and exchange rate movements. Further details are in note 19.

There are no other critical estimates or judgements.

Funds

IPPF maintains five types of funds:

- Permanent Endowment – where the capital is held in perpetuity to generate income to further the charitable objects of IPPF;
- Restricted – where the purposes for which the funds can be used have been restricted by donors or the terms of an appeal;
- Pension Reserve – in accordance with FRS 102, the liability attributed to the Central Office Defined Benefit Scheme is shown as a separate fund. During the year, the pension scheme's net assets turned positive. Therefore, the reserve value at the end of the year is reported as US$ Nil. Surplus is not recognized as it is expected to cover the future cost of maintenance of the scheme and is not expected to be recovered from the scheme;
- Designated – where the funds are unrestricted, but where the Board of Trustees have designated them for a specific purpose; and
- Unrestricted – where the funds are not restricted as to use and may be applied for any purpose within the charity's objects.

Transfers between funds are made upon designation of unrestricted funds by the trustees, or upon release of the designation, or to meet any deficit/refund to restricted donors out of general reserves, or where the donor restrictions allow, with appropriate disclosure in note 15. Other recognized gains and losses are allocated to funds in line with the restrictions on the funds that generated such gains/losses.

2. Grants from governments

Country	Local Currency (LC)	2024 LC'000	2023 LC'000	2024 US$'000	2023 US$'000
Unrestricted					
Australia	Australian dollar	4,948	4,500	3,234	2,925
Denmark	Danish krone	50,000	60,000	7,435	8,054
Finland	Euro	1,492	2,000	1,651	2,193
Germany	Euro	15,477	14,946	17,193	15,775
Ireland	Euro	1,000	1,000	1,108	1,059
Japan	US dollar	1,944	2,623	1,944	2,623
Malaysia	US dollar	-	15	-	15
Netherlands	Euro	7,600	3,600	8,337	3,638
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	2,500	2,500	1,493	1,446
Norway	Norwegian krone	74,830	75,000	7,115	7,265
South Korea	US dollar	119	130	119	130
Sweden	Swedish krona	58,970	45,000	5,461	4,155
Switzerland	US dollar	2,392	2,600	2,392	2,600
Thailand	US dollar	2	2	2	2
Unrestricted				**57,484**	**51,880**
Restricted					
Australia	Australian dollar	12,617	9,423	8,247	6,217
Belgium	Euro	250	250	276	274
Canada	Canadian dollar	14,708	960	10,581	682
Canada	US dollar	-	481	-	481
China	US dollar	713	697	713	697
Denmark	Danish krone	-	2,518	-	370
France	US dollar	97	63	97	63
France	Euro	7,560	1,620	7,940	1,775
Germany	Euro	276	255	297	276
Japan	US dollar	1,721	2,232	1,722	2,232
Luxembourg	Euro	804	123	883	134
Netherlands	Euro	324	64	349	68
Netherlands	US dollar	2,902	2,268	2,902	2,268
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	1,943	2,204	1,148	1,382
Norway	Norwegian krone	28,000	44,000	2,552	4,240
Sweden	Swedish krona	3,000	2,000	283	186
Switzerland	US dollar	-	20	-	20
United Kingdom	British pound	5,668	18,399	7,237	23,048
United States of America	US dollar	6,317	340	6,317	340
Restricted				**51,544**	**44,753**
Total restricted and unrestricted grants from governments				**109,028**	**96,633**

Grant income is reported net of refunds, if any, to the donors.

3. Income from multilaterals and other sources

Name of donor	2024 US$'000 Unrestricted	2024 US$'000 Restricted	2024 US$'000 Total	2023 US$'000 Unrestricted	2023 US$'000 Restricted	2023 US$'000 Total
Anonymous (at donor's request)	-	1,277	1,277	-	5,617	5,617
Bergstrom Foundation	-	605	605	-	274	274
Bessemer Trust	-	-	-	-	250	250
European Commission	-	1,780	1,780	-	908	908
Care International	-	-	-	-	233	233
Gates Foundation	-	3,318	3,318	-	2,625	2,625
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	-	161	161	-	210	210
Merck for Mothers	-	-	-	-	337	337
MSI Reproductive Choices	-	114	114	-	1,460	1,460
Open Society Foundations	-	700	700	-	400	400
Oxfam Canada	-	911	911	-	(6)	(6)
Organon Asia Pacific Services PTE. LTD.	-	-	-	-	131	131
Regents of the University of California, San Diego	-	125	125	-	106	106
Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (RFSU)	-	32	32	-	225	225
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	-	-	-	-	313	313
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	-	375	375	1,000	1,299	2,299
United Nations Foundation	-	550	550	-	797	797
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	-	411	411	-	(168)	(168)
World Health Organization	-	67	67	-	188	188
Other < $100,000, or individuals not to be disclosed	43	22	65	74	136	210
Total	**43**	**10,448**	**10,491**	**1,074**	**15,335**	**16,409**

Grant income is reported net of refunds, if any, to the donors.

4. Investment income and interest

Particulars	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2024 Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Interest on deposits	3,163	35	3,198	2,785	-	2,785
Investment property income	38	-	38	37	-	37
Total	**3,201**	**35**	**3,236**	**2,822**	**-**	**2,822**

5. Grants to Member Associations and partner organizations

Region	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2024 Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Africa	16,627	10,088	26,715	15,376	24,464	39,840
Arab World	4,302	4,056	8,358	5,019	5,820	10,839
East, South-East Asia, and Oceania	5,020	4,906	9,926	4,626	4,709	9,335
Europe and Central Asia	2,442	4,468	6,910	2,591	4,650	7,241
South Asia	4,289	1,936	6,225	3,547	2,613	6,160
Americas and the Caribbean	4,681	5,234	9,915	4,209	2,743	6,952
Total	**37,361**	**30,688**	**68,049**	**35,368**	**44,999**	**80,367**

Grants to Member Associations and partner organizations by strategic pillars

Strategic Pillars	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2024 Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Centre Care on People	33,826	24,174	58,000	31,977	38,339	70,316
Move the Sexuality Agenda	85	2,993	3,078	101	3,342	3,443
Solidarity for Change	1,220	2,994	4,214	-	2,700	2,700
Nurture our Federation	2,230	527	2,757	3,290	618	3,908
Total	**37,361**	**30,688**	**68,049**	**35,368**	**44,999**	**80,367**

Support costs for grants are included within the central and regional charitable expenditure.

The following 10 Member Associations/ partner organizations received the largest grants during the year:

Name of Member Association/ partner organization	Unrestricted US$000	Restricted US$000	2024 Total US$000	Unrestricted US$000	Restricted US$000	2023 Total US$000
Sudan Family Planning Association	703	1,972	2,675	676	2,598	3,274
Family Planning Association of India	1,722	343	2,065	1,619	226	1,845
Association Togolaise pour le Bien-Etre Familial	355	1,681	2,036	477	310	787
Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana	467	1,541	2,008	746	1,323	2,069
Afghan Family Guidance Association	668	912	1,580	638	1,120	1,758
The Family Planning Organization of the Philippines, Inc.	584	865	1,449	454	644	1,098
Médecins Du Monde France	-	1,425	1,425	-	839	839
Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria	1,413	5	1,418	1,389	134	1,523
Reproductive Health Uganda	770	617	1,387	1,204	1,779	2,983
Association pour le Bien-Être Familial/Naissances Désirables (ABEF-ND)	1,077	282	1,359	795	868	1,663

6. Regional activities

Regional activities by type of expenditure

a) Fundraising costs

Group	2024 Total US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	337	270
Consultancies	790	149
Travel	10	8
Communications	3	-
Other costs	4	3
Total	**1,144**	**430**

b) Programme activities

Group	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2024 Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	11,020	3,701	14,721	11,268	3,173	14,441
Consultancies	1,732	866	2,598	1,019	1,374	2,393
Travel	2,844	2,020	4,864	1,789	1,186	2,975
Occupancy	193	493	686	208	691	899
Communications	76	60	136	60	139	199
Other costs*	555	(1,758)	(1,203)	111	359	470
Total	**16,420**	**5,382**	**21,802**	**14,455**	**6,922**	**21,377**

* During the year, unclaimed liabilities were written off, which resulted in a negative expense.

Support costs for restricted projects are fully allocated to programme activities.

Regional activities by strategic pillars

Strategic Pillars	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2024 Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Centre Care on People	6,158	8	6,166	6,447	428	6,875
Move the Sexuality Agenda	2,242	553	2,795	1,496	377	1,873
Solidarity for Change	1,875	44	1,919	1,307	364	1,671
Nurture our Federation	6,145	4,777	10,922	5,205	5,753	10,958
Total	**16,420**	**5,382**	**21,802**	**14,455**	**6,922**	**21,377**

7. Central activities

Central activities by type of expenditure

a) Fundraising costs

Group	2024 Total US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	39	107
Consultancies	-	1,038
Travel	-	172
Occupancy	-	13

Group	2024 Total US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Communications	-	62
Other costs	-	11
Total	**39**	**1,403**

b) Programme activities and support costs

Group	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2024 Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	5,179	3,548	8,727	5,074	3,773	8,847
Consultancies	2,577	3,701	6,278	3,442	3,438	6,880
Travel	983	678	1,661	995	695	1,690
Occupancy	13	246	259	41	275	316
Communications	218	129	347	79	54	133
Other costs	595	1,891	2,486	20	1,395	1,415
Total	**9,565**	**10,193**	**19,758**	**9,651**	**9,630**	**19,281**

1) Programme activities represent expenses directly attributable to the issuing or monitoring of Member Associations and partner organizations as well as providing technical assistance to allow the grant recipients to implement programmes effectively. London Office staff are occasionally involved in issuing grants to Member Associations and also provide technical support to Regional Office staff and Member Associations.

2) Support costs represent all other expenses incurred in the running of IPPF and are allocated across the strategic pillars based on the broad nature of projects contributing most towards a strategic pillar. This methodology is applied to all areas of IPPF and has been selected for consistency of use and ease of implementation.

3) Fundraising costs comprise activities related to the Federation's global income generation and resource development.

Included within support costs are fees payable to the external auditor, Crowe U.K. LLP, of US$241,318 for the group (2023: Crowe U.K. LLP US$188,856) for statutory audit. Fees from additional assurance services paid during the year of US$48,818 (2023: US$31,216). Within other support costs is a foreign exchange gain in 2024 of US$0.84m (2023: US$0.46m) and governance costs incurred by the London Office of US$351,336 (2023: US$344,915).

Central activities by strategic pillars

Strategic Pillars	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2024 Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Centre Care on People	3,627	10	3,637	6,395	38	6,433
Move the Sexuality Agenda	431	174	605	331	229	560
Solidarity for Change	1,489	508	1,997	642	29	671
Nurture our Federation	4,018	9,501	13,519	2,283	9,334	11,617
Total	**9,565**	**10,193**	**19,758**	**9,651**	**9,630**	**19,281**

8. Employee numbers and emoluments

The average total number of staff employed during the year were:

Group	Central Activities	Regional Activities	2024 Total	Central Activities	Regional Activities	2023 Total
Technical Knowledge, MA Support, and Accreditation	27	79	**106**	27	74	**101**
External Affairs, Advocacy, and Communications	8	44	**52**	10	38	**48**
Management, Governance, and Policy	12	6	**18**	8	11	**19**
Fundraising and Business Development	6	5	**11**	6	6	**12**
Support Services – Finance, Information Technology, Human Resources, and Administration	15	69	**84**	19	65	**84**
Total	**68**	**203**	**271**	**70**	**194**	**264**

These numbers do not include staff hired through Employer of Record provider, which are treated as staff employed through third-party agencies. The headcount at the group level increased to 271 from 264 in 2023 on account of increased restricted projects implementation during the year.

The costs of employing these staff were:

Group	2024 US$'000	2023 US$'000
Gross salaries of individuals on IPPF payroll	17,482	16,038
Social security costs	1,541	1,553
Pension	1,372	1,131
Other employee benefits	1,973	2,382
Redundancy costs*	-	1,751
Total employee cost	**22,368**	**22,855**
Pension finance charges	105	205
Staff employed through third-party agencies (not included in table above)	1,351	605
Total personnel cost	**23,824**	**23,665**

*Redundancy costs have been incurred in different locations of the group, in line with the contractual obligations, the internal policies and the law of the land. Source of funds used for redundancy payments by the group was unrestricted core - US$ Nil and restricted fund - US$ Nil (2023: unrestricted core - US$1,660,502 and restricted fund - US$90,317).

The number of group employees whose emoluments, excluding pension contributions and employers' national insurance, but including benefits in kind, were in excess of US$80,000 (£60,000) was:

Salary Bands	2024	2023
US$80,000 to US$90,000	19	14
US$90,000 to US$100,000	16	12
US$100,000 to US$110,000	12	9
US$110,000 to US$120,000	4	6
US$120,000 to US$130,000	4	8
US$130,000 to US$140,000	7	5
US$140,000 to US$150,000	3	3
US$150,000 to US$160,000	5	4
US$160,000 to US$170,000	3	3
US$170,000 to US$180,000	3	3
US$180,000 to US$190,000	1	3
US$190,000 to US$200,000	1	-
US$200,000 to US$210,000	3	1
US$210,000 to US$220,000	1	1
US$220,000 to US$230,000	-	1
US$310,000 to US$320,000	-	1
US$340,000 to US$350,000	1	-

Contributions amounting to US$1,656,711 (2023: US$1,328,099) were made to defined contribution schemes on behalf of 83 higher paid employees (2023: 74). The expense is allocated between restricted and unrestricted funds in line with where the employees' salaries are charged.

Ex-gratia payments were made during the year of US$12,361 (2023: Nil). No trustee received remuneration during the year (2023: Nil). Total expenses reimbursed to members of the Board of Trustees or incurred on their behalf for attendance at meetings were US$278,537 (2023: US$167,933).

Key management personnel

The key management personnel of the group are the Director General, Divisional Directors, and the Regional Directors of ACRO, AWRO, ESEAOR, SARO, WWI, EN and ARO.

The total remuneration (including pension contributions and employers' national insurance) of the key management personnel of the group for the year was US$2,435,019 (2023: US$2,374,202).

The remuneration of the highest paid employee was US$428,132 (2023: US$390,249).

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property US$'000 Charity	Fixtures, fittings equipment and computers US$'000 Charity	Total US$'000 Charity	Freehold property US$'000 Group	Fixtures, fittings equipment and computers US$'000 Group	Total US$'000 Group
Cost						
Cost at 1 January 2024	**18,210**	**1,687**	**19,897**	**20,321**	**3,202**	**23,523**
Exchange adjustments	(109)	(31)	(140)	(154)	(58)	(212)
Additions	-	27	27	-	49	49
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cost at 31 December 2024	**18,101**	**1,683**	**19,784**	**20,167**	**3,193**	**23,360**
Depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2024	**2,803**	**1,581**	**4,384**	**3,075**	**2,715**	**5,790**
Exchange adjustments	(16)	(67)	(83)	(3)	(94)	(97)
Charge for the year	280	35	315	283	253	536
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Released on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2024	**3,067**	**1,549**	**4,616**	**3,355**	**2,874**	**6,229**
Net book value at 31 December 2024	**15,034**	**134**	**15,168**	**16,812**	**319**	**17,131**
Net book value at 31 December 2023	**15,407**	**106**	**15,513**	**17,246**	**487**	**17,733**

All tangible fixed assets are held for charitable purposes.

10. Investments

	2024 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2024 Total US$'000 Group	2023 Total US$'000 Group
Listed investments	-	-	2,145	1,933
Investment property	1,052	1,069	1,052	1,069
Subsidiary undertakings	15,868	12,311	-	-
Total	**16,920**	**13,380**	**3,197**	**3,002**

Listed investment

	2024 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2024 Total US$'000 Group	2023 Total US$'000 Group
Shares and securities investment at market value:				
Listed investments at 1 January	-	1,634	1,933	1,634
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposal proceeds	-	-	-	-
Unrealized/realized gains/(losses) for the year*	-	299	212	299
Investment moved to subsidiary undertaking	-	(1,933)	-	-
Foreign exchange movement	-	-	-	-
Listed investments at 31 December	**-**	**-**	**2,145**	**1,933**

* Unrealized/realized gains from investments of 2023 are reclassified in the consolidated statement of financial activities as "Gains on investments".

Investment property

Group and Charity	2024 Total US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Investment property at fair value:		
Investment property at 1 January	1,069	1,016
Revaluation gain/(loss)	-	-
Foreign exchange movement	(17)	53
Investment property at 31 December	**1,052**	**1,069**

Investment property at fair value

The investment property was acquired on 31 December 2012 for no cost, following the early termination of a lease on a property for which IPPF holds the freehold. It is included in the balance sheet at fair value, valued by management. The last independent property valuation was carried out as at 31 December 2020 by an external valuer, Strutt & Parker. Management is satisfied that there have been no material movements in valuation.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings:

IPPF Worldwide Inc. is a separately registered not-for-profit organization in the United States of America (EIN 204365831). International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa Region) (IPPF ARO) (No. 8229) and International Planned Parenthood Federation Europe Network (IPPF ENR) (Company # BE 0840.619.519) are separate legal entities in Nairobi, Kenya and Brussels, Belgium respectively. Their individual results and net assets are as follows:

	IPPF Worldwide Inc.		IPPF ARO		IPPF EN	
	Year to 31 Dec 2024 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2023 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2024 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2023 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2024 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2023 US$'000
Income	3,030	11,866	14,264	10,304	6,943	6,138
Expenditure	(5,065)	(9,492)	(9,810)	(11,334)	(5,805)	(6,788)
Surplus/ (deficit)	**(2,035)**	**2,374**	**4,454**	**(1,030)**	**1,138**	**(650)**

	IPPF Worldwide Inc.		IPPF ARO		IPPF EN	
	31 Dec 2024 US$'000	31 Dec 2023 US$'000	31 Dec 2024 US$'000	31 Dec 2023 US$'000	31 Dec 2024 US$'000	31 Dec 2023 US$'000
Fixed assets	2,145	1,933	1,502	1,645	533	658
Current assets	1,381	7,513	9,584	7,337	4,730	4,316
Current liabilities	(2,369)	(6,254)	(922)	(2,924)	(644)	(1,482)
Provisions for liabilities	-	-	-	(348)	(72)	(83)
Net assets	**1,157**	**3,192**	**10,164**	**5,710**	**4,547**	**3,409**

11. Term loans to Member Associations

	2024 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2024 Total US$'000 Group	2023 Total US$'000 Group
Short term loans to Member Associations	-	103	-	103
Long term loans to Member Associations	33	-	105	83
Total	**33**	**103**	**105**	**186**

The loans to Member Associations bear interest at rates ranging from 0% to 5.5%. The long-term loan is repayable by 2035.

12. Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)

	2024 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2024 Total US$'000 Group	2023 Total US$'000 Group
Receivable from donors	4,266	1,701	4,298	1,551
Receivable from associations	2,351	611	4,029	1,035
Receivable from others	970	957	1,226	1,358
Due from Regional Offices	2,486	6,474	-	-
Prepayments	239	157	246	183
Total	**10,312**	**9,900**	**9,799**	**4,127**

13. Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)

	2024 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2024 Total US$'000 Group	2023 Total US$'000 Group
Trade creditors	1,212	730	1,491	1,950
Payable to associations	176	7	226	21
Due to Regional Offices*	2,101	2,062	-	-
Accruals and other creditors	7,331	10,454	8,124	12,113
Deferred income (see below)	9,818	4,109	10,145	5,402
Total	**20,638**	**17,362**	**19,986**	**19,486**

* The intercompany balances, none of which represent loan arrangements, are interest free and repayable on demand.

Deferred Income

	2024 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2024 Total US$'000 Group	2023 Total US$'000 Group
Deferred income balances brought forward	4,109	1,889	5,402	1,889
Released in the year	(4,109)	(1,889)	(5,075)	(1,889)
Reclassification as payable	-	-	-	-
Deferred in the year	9,818	4,109	9,818	5,402
Deferred income balances carried forward	**9,818**	**4,109**	**10,145**	**5,402**

Income has been deferred based on conditions outlined by the donor and mainly as stipulated in the grant agreement.

14. Provisions

	2024 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2024 Total US$'000 Group	2023 Total US$'000 Group
Opening balance	32	17	463	811
Utilized in the year	(16)	(2)	(368)	(547)
Arising during the year	34	16	34	195
Foreign exchange movement	(1)	1	(8)	4
Closing balance	**49**	**32**	**121**	**463**

15. Group funds and reserves

Restricted funds

The use of these funds has been restricted by the donors indicated below:

2024 Group	Balance at 1 Jan 2024 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2024 US$'000
Government					
Australia					
SPRINT IV	1,550	2,665	(3,450)	-	765
Pacific Strategy	1,377	973	(687)	-	1,663
RESPOND	2,021	4,323	(3,444)	-	2,900
Other	354	287	(343)	-	298
Canada					
Humanitarian Call	235	549	(685)	-	99
EmpowHer Project	-	10,387	(2,498)	-	7,889
Other	-	(355)	(27)	382	-
China - China Grant	21	713	(730)	-	4
Luxembourg					
Champion Rights SRH West Africa	-	788	(511)	-	277
SheDecides	91	-	-	-	91
Denmark	86	10	(96)	-	-
France	1,234	7,873	(3,709)	-	5,398
Germany	-	79	(34)	-	45
Japan	1,184	1,721	(2,002)	-	903
Netherlands	9	94	(90)	-	13
New Zealand			-	-	-
Reproductive Health Facility for the Pacific	470	213	(228)	(102)	353
Pacific Strategy	315	935	(730)	-	520
Norway	649	896	(653)	-	892
Spain	11	-	(11)	-	-
United Kingdom					
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 1	1,016	114	(1,130)	-	-
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 2	649	1,034	(1,123)	(560)	-
Women Integrated Sexual Health – Dividends	-	3,271	(2,391)	-	880
Others	1,511	-	(1,511)	-	-
United States of America – ExpandPF	(27)	5,935	(5,908)	-	-
Multi-donor fund – SheDecides	604	1,071	(1,201)	-	474
Multi-donor fund – Nexus	408	1,119	(1,096)	-	431
Multi-donor fund - Safe Abortion Action Fund	2,093	5,965	(5,741)	-	2,317
Total government restricted funds	**15,861**	**50,660**	**(40,029)**	**(280)**	**26,212**
Multilateral and other sources					
Bergstrom Foundation - ACRO Region	52	605	(519)	-	138

2024 Group	Balance at 1 Jan 2024 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2024 US$'000
Gates Foundation					
Countdown 2030 Europe	1,694	2,657	(2,714)	-	1,637
HIV and others	28	193	(170)	-	51
Planning grant for FP/SRHR goals in West Africa	-	250	(6)	-	244
Advocacy to protect Gender Equality	-	250	(8)	-	242
European Commission (EC) - CERV and others	(196)	1,780	(940)	10	654
Korea Foundation for International Healthcare	31	-	(31)	-	-
Levi Strauss	124	-	(124)	-	-
Open Society Foundation	-	700	(546)	-	154
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)					
Workplan- SROP and EN	(161)	331	(184)	14	-
Caribbean Observatory on Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights	-	79	(50)	1	30
FP2030 - CSO Forum mid-term review of the Asia Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population	557	932	(1,121)	-	368
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	922	375	(432)	-	865
World Health Organization	(9)	67	(58)	-	-
Multi-donor fund- Appeal fund	25	-	(20)	-	5
Multi-donor fund - Emergency Ukraine	208	-	(58)	-	150
Anonymous donors (not disclosed at their request)	512	1,277	(1,318)	-	471
Other (various)	1,586	2,420	(1,754)	(7)	2,245
Total multilateral and other sources	**5,373**	**11,916**	**(10,053)**	**18**	**7,254**
Total restricted funds	**21,234**	**62,576**	**(50,082)**	**(262)**	**33,466**

2023 Group	Balance at 1 Jan 2023 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2023 US$'000
Government					
Australia					
SPRINT IV	1,416	2,767	(2,633)	-	1,550
Pacific Strategy	17	1,904	(544)	-	1,377
SAMOA, C-19 and other	163	104	(82)	-	185
RESPOND	4,797	1,373	(4,149)	-	2,021
Addressing gender-based violence in Bhutan through a multi-sectoral approach	328	-	(159)	-	169
Canada					
Young People	2,183	(55)	(2,128)	-	-
Humanitarian Call	154	553	(472)	-	235
other	(1,076)	-	1,075	1	-
China					
China – Grant	259	697	(935)	-	21
Denmark					
Friendship Retreat	105	10	(29)	-	86
Denmark - Support for RHU	(225)	223	2	-	-
France					
FON, Ukraine and other	2,933	1,590	(3,202)	(87)	1,234
Germany					
ICPD +30 and other	-	25	(25)	-	-
Japan	679	2,232	(1,727)	-	1,184
Netherlands					
Right Here Right Now and other	19	68	(78)	-	9
New Zealand					
Reproductive Health Facility for the Pacific	450	395	(375)	-	470
Pacific Strategy	7	987	(679)	-	315

2023 Group	Balance at 1 Jan 2023 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2023 US$'000
Norway					
NORAD contribution to AFGA	613	930	(894)	-	649
Elimination of FGM in three AWR countries	75	-	(75)	-	-
Spain	212	-	(201)	-	11
Switzerland					
Support for IPPF Geneva Office	194	20	(214)	-	-
United Kingdom					
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 1	1,222	1,463	(1,669)	-	1,016
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 2	2,165	17,845	(21,403)	2,042	649
Humanitarian Sudan	-	2,372	(861)		1,511
Emergency Ukraine	266	943	(1,209)	-	-
United States of America					
ExpandPF	-	340	(367)	-	(27)
Multi-donor fund – SheDecides	257	1,149	(802)	-	604
Multi-donor fund – Luxembourg - SheDecides	-	123	(32)		91
Multi-donor fund – Nexus	192	815	(599)	-	408
Multi-donor fund – Nexus - Denmark	35	147	(182)	-	-
Multi-donor fund - Safe Abortion Action Fund	1,105	7,102	(6,114)	-	2,093
Total government restricted funds	**18,545**	**46,122**	**(50,762)**	**1,956**	**15,861**
Multilateral and other sources					
Bergstrom Foundation - Support of Africa Region	94	318	(360)	-	52
Gates Foundation					
Countdown 2030 Europe	1,416	2,625	(2,347)	-	1,694
MSI Reproductive Choices - Cervical cancer screening and preventative therapy	29	-	(1)	-	28
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation - Frontiers and other	182	-	(145)	(37)	-
European Commission (EC) - multiple projects	(24)	776	(949)	-	(197)
Korea Foundation for International Healthcare	119	(54)	(34)	-	31
Levi Strauss - Support Textile Comm, Indonesia Sunda Straits Response	217	-	(93)	-	124
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)					
Workplan	191	(258)	(97)	-	(164)
CSO Forum mid-term review of the Asia Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population	376	644	(463)	-	557
UNFPA 2023 - Partnership Funding	-	237	(234)	-	3
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation					
Hewlett and FJSI Safe Abortion Care in West Africa	-	1,299	(377)	-	922
Voices: Towards universal access to SRHR for all	20	-	(20)	-	-
World Health Organization - National dissemination workshops	-	188	(197)	-	(9)
Multi-donor fund - Appeal fund	45	15	(35)	-	25
Multi-donor fund - Emergency Ukraine	237	639	(668)	-	208
Anonymous donors (not disclosed at their request)	540	5,617	(5,645)	-	512
Others (various)	2,156	2,348	(2,942)	25	1,587
Total multilateral and other sources	**5,598**	**14,394**	**(14,607)**	**(12)**	**5,373**
Total restricted funds	**24,143**	**60,516**	**(65,369)**	**1,944**	**21,234**

The subtotal funds by government and multilateral in note 15 differ from those in note 2 and note 3 due to some projects being funded by both government and multilateral sources. This is the case with multi-donor projects such as SAAF, Nexus, COVID-19 and SheDecides.

Transfers between restricted and unrestricted funds are made, in compliance with the relevant donor restrictions, when circumstances arise requiring adjustments to reflect foreign exchange movements of a non-USD denominated project at the reporting date, closure of projects with unspent balances where donor conditions permit reallocation, and reclassification and correction of donor balances following finalisation of financial reports/ audits.

Endowment fund

In addition, IPPF has an endowment fund of US$1,000,000 (2023: US$1,000,000) which it holds for the exclusive use of projects in the Cape Verde Member Association.

Unrestricted funds and reserves

Unrestricted funds and reserves are those funds that are free of any donor restriction on their use. All unrestricted funds and reserves, apart from the General Fund, are designated by IPPF for specific purposes as noted below.

Group	Note	Asset Revaluation Reserve US$'000	Fixed Asset Reserve US$'000	Other Designated Funds US$'000	Innovation Fund US$'000	Pension Reserve US$'000	General Fund US$'000	Total US$'000
2024								
Additions to fixed assets (note 9)	a	-	49	-	-	-	(49)	-
Transfer to designated funds	b	-	-	13,983	-	-	(13,983)	-
Other funds	c	-	-	-			262	262
Transfers between funds		**-**	**49**	**13,983**	**-**	**-**	**(13,770)**	**262**
Balance as at 1 January 2024		12,000	5,732	31,772	76	(3,364)	23,176	69,392
Net income/(expenditure)		-	(535)	(9,802)	(23)	1,977	10,290	1,907
Unrealized foreign exchange movement		-	(115)	140	-	(50)	268	243
Actuarial gains on defined benefit pension scheme		-	-	-	-	1,437	-	1,437
Forward contract unrealized gains		-	-	-	-	-	4,977	4,977
Balance as at 31 December 2024		**12,000**	**5,131**	**36,093**	**53**	**-**	**24,941**	**78,218**

Group	Note	Asset Revaluation Reserve US$'000	Fixed Asset Reserve US$'000	Other Designated Funds US$'000	Innovation Fund US$'000	Pension Reserve US$'000	General Fund US$'000	Total US$'000
2023								
Additions to fixed assets (note 9)	a	-	(7)	-	-	-	7	-
Transfer to designated funds	b	-	-	9,070	-	-	(9,070)	-
Other funds	c	-	(1,441)	1,281	-	-	(1,784)	(1,944)
Transfers between funds		**-**	**(1,448)**	**10,351**	**-**	**-**	**(10,847)**	**(1,944)**
Balance as at 1 January 2023		12,000	7,314	31,709	159	(4,575)	20,894	67,501
Net income/(expenditure)		-	(581)	(10,288)	(83)	2,050	11,729	2,827
Unrealized foreign exchange movement		-	447	-	-	(238)	1,895	2,104
Actuarial loss on defined benefit pension scheme		-	-	-	-	(601)	-	(601)
Forward contract unrealized Loss		-	-	-	-	-	(495)	(495)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		**12,000**	**5,732**	**31,772**	**76**	**(3,364)**	**23,176**	**69,392**

Explanations of movements on unrestricted funds and reserves:

a. The Fixed Asset Reserve represents the net book value of fixed assets with fixed asset additions being funded from the General Fund and depreciation being charged to this reserve each period.

b. Funds allocated to the Designated Funds from savings on budget allocation for utilization in 2023 and other transfers.

c. Other fund movements and transfers.

Asset Revaluation Reserve	The Asset Revaluation Reserve represents the difference between the historical cost of fixed assets and the depreciated revalued equivalent.
Fixed Asset Reserve	The Fixed Asset Reserve represents the value of IPPF funds invested in unrestricted fixed assets (see note 9) or allocated for their replacement.
Other Designated Funds	Other Designated Funds include the Member Association Performance Fund, the Resource Mobilization Fund, the Stream 2 Global Consortium Grant, Regional Forum and Policy Consultation, the Defined Benefit Pension Liability Fund, Individual Giving Programme, the Stabilization Fund, the Harm Mitigation Fund, the Fightback Fund, the Commercial/ Financial Sustainability Fund, and various funds set aside for use by specific Regions and/or Member Associations.
Innovation Fund	The Innovation Fund is used to develop innovative projects and try new approaches to our work.
Pension Fund	The Pension Fund represents the value of IPPF's assets and liabilities arising in respect of the Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme, which was closed in 2007. The movements in this fund are detailed in note 19.
General Fund	The General Fund contains the undesignated unrestricted funds of IPPF which are free of donor restrictions for specific activities or countries. These will fund future activities.

16. Net assets between funds

Charity	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	2024 Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Fixed assets	17,727	13,394	1,000	32,121	19,363	8,530	1,000	28,893
Current assets	69,748	31,502	-	101,250	67,152	17,989	-	85,141
Current liabilities	(9,208)	(11,430)	-	(20,638)	(12,077)	(5,285)	-	(17,362)
Provisions for liabilities	(49)	-	-	(49)	(1,682)	-	-	(1,682)
Pension liability	-	-	-	-	(3,364)	-	-	(3,364)
Net assets	**78,218**	**33,466**	**1,000**	**112,684**	**69,392**	**21,234**	**1,000**	**91,626**

Group	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	2024 Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Fixed assets	18,288	1,145	1,000	20,433	18,885	933	1,000	20,818
Current assets	68,607	43,751	-	112,358	68,180	27,591	-	95,771
Current liabilities	(8,556)	(11,430)	-	(19,986)	(12,196)	(7,290)	-	(19,486)
Provisions for liabilities	(121)	-	-	(121)	(2,113)	-	-	(2,113)
Pension liability	-	-	-	-	(3,364)	-	-	(3,364)
Net assets	**78,218**	**33,466**	**1,000**	**112,684**	**69,392**	**21,234**	**1,000**	**91,626**

17. Financial commitments

a) Commitments against orders placed for contraceptives and health products

Group	2024 US$'000	2023 US$'000
Orders for contraceptives and other health products due within one year	6,258	685

The commitments recognized are orders placed by the year-end but not yet delivered to IPPF, for which there is a legal obligation to make payment to the supplier.

b) Operating lease commitments:

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Group	2024 Buildings US$'000	Equipment US$'000	Total US$'000	2023 Buildings US$'000	Equipment US$'000	Total US$'000
Due						
Within the next 1 year	289	-	289	305	-	305
Between 2-5 years	222	-	222	434	-	434
Greater than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**511**	**-**	**511**	**739**	**-**	**739**

c) Grant commitments

There are several projects which are in progress at the year-end and will be completed over a few years. The majority of the funds needed for these projects are subject to legal agreements with the donors, which ensure that IPPF will be entitled to grants from the donors after complying with the conditions imposed by the respective donors. For some of these projects, IPPF is required to provide additional funding to match that provided by the main donor, which is sourced from other donors who may award restricted or unrestricted grants to IPPF.

Based on the duration of the restricted projects awarded by the donors, IPPF signed funding agreements with its Member Associations and partner organizations for a similar duration. Since the funding to the Member Associations is subject to them fulfilling the imposed conditions, such grant commitments have not been recognized in the accounts as grant payable until fulfilment of the grant conditions. As at the year-end, the following grant commitments were made, which will be paid to the Member Associations or partner organizations in the subsequent years after their complying with the imposed conditions:

Group	2024 Total US$'000	2023 Total US$'000
Grant commitments due within 1 year	64,840	45,491
Grant commitment due between 2-5 years	60,753	37,478
Grant commitment due after 5 years	-	-
Total grant commitments at 31 December	**125,593**	**82,969**

Out of the above grant commitments, restricted grants signed with the donors comprise US$92.13million (2023: US$16.25million), which has either been received or will be received in subsequent years after complying with the conditions imposed by the respective donors. Out of the remaining balance of US$33.46 million (2023: US$66.72 million), US$0.14 million (2023: US$2.06 million) has already been earmarked as designated funds from the unrestricted funds and the remaining grant commitments would be met from unrestricted income of 2025.

d) Capital commitment

The value of group contracts placed in the year for future capital expenditure not accrued for in the financial statements was US$nil (2023: US$nil).

18. Contingent liability

In the course of the charity's ordinary activities, there can arise liabilities due to potential legal action against IPPF, or fraud and mismanagement in IPPF or any of its branches/ subsidiaries / Member Associations that could lead to a potential claw back of donor funds. Such investigations can take several years to conclude and reach agreement with the parties involved.

Wherever deemed necessary, the charity seeks counsel from lawyers and other professionals, and makes financial provisions where it can be estimated with reasonable reliability, as appropriate. IPPF maintains policies to prevent such occurrences as well as formal training within the Federation. The charity relies on a robust risk and assurance framework throughout the Federation to ensure cases are reported and investigated appropriately.

IPPF adheres to a clear policy of transparency with donors for any open cases implicating funds involved. At the year-end there were open cases, none of which have a reliable estimate of a potential claw back of funds to donors involved.

19. Pension schemes

IPPF operates three pension schemes as described below:

a) The Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme (closed)

This is a defined benefit scheme covering full-time staff in the Central Office, London. A decision was taken to close the scheme to current members effective 1 September 2007. This followed the earlier decision effective 1 September 2003 to close the scheme to new members. The assets of the fund are managed by independent professional investment managers.

The scheme's assets and liabilities are calculated by professional actuaries. The most recent formal actuarial valuation as at 30 June 2024 was performed using the Defined Accrued Benefit Method. The assumption used reflected the Employer Covenant Strength and the average term of the liabilities. The main assumptions used in the valuation were:

- Pensioners (average duration of the fund liability is 11 years);
- Non-pensioners (average duration of the fund liability is 21 years);
- Investment return 5.35% per annum;
- Pension revaluation before retirement in line with CPI (maximum 5%) – 2.65% per annum; and
- Pension increases after retirement in line with RPI (maximum 2.5%) - 1.95% per annum.

The report for the actuarial valuation as at 30 June 2024 showed the fund to have an asset value of GBP£26.74 million under the ongoing valuation method. This is equivalent to a funding level of 98% (market value of assets versus liabilities). An updated recovery plan was submitted to the Pensions Regulator from July 2024. This informed the regulator that the recovery plan end date to be 31 December 2024.

As a result of the latest valuation as at 30 June 2024, the employer and the trustee agreed on deficit funding contributions from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024. The scheme is fully funded as at 31 December 2024. Therefore, no further contributions are required from the employer from this date.

The next full valuation is due to be carried out as at 30 June 2027.

b) The Central Office Defined Contribution Pension Scheme

Since 2003, a defined contribution pension scheme has been offered to permanent staff in the Central Office, London, wherein IPPF contributes 7% of salary. For staff previously included in the defined benefit scheme a contribution of 10% of salary is made.

The 2023 pension charge for this scheme was US$404,269 (2023: US$385,193).

c) The Overseas Employee Pension Scheme

Most full-time employees in the Africa Regional Office and some members of the Americas and the Caribbean, Arab World, and East and South-East Asia Regional Offices are members of this scheme. It is a defined contribution scheme under which IPPF contributes 12% of basic salary and is non-contributory for staff.

The 2024 pension charge for this scheme was US$391,435 (Group) and US$297,377 (Charity) (2023: US$364,321 (Group) and US$162,480 (Charity)).

At 31 December 2024, there were no outstanding or prepaid contributions for any of the defined contribution schemes (2023: US$ nil).

FRS 102 disclosure note

There is one defined benefit pension scheme providing benefits on final pensionable salary, the Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme. The latest full actuarial valuation of this scheme was carried out at 30 June 2024 and was updated for accounting purposes to 31 December 2024 by a qualified independent actuary.

The pension contributions payable by IPPF to the scheme were as follows:

	2024 US$'000	2023 US$'000
Pension contributions	**1,977**	**1,942**

Outstanding contributions at the year-end: US$ Nil (2023: US$ Nil)

The major assumptions used in the FRS 102 valuation were:

	2024 Per annum	2023 Per annum
Inflation – RPI	3.15%	3.05%
Inflation – CPI	2.65%	2.35%
Rate of discount	5.35%	4.50%
Pension increases:		
Pre 88 GMP	Nil	Nil
Post 88 GMP	1.85%	2.70%
Excess over GMP accrued pre 1.3.1998	6.00%	6.00%
Excess over GMP accrued between 1.3.1998 and 31.7.2002	6.00%	6.00%
Excess over GMP accrued between 1.8.2002 and 5.4.2005	5.00%	2.90%
Excess over GMP accrued from 5.4.2005	2.50%	1.85%

Life expectancy (at age 65):	**Years**	**Years**
Males – age 65	23.6	21.2
Females – age 65	24.7	23.7
Males – age 45	21.1	22.2
Females – age 45	22.0	24.8

The present value of the scheme liability was calculated as follows, using the updated year of birth series adjusted for the medium cohort:

	2024	2023
Pre-retirement mortality (male/female)*	**S4PA / S4PA**	**S3PA / S3PA**
Post-retirement mortality for non-pensioner members (male/female)*	**S4PA / S4PA**	**S3PA / S3PA**
Post-retirement mortality for pensioner members (male/female)*	**S4PA / S4PA**	**S3PA / S3PA**

* The 2024 valuation uses the S4PA base table with an allowance for future improvements based on the CMI_2023 projections including a long-term improvement rate of 1% pa, which is the same methodology as followed for 2023 valuation using the CMI_2021 projections with 1% long-term improvement rate.

The assumptions used by the actuary are chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

In 2010 the UK Government announced a change in the statutory minimum pension increase for public and private pension schemes. Previously this inflation rate was linked to the Retail Price Index (RPI). The announced change links this inflation rate to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), where this in line with the legal obligations detailed within the rules of the scheme. After clarifying the legal obligations that apply to the scheme, IPPF linked the inflation rate to CPI.

Scheme assets

The fair value of the scheme's assets, which are not intended to be realized in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are realized, and the present value of the scheme's liabilities, which are derived from cash flow projections over long periods and thus inherently uncertain, were:

	2024 US$'000	2023 US$'000
Equities	11,369	13,631
Bonds	16,089	8,000
Cash	131	1,157
Liability-driven investment	6,182	12,341
Total market value of assets	**33,771**	**35,129**
Present value of scheme liability	(30,980)	(38,493)
Deficit in scheme – Net pension liability	**2,791**	**(3,364)**

The expected rates of return on the assets in the scheme were 5.35% (2023 – 4.50%). The actual return on scheme assets was a loss of US$0.81 million (2023 – gain of US$2.57 million), which is a rate of return of (2.30%) (2023 – 8.29%).

Movement in pension fund liability during the year:

	2024 US$'000	2023 US$'000
Deficit in the scheme at 1 January	(3,364)	(4,575)
Employer's contributions	1,977	2,255
Net interest cost	(105)	(205)
Actuarial gain/ (losses)	4,228	(601)
Exchange rate gain	55	(238)
Surplus/ (Deficit) in the scheme at 31 December	**2,791**	**(3,364)**

The scheme closed to future accrual on 1 September 2007, with all active members being given deferred pensions at that date. This means that benefits for those members now increase broadly in line with price inflation. Previously, these benefits increased in line with salary.

The actuary has confirmed that the valuations made above under the requirements of FRS 102 do not indicate that there is an immediate funding requirement or that there is any need to change the current funding rates made by the employer to the pension scheme.

The pension fund liability of US$ Nil (2023 - US$3.4 million) does not exceed the unrestricted funds balance.

Charge to the Statement of Financial Activities over the financial year:

	2024 US$'000	2023 US$'000
Expected return on pension fund assets	(1,555)	(1,537)
Interest on pension fund liabilities	1,660	1,742
Net interest cost	105	205
Net cost recognized within net income for the year	**105**	**205**
Other recognized gains/losses – actuarial (gains)/losses	**(1,437)**	**601**
Other recognized gains/losses – unrealized foreign exchange (gains)/losses	**(55)**	**238**
Total cost relating to defined benefit scheme recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities	**(1,387)**	**1,044**

20. Related Parties

Trustees and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee members

IPPF requires each Board of Trustees member and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee member to complete a declaration of material transactions and interest form. These are reviewed by senior management and the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee. All IPPF staff are also required to complete such a form on joining the organization, which is then updated as individual circumstances change. These forms are reviewed by senior management. These procedures are part of the policy which aims to ensure that employees always act in the best interests of IPPF and that there is openness and transparency concerning any actual or potential conflict of interest.

Some members of the Board of Trustees are Presidents of Member Associations who receive grants from IPPF in accordance with the volunteer governance structure of IPPF.

The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee of IPPF has reviewed the above disclosures and does not consider that any indicates a conflict of interest. There are no other related party interests or transactions that require disclosure.

No remuneration was paid to members of the Board of Trustees. Total expenses reimbursed to 15 members (2023: 15) of the Board of Trustees or incurred on their behalf for attendance at meetings was US$302,405 (2023: US$167,933). This includes expenses on flights, accommodation, subsistence, communication, interpreters/ translators, visa fee, etc.

IPPF Worldwide Inc.

The table below summarizes the transactions that took place between IPPF and WWI during the year, together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party	Nature of the relationship	Description of transaction	
IPPF Worldwide Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	Donation received by IPPF from its subsidiary out of the donations and grants collected by it from different donors.	
Income for the year 2024 US$'000	**Income for the year 2023 US$'000**	**Debtor Balance 2024 US$'000**	**Debtor Balance 2023 US$'000**
2,407	8,510	2,143	6,236

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of WWI of US$284,417 (2023: US$105,086) that were recharged by IPPF to WWI during the year. Also, WWI incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$857,779 (2023: US$384,624) that were recharged by WWI to IPPF during the year. Further, WWI collected funds directly from third parties of US$11,250 (2023: US$ Nil) on behalf of IPPF, which was adjusted from the intercompany balance.

IPPF Africa Region (Nairobi, Kenya)

The table below summarizes the transactions that took place between IPPF and ARO during the year, together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party	Nature of the relationship	Description of transaction	
IPPF Africa Region	Wholly owned subsidiary	Grants paid by IPPF to ARO for the operation of the Regional Office	
Expenditure for the year 2024 US$'000	**Expenditure for the year 2023 US$'000**	**Creditor Balance 2024 US$'000**	**Creditor Balance 2023 US$'000**
5,022	6,794	2,101	2,062

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of ARO of US$411,550 (2023: US$307,237) that were recharged by IPPF to ARO during the year. Also, ARO incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$418,610 (2023: US$190,466) that were recharged by ARO to IPPF during the year. Further, ARO collected funds directly from third parties of US$ Nil (2023: US$1,166) on behalf of IPPF, while IPPF collected funds directly from third parties of US$ Nil (2023: US$70,729) on behalf of ARO, which were adjusted from the intercompany balance.

IPPF Europe Network

The table below summarizes the transactions that took place between IPPF and EN during the year, together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party		Nature of the relationship		Description of transaction	
IPPF Europe Network		Wholly owned subsidiary		Grants paid by IPPF to EN for the operation of the Regional Office. Also, income received from EN out of the grants collected by it.	
Income for the year 2024 US$'000	**Income for the year 2023 US$'000**	**Expenditure for the year 2024 US$'000**	**Expenditure for the year 2023 US$'000**	**Debtor Balance 2024 US$'000**	**Debtor Balance 2023 US$'000**
137	159	2,243	1,527	343	238

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of EN of US$38,223 (2023: US$139,264) that were recharged by IPPF to EN during the year. Also, EN incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$47,457 (2023: US$106,579) that were recharged by EN to IPPF during the year.

21. Financial instruments

IPPF has certain financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognized at transaction value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Certain other financial instruments are held at fair value, with gains and losses being recognized within income and expenditure. The charity has the following financial instruments measured at fair value as at the end of the year:

	2024 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2024 Total US$'000 Group	2023 Total US$'000 Group
Financial assets, measured at fair value				
Investments	-	-	2,145	1,933
Forward foreign exchange contracts assets	3,555	-	3,555	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts liabilities	-	(1,650)	-	(1,650)
Total	**3,555**	**(1,650)**	**5,700**	**283**

Net movement in the fair value of financial assets during the year was routed through the income and expenditure:

Group	2024 Gain/(Loss) US$'000	2023 Gain/(Loss) US$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value, through profit and loss		
Investments	212	299
Forward foreign exchange contracts	5,205	(495)
Total	**5,417**	**(196)**

IPPF entered into forward currency contracts (FCC) during 2024 with the aim of achieving the following two objectives:

- creating certainty over the budget rates in 2024
- optimizing the exchange rates that can be achieved.

IPPF's primary objective in hedging a foreign exchange position is to de-risk its budgeted income by identifying a projected income amount in one base currency (i.e., US$) against grant income received in multiple currencies from multiple donors. All FCCs set out the currency pair, selling currency amount, settlement date, and delivery rate.

The FCC's rate of exchange is fixed and the value date is up to October 2026 allowing IPPF to budget for future financial allocations knowing in advance precisely what the income or costs from the transaction will be at the specified future date. The nature of FCCs protects IPPF from unexpected or adverse movements in the currencies' future spot rates.

During 2024, the selling currencies were AUD, CAD, DKK, EUR, NOK, NZD, and SEK and the buying currency was USD.

The FCCs are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA). The fair value of the FCC is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date. The mark-to-market gain/(loss) on forward contracts and margin held as a deposit at the year-end is presented as follows:

	2024 US$'000	2023 US$'000
Margin held due to the aggregate loss >5% carried to the balance sheet as a deposit	-	-
Market-to-market gain/(loss) recorded in the statement of financial activities	4,977	(495)

Members

The individuals listed below served as trustees or committee members from 1 January 2024, up to the date of this report, unless noted otherwise.

Members of the Board of Trustees

MEMBER NAME	NATIONALITY	INTERNAL/EXTERNAL
Kate Gilmore (Chair)	Australia and United Kingdom	External
Ulukbek Batyrgaliev (Vice Chair)	Kyrgyzstan	Internal (End of term May 2025)
Isaac Adewole	Nigeria	External (End of term May 2025)
Rosa Ayong Tchonang	Cameroon	Internal (End of term May 2024)
Surakshya Giri	Nepal	Internal (End of term May 2024)
Aurélia Nguyen	France	External (End of term Apr 2024)
Sami Natsheh	Palestine	Internal
Elizabeth Schaffer	United States of America	External
Rose-Marie Antoine	Trinidad and Tobago	Internal
Hayathe Ayeva	Togo	Internal
Jon Lomoy	Norway	Internal
Patrick Mwebesa	Uganda	Internal
Darren Paul Katigbak	Philippines	External (Appointed Jan 2024)
Rada Valchonova	Bulgaria	External (Appointed Jan 2024)
Karina Vartanova	Switzerland and Russia	External (Appointed Jan 2024)
Ammar Al Salama	Syria	Internal (Appointed Sep 2024)
Mia Perdomo	Columbia	Internal (Appointed Sep 2024)
Dr. Rathnamala M. Desai	India	Internal (Appointed Sep 2024)

Members of the Nominations and Governance Committee

MEMBER NAME	NATIONALITY	INTERNAL/EXTERNAL
Don Gunawardena	Sri Lanka	Internal
Neish McLean	Jamaica	External
Isabel Serrano	Spain	Internal (Resigned and left Oct 2024)
Jona Turalde	Philippines	External
Joyce Renee Ago Djanie	Ghana	Internal
Olivier Makambira	Burundi	Internal
Luisa Fernanda Guzman Gonzalez	Mexico	Internal
Katy Mackey	United Kingdom	Internal (Appointed Sep 2024)

Members of the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee

MEMBER NAME	NATIONALITY	INTERNAL/EXTERNAL
Elizabeth Schaffer	United States of America	External
Lakshan Seneviratne	Sri Lanka	Internal
Bikash Kunwar	Nepal	External
Alexandrine Codjovi	Benin	Internal
Patrick Mwebesa	Uganda	Internal
Julie Mesue	Cameroon	External (Appointed Oct 2024)

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Director, MA Development and Impact	Manuelle Hurwitz
Director, External Affairs	Mina Barling
Director, Finance and Technology	Varun Anand
Director, People, Organization and Culture (Interim)	Claire Jefferey
Africa Regional Director	Marie-Evelyne Petrus-Barry
Arab World Regional Director	Fadoua Bakhadda
Americas and Caribbean Regional Director	Eugenia Lopez Uribe
East, South-East Asia, and Oceania Regional Director	Tomoko Fukuda
European Network Regional Director	Micah Grzywnowicz
South Asia Regional Director (Interim)	Tomoko Fukuda
Chief Commercial Officer	Nitu Verma

Principal Banker

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External Auditor

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United Kingdom

Solicitor

IPPF uses the services of several law firms, each one in accordance with their area of expertise. Further information is available on request.



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INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

England & Wales - Charity number 229476

Accounts

IPPF in 2023

Annual Report and Financial Statements

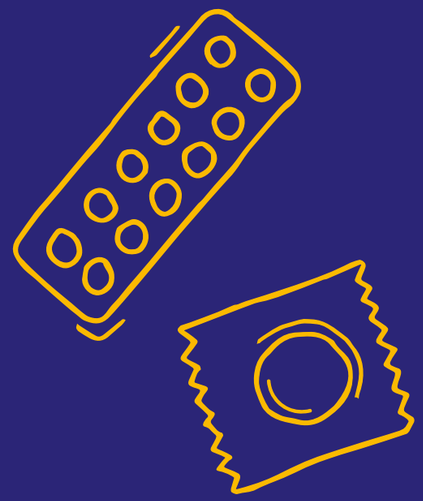


IPPF

IPPF Americas and the Caribbean

Who We Are

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all.



119+
Member Associations

31
Collaborative Partners

151
Countries

We are a worldwide movement of national organizations working with and for communities and individuals. We are made up of over 119 Member Associations and 31 Collaborative Partners and work across 151 countries.

Our work is wide-ranging, including comprehensive sexuality education, provision of contraceptives, safe abortion, maternal care and responding to humanitarian crises. We pride ourselves on being local through our members and global through our network. At the heart of our mission is the provision of – and advocacy in support of – integrated healthcare to anyone who needs it regardless of race, gender, sex, income and, crucially, no matter how remote.

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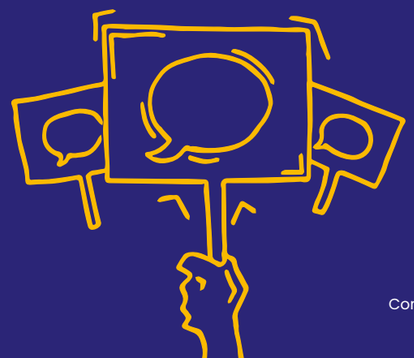
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Foreword

from the Director General

The year 2023 was challenging in so many ways! It was the year of human rights suppression and wartime atrocities live-streamed onto billions of smartphones in real time. Selective government outrage and transactional diplomacy. Right-wing populists with loose lips who care little about the impact of their words on the human rights of ordinary citizens. And an increasingly dysfunctional, ungovernable United Nations, leading to fragmentation, an “each country for itself” attitude and issue-specific alliances.

Renewed hostilities between Israel and Hamas, war crimes in Gaza and Sudan and ongoing conflicts in Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and the Sahel caused tremendous suffering.

Governments struggled to deal with what is likely to be confirmed as the hottest year on record and the onslaught of wildfires, drought, cyclones and storms wreaked havoc on millions of people in Bangladesh, Libya, Australia and Canada.

And if climate, security and human rights are faring poorly, the economy did not do much better. As the world nears the midpoint of what was intended to be a transformative decade for development, all we have to show is the slowest half-decade of GDP growth in 30 years. All with growing inequality: The richest 1% grabbed nearly two-thirds of all new wealth created since 2020, almost twice as much money as the bottom 99% of the world’s population.

Across regions, autocrats have worked to erode the independence of key institutions vital for protecting human rights and shrink the space for expressions of dissent with the same end game in mind: to exercise power without constraint. The rights of women and girls and LGBTQI+ communities faced harsh backlashes in many places, exemplified by the Taliban’s gender persecution in Afghanistan and the approval of a Ugandan Anti-Homosexuality Act with the death penalty for “aggravated homosexuality”. Gender violence persists in the home and by the hands of the state, unabated and unchecked.

Against that backdrop, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) implemented the first year of its new six-year strategic period. We did not rest. As you will read in this report, we delivered person-centred care and we agitated for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and justice for women, girls and marginalized populations. We reached even more people requiring potentially lifesaving SRHR services in humanitarian crises. We built exciting partnerships. We mobilized voters and they turned up at polls, in Poland, in Spain and elsewhere to vote for their sexual and reproductive rights. We worked to define our values and shape a new brand. And the Secretariat underwent a much-needed transformation to better align with the strategy.

Once again, IPPF has proven itself delivering sexual and reproductive health services to those excluded and marginalized in many societies, and those experiencing humanitarian crises. It has also demonstrated its resilience and passion; I am in awe of the expertise and courage of our frontline healthcare workers and activists.

A year of transition from one strategy to the next is always tight. Many (core and restricted) contracts come to an end and new ones get delayed, particularly in the current economic and political environment. Huge thanks to the many close allies for steadfast support to IPPF. We ended the year with a strong financial position. Thank you for believing in the journey we are on, shaping the future of sexual and reproductive healthcare and progressing the most intimate of rights. We are coming together!

Alvaro Bermejo
Director General





IPPF Humanitarian/Syria Earthquake

Trustees’ Report

Introduction

The Board of Trustees presents its annual report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 under the Charities Act 2011.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for all. IPPF is a worldwide Federation of national organizations working with and for communities and individuals, focusing support on those who are poor, marginalized, and excluded.

IPPF currently has over 119 Member Associations (MAs) and 31 Collaborative Partners. These are all autonomous and report independently; their financial statements are therefore not presented here.

The financial statements contained herein have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including the “Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)” (“Charities SORP (FRS 102)”) and applicable UK law. The financial statements include the charity, comprising the London Office and four regions (South Asia, East and South East Asia, Americas and Caribbean, and Arab World), and the group which additionally includes the Africa and Europe regions and IPPF World Wide Inc.

In addition to this annual report, IPPF publishes an Annual Performance Report which outlines in detail the major activities of IPPF and their alignment to the strategic goals of the organization. Copies of this report will be available on **www.ippf.org** in June 2024.

IPPF is registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales. IPPF’s charity registration number, principal office address and names and addresses of its banker, solicitor and auditor are given on page 87. The names of its trustees and senior management personnel are provided on pages 86 and 87, respectively.

Strategic Delivery of IPPF's Mission

Introducing Come Together: IPPF Strategy 2028

IPPF Strategy 2028 confronts and positively reimagines sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for all.

Come Together highlights IPPF's mission to come together for SRHR – by providing care and promoting human rights. It underlines how our Federation responds, at scale and with purpose, to the rapidly changing world we're living in – through the care we deliver, the actions we take, and the solidarity we foster.

The new strategy is ambitious and seeks to grow the Federation's impact and influence. It affirms the universality of human rights and embraces the feminist core of SRHR. It is committed to modernising care and advocacy by embracing youth leadership and using new technologies and digital platforms.

Come Together is supported by four key pillars, each containing three pathways (the actions we need to prioritize to achieve our goals). The first three pillars face outwards, focusing on reaching those excluded and marginalized with quality and people-centred care, realizing societal and legislative change, and strengthening feminist action and international solidarity. The last pillar looks inwards at the Federation by addressing shortcomings and adding new impetus for real and lasting impact.

Come Together builds on IPPF's previous strategy, but it is also a departure from it. The biggest change is the commitment by Member Associations and the Secretariat to focus resources on reaching people who are being excluded and marginalized with quality and people-centred care. Come Together further commits IPPF to shaping laws, policies and norms through feminist action and international solidarity.

Centre Care on People

GOAL:
Quality person-centred care to more people, in more places.

Expand Choice
- Boost safe abortion and infertility care
- Integrate HIV into SRHR package
- Expand contraceptive choice

Widen Access
- Reach marginalized communities
- Deliver youth-centred care
- Grow crisis settings preparedness and care

Advance Digital & Self-Care
- Invest in digital health interventions
- Dignity in self-care

Move the Sexuality Agenda

GOAL:
Societal and legislative change for universal sexual and reproductive rights.

Ground Advocacy
- Connect advocacy at all levels
- Amplify community voices
- Monitor commitments

Shift Norms
- Prevent sexual and gender-based violence
- Take intersectional and feminist action
- Share winning narratives

Act with Youth
- Bring youth voices to the forefront
- Advance comprehensive sexuality education
- Engage and influence on social media

Solidarity for Change

GOAL:
Amplify impact by building bridges, shaping discourse, and connecting communities, movements, and sectors.

Support Social Movements
- Connect capacity
- Amplify messages
- Re-grant to movements

Build Strategic Partnerships
- Collaborate across sectors
- Build alliances and consortia
- Host and support community groups and networks

Innovate and Share Knowledge
- Grow the IPPF centres and funds
- Communicate learning
- Incubate ideas and tech

Nurture our Federation

GOAL:
Replenish and nurture the federation from a common value base and unleash our collective power for greater impact.

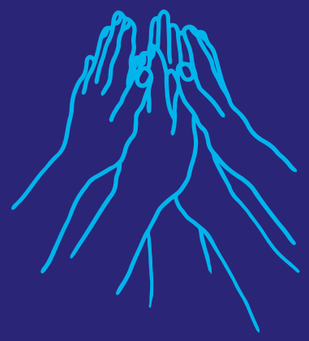
Chart our Identity
- Draft federation charter
- Renew our brand
- Build our culture

Grow our Federation
- Find new members
- Modernise systems and grow skills
- Mobilize resources and diversity income

Walk the Talk
- Challenge discrimination
- Embrace gender and sexual diversity
- Youth structure and leadership

Grant Making

to Member Associations and Partners



IPPF delivers on its strategies by making grants to Member Associations (MAs) and partners to carry out their work and to deliver services. Unrestricted funds support MAs and Collaborative Partners (CPs) to carry out core activities. Restricted funds support MAs, CPs and project partners to carry out specific projects or activities. MAs also raise their own funds, with the IPPF Secretariat channelling 23% to the total funds raised by grant-receiving MAs and CPs.



IPPF Member Associates and partners



IPPF Humanitarian/Kenya Drought

Unrestricted Core Funding

The resource allocation model, introduced in 2022, was developed after extensive consultation across the Federation and research into best practices of other peer organizations. It is a needs-based allocation and prioritizes transparency and performance.

There are three streams of funding within the allocation model. Stream 1 is the largest, and accounts for all core funds to the MAs and the Secretariat. At least 80% of total funds go into Stream 1, which is only open to MAs and the Secretariat. Stream 2 is for strategic MA-led projects and activities; no more than 15% of unrestricted resources are allocated to this stream. Stream 3 accounts for up to 5% of unrestricted resources and is for SRHR in humanitarian crisis situations; IPPF MAs and CPs can apply for grants under this stream.

Unrestricted core funds under Stream 1 are awarded on a three-year cycle to MAs and some CPs, which are on the path to becoming full MAs. Since 2022, the Secretariat and grant-receiving MAs and CPs have prepared and presented a concise three-year business plan outlining the totality of their operations and all funding streams. This business plan is updated annually. This unified planning and budgeting process provides cohesion and alignment across the Federation. Funding is disbursed in three equal instalments throughout the year, based on satisfactory submission of half-yearly and annual reports, audited financial statements and management letters.

Unrestricted funds under Stream 2 – the Strategic Fund – are divided into five separate funding channels. The largest among them is the Strategic Fund which is set up to support strategic initiatives that require additional investment and collaborative engagement between MAs across multiple regions to deliver one of IPPF's global outcomes. Strategic initiatives funded under this channel are reviewed and recommended by the Policy, Strategy and Investment Committee, which is a subcommittee of the Board of Trustees. Each channel has time-limited funds, and separate requirements and deadlines.

Unrestricted funds under Stream 3 – the Humanitarian SRHR Fund – are available year-round. MAs and CPs experiencing protracted humanitarian crises, or experiencing an acute humanitarian crisis, may apply for these funds. Technical support on preparedness, programme design, proposal writing, services delivery, security management, and supply chain management are offered to MAs, in addition to these funds.

Commencing 2023, the process for signing unrestricted funding agreements has been automated. This starts from the review of MA grant amounts submitted via business plans, all the way through to raising purchase orders and managing amendments post-signing. The automated process gives improved oversight and controls for the MA development and support teams in all our offices and will bring significant operational efficiencies.

Restricted Funding

Restricted grants are made for a diverse range of purposes and project activities. The restriction and specific procedures in relation to issuing grants are governed by the funding agreement signed between IPPF and the donor.

Here are some examples of IPPF's restricted-funded projects in 2023:

IPPF continued to lead the Women's Integrated Sexual Health (WISH) Lot 2 consortium programme, supported by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office. The programme has successfully reached millions of the most marginalized people in Africa and in the Arab World regions with quality, integrated sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. Consortium partners Development Media International, Humanity and Inclusion UK, International Rescue Committee, MSI Reproductive Choices, and Options Consultancy Services joined with IPPF to provide expertise on systems strengthening, social behaviour change community communications, disability inclusion, and humanitarian relief. Together, they continue to strengthen the sustainability of SRHR in WISH countries by advocating for increased health financing, creating an enabling environment for service provision, and strengthening private sector access.

One of the most critical components of humanitarian assistance is essential lifesaving SRH services. IPPF has long connected SRHR to the humanitarian agenda, supporting humanitarian workers to deliver services in crisis and post-crisis situations. The Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has funded IPPF's Sexual and Reproductive Health Program in Crisis and Post Crisis Situations (SPRINT) Initiative since 2007. Since then, the SPRINT Initiative has responded to 115 humanitarian crises and reached over 2.2 million people with crucial services. SPRINT IV commenced at the end of 2022 continuing the preparedness work in the Indo-Pacific region while expanding the support to emergency responses beyond the region (e.g. Sudan and the Middle East).

DFAT also funds the RESPOND (Responding with Essential SRHR Provision and New Delivery Mechanisms) Project, launched in 2021 and jointly implemented by IPPF and MSI Reproductive Choices. This two-year project has spanned 21 countries in the Asia Pacific region, 18 of which IPPF has a presence in. Given the overall success of RESPOND, a cost extension was granted for the continuation of the project over a third year in five key countries (Philippines, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia and Papua New Guinea). The success of service implementation is attributed to the strong collaboration with local civil society organizations, government agencies and healthcare providers.

Feminist Opportunities Now (FON) is a project funded by the Agence francaise de développement (French Development Agency).



IPPF Humanitarian/ Pakistan Flood Response

It is implemented by five international organizations: Médecins du Monde, CREA, International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Empow'Her and IPPF Africa Region, which is the lead agency. This project aims to support feminist civil society organizations working in the gender-based violence sector in the 10 countries of the project: Kenya, Ethiopia, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mexico, Colombia, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. This is a four-year project which aims to reinforce organizational capacities and sustainability, particularly of very small organizations, and this is done via a flexible funding mechanism.

In 2023, with support from the Government of Japan, IPPF MAs in Afghanistan, Ukraine, Ethiopia and Pakistan implemented a one-year project for a total budget of US$2.08 million. The project provided community based SRH and essential health services, including maternal and child health, to protect the health and lives of vulnerable populations, especially women and girls, affected by conflict and natural disasters. In all the countries, the implementation of activities was people-centred responding to their specific circumstances, challenges faced, needs, and aspirations, while encouraging participation and an inclusive, rights-based process so that the most vulnerable people were given a voice. MAs sought to achieve human security through the provision of relevant health services, especially for women, so they could live with dignity and free from threats such as unwanted pregnancy, death of themselves and their newborns, and reproductive ill health. Over 12 months, the project ensured the delivery of health services and information to over 270,000 people across the four countries.

With Global Affairs Canada's support, IPPF and Profamilia have worked to improve access to SRH services for the Venezuelan migrant population and host communities on the northern Colombian border and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in crisis-affected communities. Project activities include providing lifesaving SRH services in targeted communities through Mobile Health Brigades; distributing dignity kits to the most vulnerable populations, emphasizing women's and girls' needs; and providing comprehensive SGBV response services, including case management, psychosocial support, and improved referral pathways. This project contributed to the health and the lives of 14,900 migrant and vulnerable populations in host communities, providing approximately 77,000 subsidized lifesaving SRH services and commodities in the four prioritized territories.

The SPRINT Initiative has responded to

115

humanitarian crises

The RESPOND project spanned

21

countries in the Asia Pacific region

In 2023, IPPF MAs in Afghanistan, Ukraine, Ethiopia and Pakistan delivered SRH services to over

270,000

people

IPPF and Profamilia's project provided approximately

77,000

subsidized lifesaving services and commodities



IPPF Humanitarian/Ukraine Refugee Response/Hungary

Resource Mobilization

In 2023, the overall global economic downturn, ongoing volatility in financial markets, and shifting political contexts posed a threat to SRHR funding and created a highly dynamic environment. This was particularly true in Europe, where IPPF's donor countries have been grappling with new internal competing funding priorities, the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and Russia, and stagnating economies.

Internal shifts within IPPF to the new Come Together strategy have also called for a rethink of resource mobilization focus and priorities. To accompany Come Together, the Global Income Generation Roadmap (2023–2025) sets out different approaches to reach income targets, as well as exploring emerging opportunities within and beyond our sector that will capitalize on the Federation's unique structure and composition.

Despite the challenging funding environment, 2023 saw success with IPPF winning major restricted awards and further diversifying income. However, we ended the year with a slight decrease in income compared to 2022.

IPPF's establishment of an Individual Giving (IG) programme saw positive returns in 2023. It grew its community of supporters and advocates and generated nearly US$5 million in flexible revenue for the organization. The IG programme will continue expanding in 2024, including further explorations of diverse revenue-generating and communications activities.

In June 2023, the IPPF Annual Consultative Meeting with Donors was held in Berlin, co-hosted by the Government of Germany. The high number of participants and their supportive and positive responses were testimony to the commitment and backing of IPPF's partners to the Come Together strategy. A highlight of the meeting was a high-level panel that explored feminist foreign and development policy (FFDP) and its role in advancing sexual and reproductive health, rights, and justice (SRHRJ), as well as ensuring FFDP was designed to be intersectional, pro-LGBTQI+ and a mechanism to challenge male-dominated power structures.

Transforming the Secretariat

The Secretariat consists of seven main offices located in six IPPF regions and plays an important role in the Federation. It operates as a connector, convenor, and facilitator of collaboration, but it is also an actor in its own right. Many of IPPF's strategic pathways directly rely on Secretariat action and leadership.

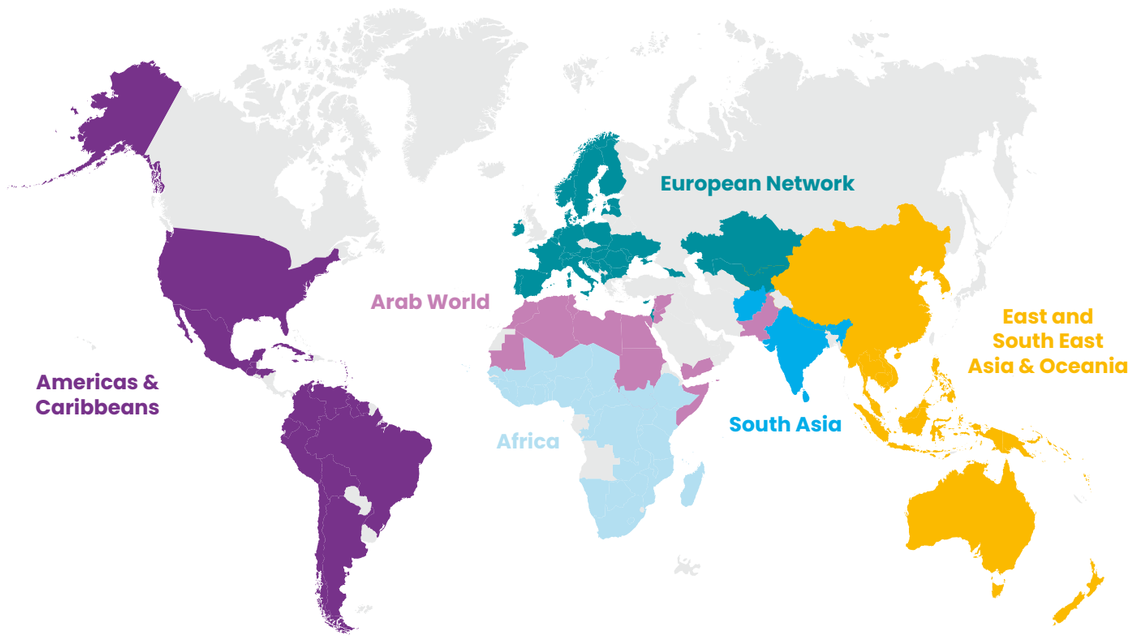
In 2023, the Secretariat set a solid foundation to underpin the transformation effort. Having reformed its governance and resource allocation models, the Secretariat now operates under a unified structure. The Secretariat has also optimized available resources and capacities towards full alignment with the new strategy. And, in an exciting effort to define and live by its values, it started the work to develop an IPPF Charter of Values, which, along with a new brand, will bring IPPF's identity to life.

Aligning with Member Associations

Many of the Come Together strategy commitments require significant changes in the Federation's priority areas, practice, and organizational culture. In January 2023, the Secretariat began the groundwork. A five-month realignment process fixed structural gaps and recruited new staff with fresh ideas, skills, and drive. This included the establishment of the new global Member Association (MA) Development and Impact division working in close collaboration with regional MA-facing teams. MA alignment is crucial to IPPF's success. Without their buy-in and engagement, the strategy will not succeed. For this reason, MA alignment was a core priority for the Secretariat in 2023.

For many MAs, the approval of Come Together marked the starting point for their own strategic design process which took place between January and June 2023. By November 2023, up to 80% of MAs had updated strategies in place. Their ambitions are anchored in local realities and needs, with clear alignment to the IPPF strategy.

IPPF: Globally Connected, Locally Rooted



Our Impact in 2023

Pillar 1: Centre Care on People		MAs Reporting	2023 Result	2022 Result
1	Proportion of [service providing] MAs/CPs providing IPES-plus AND meeting quality standards.	109	4%	N/A
2	**Number of clients served by type of services and model of care.**			
	Total clients	**109**	**71,431,400**	**71,546,413**
	of which:			
	Aged 10-19	109	9,838,994	10,019,051
	Aged 10-24	109	28,227,132	27,751,040
	Poor and marginalized	109	60,672,123	61,728,357
	Female	109	58,737,811	59,976,224
	Served in humanitarian contexts	44	12,511,533	9,959,295
3	**Number of services provided by type of services and model of care.**			
	Total services	**109**	**222,428,995**	**226,907,307**
	of which:			
	Aged 10-24	109	102,113,394	100,981,569
	Self-care	12	20,889	14,037
	Digital health interventions (DHI)	18	225,389	No Data
4	**Aggregated proportion of MAs'/CPs' contribution to the national SRH services provided in their countries.**			
	Proportion of contraception provided by IPPF MAs*	13	10.8%	N/A
	Proportion of abortion services provided by IPPF MAs**	52	3.9%	N/A

Pillar 2: Move the Sexuality Agenda		MAs Reporting	2023 Result	2022 Result
5	Number of successful policy initiatives and legislative changes in support or defence of SRHR.	44	115	150
6	Shifts in perception and attitudes in relation to gender equality and inclusion across the Federation and the communities we serve.	4	This is a research study indicator. Full results reported in Annual Performance Report (APR).	N/A
7	Quality, reach and impact of CSE, youth-centred care, and progress in youth engagement in the Federation.	4	This is a research study indicator. Full results reported in APR.	N/A

Pillar 3: Solidarity for Change		MAs Reporting	2023 Result	2022 Result
8	IPPF's contribution in supporting social movements and defending activists.	4	This is a research study indicator. Full results reported in APR.	N/A
9	Number of intra- and inter-sector campaigns delivered by the Federation in support or defence of SRHR, through a diversity and decolonization lens.	20	48	N/A
10	Proportion of research and evidence-based initiatives generated by MA-led centres of learning that are from the global south.	9	56%	N/A

Pillar 4: Nurture our Federation		MAs Reporting	2023 Result	2022 Result
11	Proportion of MAs/CPs receiving less than 50% of their income from one single donor.	56	66%	N/A
12	Overall Secretariat Efficiency Score.	-	-	N/A

Our Activities in 2023



IPPF Humanitarian/Cook Islands



The following sections provide a brief overview of some of the activities IPPF conducted in 2023, grouped under the four pillars of Come Together. More information is available in IPPF's Annual Performance Report 2023, which provides greater detail on each strategic area and case studies highlighting achievements of grant-receiving MAs.

Find out more at **www.ippf.org**

Centre Care on People

With contraception at the core, IPPF delivers all aspects of SRHR care. We prioritize those who are most marginalized and excluded. Over the next six years, IPPF will build its person-centred care model. Not everyone needs the same care, or to receive it in the same way. Person-centred care is about having voice, choice and access, and having agency to make informed decisions.





IPPF Humanitarian/Maldives

Pathway 1:
Expand Choice

Integrating HIV into IPPF's services

To strengthen the integration of HIV into IPPF's South Asia services, IPPF developed an HIV Theory of Change and launched a programme under IPPF's Strategic Fund to roll out and integrate new biomedical HIV prevention methods. The consortium is led by the MA of India and includes partner MAs in Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Nepal, Malaysia and Thailand. Sensitization, via the provision of presentations and technical assistance, was also provided to MAs and the Secretariat on the newest biomedical HIV prevention methods and evidence-based best practices.

Promoting abortion rights in the Americas and the Caribbean

The Global Care Abortion Consortia led by Profamilia Colombia closed successfully in 2023 achieving its objective capacities and knowledge.

Also in 2023, IPPF ACRO, together with the Collaborating Partner of Honduras and the regional network of women living with HIV, increased the capacity of public health institutions to include the reproductive rights approach in their services.

Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador have expanded their contraceptive and abortion services to rural and indigenous communities with support from a new donor. In 2023 they provided 43 manual vacuum evacuation (MVA) services, 482 medical abortions and 6,230 long-acting contraceptives.

Creating a consortium in Africa to protect and promote abortion rights

In the wake of the US Supreme Court's landmark ruling on Roe v. Wade in June 2022, a group of Africa-focused abortion rights organizations came together to discuss the ruling's implications and consider the case for an 'abortion consortium' that might more effectively protect and promote abortion rights in Africa. Agreeing a consortium could fill a critical gap, the group convened a workshop in Nairobi with a wider network of partners to develop a Theory of Change and map a way forward for a consortium. In the phrase "abortion care for all in Africa", partners enshrined the consortium's vision of universal abortion rights and access to high-quality care, regardless of context and persons seeking care.



Bolivia/Colectivo Rebeldía

Boosting safe abortion in New Zealand

Sexual Wellbeing Aotearoa (previously known as Family Planning New Zealand), an IPPF MA, is implementing DECIDE – Aotearoa's National Abortion Tele-Health Service, giving people across New Zealand access to information on abortion services. DECIDE's early medical abortion by phone is provided by the Women's Clinic and is an option for pregnancy in the first 10 weeks. If a person doesn't want to go to a clinic, DECIDE can arrange medicine delivery or pick-up at a nearby pharmacy.

Strengthening the supply of SRHR commodities to IPPF MAs

In 2023, IPPF's collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Supplies Partnership resulted in increased access to reproductive health commodities in different countries in which IPPF MAs and UNFPA Supplies are active. MAs received a total value of US$5.8 million, which was the highest donated value since the pandemic. Among these were the first donations ever received by the MA in Madagascar with support from the global team, as well as renewed allocations to the MA in Sudan after several years of their requests to UNFPA not being met. Collaborations were also initiated in countries where IPPF has new partners, such as Kenya and Haiti, hopefully resulting in allocations in the years to come.

Pathway 2: **Widen Access**

Widening access in crisis-hit regions

Conflict everywhere is a reproductive health and justice issue. In 2023, IPPF led 18 humanitarian responses under Stream 3 funding (Humanitarian SRHR Fund), spending US$1,048,500 and targeting 481,451 people across all regions, further expanding our geographical footprint. The Humanitarian Team supported regional responses in Sudan, Gaza and Ukraine, and by mobilizing restricted funds and diversifying resources to support readiness and response.

> Palestinians are systematically denied sexual and reproductive healthcare and rights. Our health system has been repeatedly targeted and depleted by the Israeli occupation, and the more it disintegrates, the more it will hinder the full realization of these rights for women and girls.

Ammal Awadallah
Executive Director, Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association

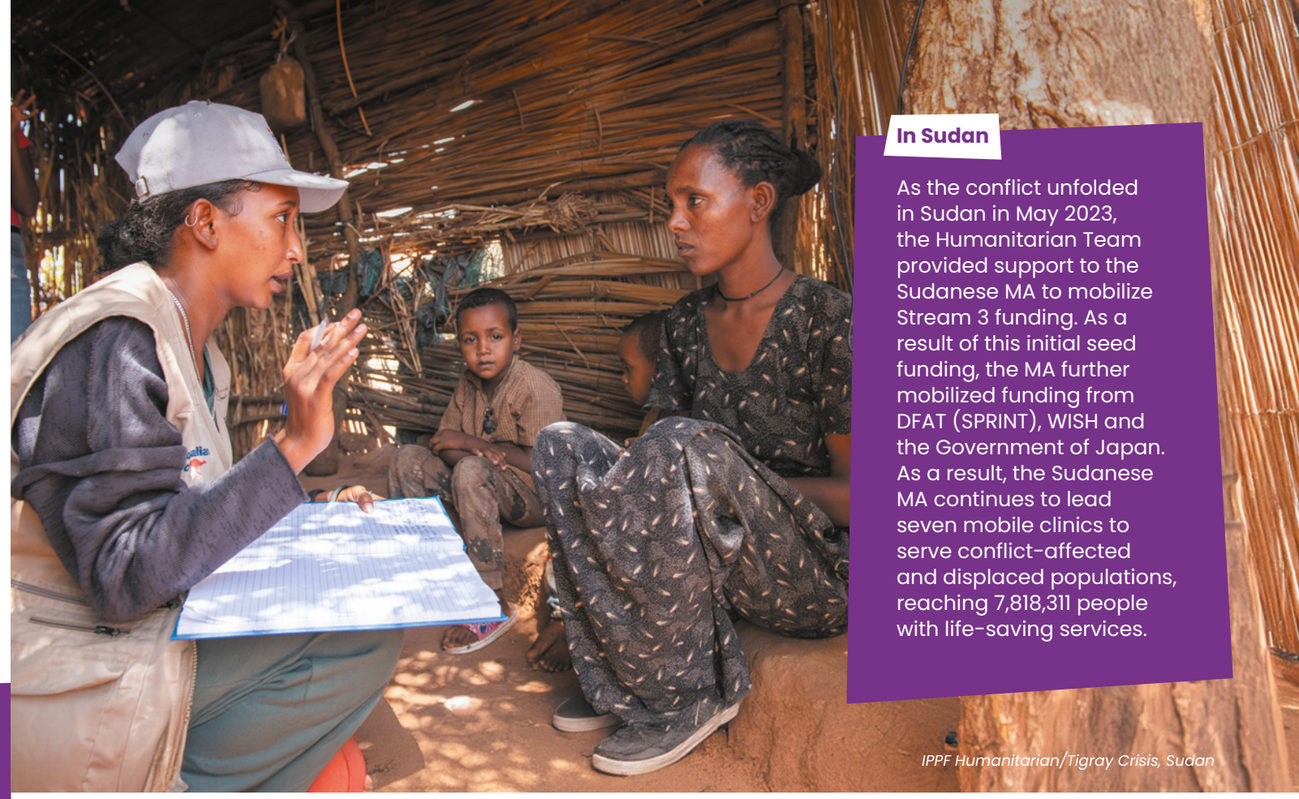
In the Middle East

Following the attacks on 7 October 2023 and an escalation of violence in Gaza, which destroyed the Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association health site, IPPF has been offering support to ensure the SRH needs of women and girls in both Gaza and the West Bank. Planning is underway to ensure services are available once the violence dissipates, and the flow of aid is restored. Stream 3 funding supported Open Door (the Israel Family Planning Association) to offer services to displaced Israeli populations, reaching 3,300 people within their first month.

The MAs and partners of the six most affected countries by the escalation of violence in Gaza, Palestine, as well as the deepening of the crisis across Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Yemen, have required intensive support and resources. Contingency plans including logistics and supplies have been developed, and psychological support for MA staff and service providers offered. An SRHR fund dedicated to the crisis has been deployed, with funding made available via Japan (JSB fund) and Australia (SPRINT).



IPPF/Palestine



In Sudan

As the conflict unfolded in Sudan in May 2023, the Humanitarian Team provided support to the Sudanese MA to mobilize Stream 3 funding. As a result of this initial seed funding, the MA further mobilized funding from DFAT (SPRINT), WISH and the Government of Japan. As a result, the Sudanese MA continues to lead seven mobile clinics to serve conflict-affected and displaced populations, reaching 7,818,311 people with life-saving services.

IPPF Humanitarian/Tigray Crisis, Sudan

In Ukraine

IPPF continued to respond to the Ukraine crisis, supporting 17 locally led partners across seven countries (Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Poland) enabling the largest SRHR footprint of the response. Interventions were designed to provide SRHR information, accompanied consultations and critical referrals for SRHR and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) services as well as strengthen existing health systems in Ukraine.

IPPF's response focused on reaching marginalized groups of Ukrainians, including adolescents and youth, Roma, and LGBTQI+ communities. Following the initial Stream 3 investment, IPPF leveraged over US$8 million in funds from donors, ensuring dedicated funding for abortion care. In the first 18 months, partners reached over 681,669 people with information and services. In Ukraine, 37 health facilities were supported with training, commodities, and equipment. In addition, 633 clinical service providers in Ukraine were trained in the clinical management of rape and safe abortion care.

It is of concern that donor fatigue has started to set in, however, and the last quarter of 2023 saw a significant reduction in funding. The pipeline for 2024 means that IPPF has had to reduce its response from a budget of US$3.8 million for 17 partners in seven countries in 2023 to US$750,000 for four partners, across three countries in 2024. Moving forward, IPPF will focus on attracting resources for longer-term funding for partner organizations with prioritization for Ukraine, Poland and Hungary.

681,669+
people were reached with information and services

37
health facilities were supported with training

633
clinical service providers were trained in the management of rape and safe abortion care

Pathway 3: **Advance Digital & Self-Care**

Digital health intervention (DHI) roadmap

In 2023, IPPF developed a roadmap on DHI and a working group was formed to advance the build of a DHI framework. The roadmap was informed by the 2022 International Medical Advisory Panel (IMAP) statement on DHIs and the 2021 landscape analysis on DHIs. Several MAs developed DHI solutions to adapt their services to the pandemic when face-to-face care was limited. Bringing together these different solutions and approaches to create a more cohesive DHI framework will be a priority for 2024.



Health centre in Laos



Sri Lanka Member Association

Using digital platforms to inform and educate

In Europe

The Safe from Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) toolkit is used to guide the delivery of sexuality education sessions which support young people at risk of marginalization to recognize and protect themselves from SGBV. In 2023, IPPF's Europe Network delivered online training sessions to 13 trainers from five MAs (Latvia, Portugal, Spain, Cyprus and Austria) on the toolkit and its integration into digital comprehensive sexuality education (CSE). The training was built around MAs' needs as well as the integration of the gender transformative approach in their ongoing education programmes. Follow-up actions indicate that 2,344 people went through gender-transformative educational sessions and training.



IPPF EN

In East and South East Asia and Oceania (ESEAOR)

IPPF's ESEAOR's flagship programme in DHI is the RESPOND Project. It is implemented in 13 countries and gives people access to quality SRH services in the Asia and Pacific region using telemedicine and digital health activities. In 2023, 81,989 benefited from these DHIs. Furthermore, the number of people who accessed SRH information through digital platforms was 3,201,082.

Move the Sexuality Agenda

Over the next six years, IPPF will come together for sexual and reproductive rights. We will uphold human rights norms and challenge the toxic norms that strip away people's dignity. We will work towards a more inclusive, intersectional, and feminist world. We will agitate, excite, build common ground, and develop new messages that resonate with people in their lives.



Bolivia/Colectivo Rebeldía

Pathway 1: **Ground Advocacy**

Advocating for SRHR at the United Nations

In 2023, IPPF's United Nations Liaison Office (UNLO) team upheld IPPF's position as a unique and leading advocate for SRHR and the rights of marginalized communities. The UNLO team worked closely with IPPF MAs and CPs to bring their priorities to UN spaces and support their direct participation when they were on country delegations, thus ensuring a critical accountability loop of Member States' commitment, with MAs as activist partners in the process.

In March, at the 67th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW67), IPPF was instrumental in securing a successful outcome document that has strong references to SRHR and recognizes the important role of digital technologies in ensuring universal access to SRH services, including for family planning, information, and education through supporting MA engagement with their governments, working closely with Member States, and co-convening feminist civil society. The agreed conclusions also had a specific focus on the needs of adolescents – one of IPPF's key priorities.

In the UN Third Committee, discussions were marked by the growing polarization and strong opposition towards SRHR, gender, LGBTQI+ and diversity language. Negotiations were difficult across all resolutions given the strong push from several states to undermine normative and human rights standards and, in particular, references to SRHR. IPPF and our MAs provided timely, evidence-based, strategic feedback to a broad range of draft resolution texts, including at all stages of the negotiation processes. This allowed us to keep references to SRH, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (MIFD), sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and menstrual health and hygiene management across resolutions – which must be considered a gain in the current environment.

In the UN Human Rights Council, IPPF also supported MAs and Member States to provide technical expertise, strategic guidance and inputs on key resolutions on women's and girls' rights and gender equality, including resolutions on Child, Early and Forced Marriage and Preventable Maternal Mortality and Morbidity. In the resolution on *'Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls in criminal justice detention'*, IPPF's work with Member States helped to defend against strong opposition efforts to undermine the text and secured a strong emphasis on root causes, including unequal power relations, gender stereotypes, social norms, patriarchal system and the disproportionate policing of and impact on women and girls of racial and ethnic minorities, with a strong focus on the right to sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights, and the right to bodily autonomy. The resolution also explicitly calls for comprehensive sexuality education and safe abortion, when not against national law.



MAs and IPPF together at the United Nations in New York City



French Member Associates celebrate at the Senate after France enshrines abortion into the constitution

Advancing gender equity and SRHR in the European Union

In 2023, the European Network submitted more than 60 inputs and action alerts to EU decision-makers, members, and partners to influence the inclusion of SRHR in crucial EU processes. This list included the revision of the EU law on Victims' Rights and the negotiations for the first-ever binding EU law on Violence against Women. This work led to 10 advocacy wins at the regional level achieved with MAs and partners. Three highlights include the first ministerial declaration dedicated to SRHR under the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU; completing the EU accession to the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence; and the crucial position of the European Parliament on the Directive on Violence Against Women (the first comprehensive legal instrument at EU level to tackle violence against women).

Advocating for SRHR and gender equity in South Asia

The South Asia Regional Office collaborated with Blue Diamond Society, a prominent LGBTQI+ organization in Nepal, to advocate for and bolster momentum in the recognition of same-sex marriage. IPPF supported the Blue Diamond Society through our movement accelerator grants for campaigns on same-sex marriage. This partnership culminated in Nepal's historic registration of its first same-sex marriage by the Supreme Court of Nepal in 2023.

In 2023, the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPASL) backed the Penal Code (Amendment) Bill to decriminalize homosexuality. The bill now requires a simple majority to pass. Also in Sri Lanka, FPASL led consultations with transgender groups to draft the Trans Protection Bill. They also facilitated the issuance of Gender Recognition Certificates, enabling trans-identifying individuals to change their legal documents during transition.



IPPF/Hannah Maule-ffinch/Nepal



IPPF Humanitarian/Thai Burma border

Monitoring commitments in Asia and the Pacific Region

In 2023, IPPF ESEAOR partnered with the European Parliamentary Forum to develop and publish the Contraceptive Policy Atlas for Asia and the Pacific Region. The Atlas was launched during the 7th Asian and Pacific Population Conference (APPC) held in Bangkok, Thailand. The Contraception Policy Atlas Asia Pacific Region 2023 is the first intraregional comparative tool that assesses the contraception policies of 43 countries in Asia Pacific. The Atlas scores policy frameworks on family planning and equitable access to contraception funding. Data for all 43 countries, collected in early 2023 and validated by IPPF ESEAOR, provides insights into reproductive rights and contraception access in the region.

Collaborating on SRHR advocacy in the Americas and the Caribbean

The Montevideo Consensus is Latin America and the Caribbean's most important intergovernmental agreement on population and development matters. To mark its anniversary, IPPF Americas and the Caribbean (ACRO) activated a collaborative advocacy effort with MAs, CPs and other key stakeholders in the region. The MA from Trinidad and Tobago was the lead voice in demanding responses to commitments made by governments.

IPPF ACRO also launched the SRHR Caribbean Observatory in 2023, in collaboration with UNFPA. This will monitor indicators related to IPPF's agenda and foster evidence-based advocacy in the region in partnership with MAs, CPs and other stakeholders.

Challenging the rollback of SRHR in Africa

IPPF Africa Region (IPPFAR) was appalled and deeply disturbed by the recent enactment of the Anti-Homosexuality Act 2023 by President Museveni of Uganda in May. This regressive law represents a grave violation of human rights and sexual and reproductive rights, affecting not only the LGBTQI+ community but all Ugandans. This rollback of rights was followed by a policy change in Zambia, in October, advising against the use of the term "sexual and reproductive health and rights" in all documentation. This has far-reaching negative implications that could include an increase in female genital mutilation and child marriage, and forced treatments, including sterilization, virginity examinations, and abortions. IPPFAR is continuing to address these issues by engaging with MAs to advocate for SRHR and offer support, for example, conducting a risk assessment in Uganda.

Throughout 2023, IPPFAR released five press statements in response to the increasing roll-back of rights in Africa, for the LGBTQI+ community. The statements were written in collaboration with MAs in the respective countries and firmly stated IPPFAR's position and support for marginalized and vulnerable communities.

IPPFAR also became a member of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD30) Africa Review Coordination Group. We were responsible for conducting outreach to a wide range of Civil Society Organizations across the continent to share their recommendations for advancing the ICPD30 agenda and the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (AADPD+10). IPPF then shared these recommendations with Member States and representatives of intergovernmental bodies for inclusion in the continental review report.

Also in 2023, IPPFAR developed documentation and evidence to support the advocacy efforts of MAs at multiple levels. These included a policy brief on SRH in universal health coverage in Africa, advocacy case studies in Burundi and Kenya, and best practice notes on how to embark on a digital pleasure journey for other SRHR organizations.



LGBTQI+/Kenya

Pathway 2: **Shift Norms**


IPPF EN/Sex Work

Challenging polarizing narratives on the feminist movement

Increasingly exploited by right-wing opponents who aim to scare moderates and divide public opinion, wedge issues within the feminist movement act as significant barriers to progress. In 2023, IPPF's European Network conducted a pilot project with MAs on *"How to tackle polarization within the feminist movement: initial recommendations on narratives to build unity on gender diversity and sex work"*. It developed case studies to explore narratives related to these topics. The results from this testing were shared with MAs and partners in a webinar and are informing new communications aimed at building unity within the feminist movement. IPPF also played a critical role in moving France toward the constitutional amendment to enshrine the right to abortion throughout 2023. Recognizing a critical gap, IPPF also launched a process to develop a Gender Policy with a focus on the needs of the trans community, linking feminist and LGBTQI+ communities as a powerful statement of solidarity and inclusivity.

Making SRHR an election issue

IPPF's European Network strongly welcomed the result of Poland's parliamentary elections, held on 15 October 2023, in which opposition parties won a greater number of seats than the ultra-conservative Law and Justice (PiS) party. Record turnout saw over 73% of women and 69% of young people cast their ballot, up 12% and 22% respectively compared to Poland's last parliamentary elections in 2019.

This defeat for PiS after eight years in government is a direct result of the 2020 Women's Strike protests, when hundreds of thousands of Polish people expressed their outrage at the imposition of a near-total abortion ban, fatally weakening support for PiS' cruel and anti-democratic regime. Ahead of the elections, Donald Tusk, leader of the Civic Platform opposition party, pledged to legalise abortion care within the first 100 days of government, if elected.

Campaigning to prevent sexuality and gender-based violence

IPPF South Asia Region launched a campaign #GotToBreakFree to create awareness, encourage speaking out and build resilience to prevent sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), adopting an intersectional approach. Using both online and offline platforms the campaign aims to shift the spotlight towards survivors from communities that are the most vulnerable to violence yet occupy a disproportionally smaller space in advocacy and service delivery prioritization. The campaign was bolstered with three partnerships which will raise attention while also creating resources that can be used for community engagement and social mobilization.

Taking intersectional and feminist action in Japan

IPPF submitted a joint petition to the Government of Japan advocating for increased funding under the commitments made at the Hiroshima G7 Summit. This petition forms part of a broader effort to ensure global commitments to SRHR are fulfilled. IPPF's advocacy efforts in Japan were bolstered through policy dialogues with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, participation in the Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, and discussions with youth organizations, highlighting the need for comprehensive SRHR policies. The approval of medical abortion pills in Japan signifies a progressive shift in the country's approach to women's health. Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida recognized the importance of women's autonomy in SRHR and supported integrating these rights into Universal Health Coverage, indicating a positive change in the country's stance on human security and health policy.

Challenging SRHR stereotypes in Sub-Saharan Africa

IPPF's Africa Region launched "Common Senses" in English, French and Portuguese to challenge stereotypes and reshape narratives around SRHR across Sub-Saharan Africa. This campaign aims to break down harmful myths and misconceptions relating to gender, sexual orientation, disability, and access to healthcare by vulnerable and marginalized key populations. The campaign reached more than 8.5 million people and the videos were viewed more than 1.35 million times on IPPF Africa's digital platforms within its first three months.

Establishing a Centre for Excellence to accelerate the end of female genital mutilation

The mission of the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Center of Excellence is to strengthen and inform a woman-and-girl-led response to all forms of sexual gender-based violence (SGBV), including FGM. The Centre of Excellence was led in 2023 by Association Mauritanienne pour la Promotion de la Famille (AMPF), an IPPF MA, which is one of the strongest advocates against gender-based violence and FGM in Mauritania. AMPF aims to progress the elimination of FGM in countries where this practice is significantly prevalent. The FGM Center of Excellence is therefore a hub for MA-to-MA learning, sharing expertise and working on the goal towards the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender Equality and the full eradication of FGM by 2030.

> "Survivors didn't talk before. But IPPF will give them a voice, and our global program will build on survivors' experiences and amplify their contributions as never before.

Dr. Rania Abdalla Abu Elhassan
IPPF Arab World Region
MA Support and Development Director

73%
of woman cast a ballot in the 2023 Polish parliamentary elections. A 12% increase on the previous year

69%
of young people cast a ballot in the 2023 Polish parliamentary elections. A 22% increase on the previous year

IPPF's Africa Region reached
8.5m
people with their "Common Senses" campaign

The "Common Senses" campaign videos were viewed more than
1.35m
times in the campaign's first three months

Pathway 3:
Act with Youth

Empowering young people in the Arab World

IPPF Arab World Regional Office successfully organized the Arab Adolescent Forum 2023 alongside UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health (ACAMH). This groundbreaking regional event, aimed at catalyzing a call to action for adolescents, gained political and financial commitments for improved policies and programmes. Held in Tunisia in October 2023, the forum focused on themes such as health, connectedness, safety, SRHR education including comprehensive sexuality education (CSE). IPPF's pivotal role in orchestrating this forum exemplifies our dedication to fostering positive change and empowering youth across the Arab region.

Piloting Centres of Excellence in comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)

June 2023 marked the end of the four-year Global Affairs Canada-funded project *"Enabling and Empowering Young People through Rights-Based Sexual and Reproductive Health Service Delivery and Comprehensive Sexuality Education"*. The project was implemented by three MAs: Association Togolaise pour le Bien-Être Familial (ATBEF) in Togo, Profamilia in Colombia, and Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG) in Ghana. The project



Bolivia/Colectivo Rebeldía

successfully supported the establishment of three regional Centres of Excellence in CSE and youth-centred programming. By the end of the project, over 1.2 million services were provided, nearly double the target in the proposal.

Creating youth-friendly services in and beyond humanitarian crises

Youth Voices, Youth Choices was a three-year project, concluding in 2023, dedicated to learning from the COVID-19 experience in the Western Balkans to ensure SRH services, information and education become more accessible and youth-friendly in the long term, especially for marginalized groups. It brought together IPPF MAs and partners in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, North Macedonia and Kosovo. The project had a significant impact from a community and institutional perspective and strongly contributed to the empowerment and greater involvement of young people as activists.



IPPF Humanitarian/Maldives

Solidarity for Change

From climate change and inequality to a rise in extremism and right-wing agendas, the problems faced in the world are many, complex and interconnected. No sector can solve its problems alone and global development agendas – such as the Sustainable Development Goals and Universal Health Coverage – underline the need for international collaboration.

Over the next six years, IPPF will come together to build more bridges and forge greater alliances and partnerships. Working with our allies, we will define shared goals and actions, and support movements where they are, and on their terms.





IPPF Humanitarian/Ukraine Refugee Response/Poland

Pathway 1: **Support Social Movements**

Supporting the Green Wave in Latin America

In September 2023, the Mexican Supreme Court made the landmark decision to declare the criminalization of abortion as unconstitutional. This comes in the wake of the Green Wave movement that has spread across Latin America in the last few years. Argentina was the first large country in the region to legalize abortion in 2020, forming the movement that has paved the way for other countries including Colombia, Bolivia, Chile, and now Mexico, to either fully decriminalize or expand access to abortion. IPPF's MAs, including Profamilia in Colombia, Colectivo Rebeldía in Bolivia, APROFA in Chile and MexFam in Mexico, have been tirelessly defending and promoting the full spectrum of SRHR.

Introducing Kalavai – a cross-movement and cross-sectoral partnership

At a global level, IPPF and partners have established an initiative called the Kalavai partnership, which brings together the LGBTQI+, feminist and gender justice movements to advance SRHR and counter the anti-gender and authoritarian movements. Co-convening this initiative with IPPF are the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) World, the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), Global Philanthropy Project and Funders Concerned about AIDS (FCAA). The Kalavai partnership will create shared opposition intelligence, strengthen and amplify voices from movement actors, and expand access of community-led initiatives to policy-shaping spaces and funding resources to enable further action.



Bolivia/Colectivo Rebeldía

Working with activists to decriminalize homosexuality in the Cook Islands

In April 2023, the Cook Islands removed a colonial-era law that criminalized homosexuality, in a huge victory for the local LGBTQI+ community. IPPF's local MA, the Cook Islands Family Welfare Association (CIFWA), was integral to the advocacy around this law reform, which faced many hurdles since the movement kicked off in 2017. Staff and volunteers at CIFWA worked in step with Pride Cook Islands and the Te Tiare Association, two of the biggest LGBTQI+ advocacy organizations in the country, to end discrimination and promote human rights.

Amplifying the voices of activists in Europe

IPPF's European Network carried out 24 joint cross-border amplification and mobilization actions in support of the voices of activists under attack in nine countries (Belgium, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, UK and Andorra). These solidarity actions leveraged IPPF's advocacy and communications capacities to condemn the backlash in European countries and gain solidarity and joint advocacy for stronger EU actions to protect civic space and women human rights defenders. They also contributed to denouncing attempts by European countries to restrict access to SRHR.

Launching an Alliance for Human Rights and the Inclusion of Sex Workers

In 2023, IPPF ACRO, working with Amnesty International and the Sexual Worker Network of Latin America (RETRASEX), co-funded the Alliance for Human Rights and the Inclusion of Sex Workers in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its purpose is to demand an end to the criminalization of people who perform sex work and urge states to protect their human rights. The first face-to-face event brought the commitment from UNFPA and UNAIDS to support their inclusion in intergovernmental spaces.



IPPF Humanitarian/ Cook Islands

Argentina was the

FIRST

large country in the Latin American region to legalize abortion in 2022

IPPF's European Network carried out

24

cross-border amplification and mobilization actions in support of the voices of activists under attack in nine countries

Pathway 2: **Build Strategic Partnerships**

Promoting new partnerships and alliances



In Africa

The WISH2ACTION programme is implemented in Uganda by Reproductive Health Uganda, an IPPF MA, and is working towards accelerating gender equality in SRH, by addressing the root cause. To achieve this goal, the programme has recognized the crucial role that men play in shaping the lives of women and girls in Northern Uganda. To tackle misconceptions about family planning, WISH2ACTION has introduced an innovative game called Together We Decide. This interactive tool provides men with sexual and reproductive information and advocates for gender equality by demonstrating how men should have health discussions with their partners. By March 2023, 24 clan leaders, including the ministers of health from these kingdoms, had been trained in conducting community-based dialogues.

In Europe

IPPF's European Network hosted the "Power of the Many" forum, bringing together over 150 SRHR activists and advocates from over 30 countries across Europe and Central Asia. Activists, youth and actors brought their expertise and lived experience (e.g. LGBTQI+ and sex worker communities). All came together to build a sense of movement in the challenging and polarized context of SRHR, with the aspiration of ensuring gender equality and human rights for all.

In November 2023, IPPF's European Network also led Countdown 2030 Europe, an advocacy consortium of 16 partners including nine MAs on SRHR funding and policy in international cooperation. It adopted a three-year Decolonization Action Plan, which will guide its transformational journey over the next three years (2023-2026). As part of its efforts to ensure a more effective and gender-equal international cooperation sector, the consortium will hold itself accountable for addressing unequal power relations, including ensuring a more systematic collaboration with low and middle-income countries by prioritizing outreach to those furthest behind.

In the Arab World

The Arab Regional Conference on Population and Development, organized by IPPF Arab World Region, the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), UNFPA Arab States, and the League of Arab States took place in September 2023 in Beirut. The conference aimed to assess the progress of Arab States in implementing the 2013 Cairo Declaration on Population and Development. It served as a platform for governments and stakeholders to share experiences, identify challenges, and explore policy solutions. The conference featured sessions on topics including poverty, health, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and humanitarian crises.

> IPPF is built on partnering, solidarity and sharing. That is in our DNA.
>
> **Come Together: IPPF Strategy 2028**

Pathway 3: **Innovate & Share Knowledge**



Sharing best practices for helping young people

IPPF Africa Region's digital campaign Treasure Your Pleasure creates a safe space for young people to talk about sexuality and pleasure. The campaign was presented in April 2023 at the WHO/UNDP/UNFPA/World Bank Special Programme of Research Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) 36th Meeting of the Policy and Coordination Committee (PCC). An advocacy paper on the campaign was submitted for peer review in the Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters journal and was approved, and a best practice note on how to "embark on a digital pleasure journey" was made public for other SRHR organizations.

Conducting studies in Nepal on the implant contraceptive

IPPF's South Asia Regional Office and the Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN) jointly initiated a cross-sectional exploratory study to unearth the trajectory of the cross-border journey of Indian women who visited Nepal for contraceptive implant services. The findings are useful for advocacy to roll out implant contraceptives in India and were presented at the SRH Summit in Nepal. IPPF also carried out two other implant contraceptive studies to assess health system readiness and preparedness, and user uptake, for new contraceptives in India.

Converging for change in Bali

Towards the end of 2023, staff, delegates and volunteers from IPPF ESEAOR got together for Convergence for Change 2023: IPPF ESEAOR Regional Gathering and Youth Forum, held in Bali. This event was a pivotal platform for discussions highlighting the evolving landscape of SRHR advocacy and the dynamic strategies needed to address pressing challenges while capitalizing on opportunities for positive change.



IPPF Humanitarian/ Cook Islands

Nurture our Federation

The past 12 months have been a period of radical transformation for IPPF as we streamline our structures, systems and operations to better achieve our goals. Over the next six years, we will continue to adapt the Federation to a changing world. As we do so, we will re-examine and affirm our common values, refining our look and feel to be seen widely and in the right places. IPPF will address our colonial legacies, improve related policy and practice, and build better systems and supportive cultures for volunteers and staff.



External Relations Induction Meeting /Tunisia

Pathway 1: **Chart our Identity**



External Relations Induction Meeting/Tunisia

Introducing Architects of Cooperation

IPPF's 2023 restructure resulted in significant changes to the Secretariat's MA-facing divisions, including the introduction of Architects of Cooperation (AoC). AoC act as a bridge between IPPF and MAs, helping them to grow and leverage expertise. In October 2023, the MA Development and Impact division organized a week-long induction retreat for the new MA Support and Development Team, consisting of directors, AoC and business analysts. This team is at the heart of the new MA support and engagement structure and is a key collaborator of the MA Development and Impact division, working closely in supply chain management, governance and accreditation, performance, learning and impact, medical and SRH technical, humanitarian, and project management.

Ensuring IPPF's global identity meets the moment

As part of the new Come Together strategy, IPPF is developing a Charter of Values which will shape our collective identity and ensure IPPF is ready for the changes confronting us. In tandem, our global brand is being redeveloped to reflect the values that unite the Federation as well as make it stand out globally. The rebrand will amplify our collective leadership while leaving enough space for MAs' individual identities. It will bring focus to (but not replace) existing systems such as accreditation and financial agreements.

In 2023, the Identity Initiative which includes the Charter of Values and Global Rebrand, commenced an extensive research phase, focusing on internal Federation-wide consultations. The project involved the establishment of an engaged and supportive Charter Guiding Group and Rebrand Committee which will provide support and guidance to the process.

> At the heart of our meeting was the pivotal task of crafting a shared moral umbrella that would align our values within the IPPF. We understood that this unity was paramount in achieving our vision of universal access to sexual and reproductive health rights. This shared understanding bound our thinking together. We were quick to keep in mind the importance of ensuring that every individual within the IPPF community felt connected and driven by this common purpose, while staying true to their own beliefs and value systems.

Sihara Liyanapathirana
IPPF Social Media Advisor
IPPF's Charter and Rebrand Group

Championing people, organization and culture

The People, Organization and Culture division was central to the global realignment of the Secretariat in 2023, ensuring the structure, capabilities and people were in place to support the delivery of the Come Together strategy. This meant bringing a different approach to support, connect and develop MAs regionally and globally as the experts, drivers and advocates for change; distributing leadership across the globe to enable our anti-racism and inclusion agenda; increasing diversity and the number of people working in the Secretariat coming from the communities we serve, including a purposeful approach to increasing the number of youths.

The structural realignment has created a unified Secretariat through global communities of practice and teams while reflecting the context of each geography through complementary skills. This process meant all Secretariat roles had to be reviewed and many redesigned. Almost a third of all Secretariat job roles changed and there were redundancies last year to enable the new structure to be realized.

Carrying out such large-scale structural and cultural change within the IPPF has not been without its challenges. The changes were radical and impacted people at all levels and therefore had to be communicated with care and sensitivity. A communication framework was established and a single global intranet for all colleagues containing information, timelines and updates. The Global Staff Association Committee played a crucial role in identifying people's needs which informed the provision of psychologist support (group and individual) and outplacement support.

Since the restructure, the 'Transformation' intranet site has evolved to 'The Focal Point', providing information, links, news and opportunities to engage in increasing connectivity, equal access and as a tool to reinforce key cultural messages.

Investing in people and building expertise

Part of IPPF's global restructure meant bringing in new and different skills to modernise how we deliver impact through our MAs. To attract new people, IPPF improved its recruitment process to bring consistency, reduce bias and improve diversity and candidate experience. This hard work is paying off and, in 2023, IPPF once again scored very highly in the 2023 Global Health 50/50 report, which reviews the gender-related policies and practices of over 200 organizations.

Unifying the approach for advocacy and communications

In mid-2023, the Solidarity for Change and Voice Team was created combining the Global Advocacy and Communications teams under one framework and creating a new emphasis on cross-team activism to advance IPPF's objectives. The team reports to the Global External Relations Director in London and has made a significant effort to ensure greater diversity by recruiting and hiring from countries and regions around the world and focusing on positions for young people (under 25).

The team includes a new Communications, Voice and Media division which includes several young people (under 25), and a new Global Lead, Opposition and Narratives, who will work to streamline what had been the Movement Accelerator Platform to Secretariat-wide efforts to track and counter SRHR opposition and expand the Winning Narratives community of practice. This is a significant change in IPPF's approach to this work and will take time to build. Working with Donor Relations, the team successfully secured significant restricted funding for this work starting in 2024.



External Relations Induction Meeting/Tunisia



IPPF Humanitarian/Turkey Earthquake

Pathway 2: Grow our Federation

Growing our Federation

There has been a steady increase in organizations applying for IPPF membership since IPPF's 2020 governance reform and our commitment to Grow our Federation. For example, in 2023 an application was received from the former Chilean MA wishing to rejoin the Federation following its resignation from IPPF in 2020. Following review by the Governance and Accreditation Team, and the successful completion of the application process, we are delighted to welcome the Chilean MA back to the Federation.

In Europe, work is underway to expand IPPF's footprint in both the UK and Turkey. These areas were prioritized because of their geopolitical roles in the region as well as the shrinking space for civil society and human rights in Turkey. Context analysis of SRHRJ was carried out in both countries in conjunction with the mapping of potential NGOs scored against key criteria. Brook was identified in the UK as it offers a range of services to support our mission of helping people to live healthier lives. In Turkey, a shortlist of six NGOs was agreed. The outcomes of these conversations, and ideally identification of an IPPF member in Turkey are expected by summer 2024.

To grow IPPF's membership in East Asia, IPPF has conducted SRHR mapping in Japan to identify possible partners. Meanwhile, in Oceania, a new collaborating partnership has been forged in the Marshall Islands with the organization called Youth to Youth Marshall Islands.

The launch of the FP2030 Asia and the Pacific Hub, hosted by IPPF ESEAOR, marks a significant advancement in the FP2030 Global Support Network, aiming to enhance collaboration and country-led direction within the partnership. The hub will accelerate access to modern contraception and improve reproductive healthcare for all, especially women and girls in the region.

Building a social enterprise hub

IPPF's Social Enterprise Hub (SE Hub), led by the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka, rolled out various initiatives across 2023 providing technical support and capacity building to MA social enterprises. The SE Hub also custom-developed a Social Enterprise Impact Assessment Framework to serve as a guideline for MAs in recording and reporting the social impact generated by the social enterprises they operate.

Increasing efficiencies in finance

In 2023, we started to bed in a new financial and technology ecosystem that is nimble and responsive to the needs of the transformed Secretariat in delivering against the new Come Together strategic framework. This transformation is about becoming more transparent and accountable, and reimagining how we deliver our work in support of our MAs and partners.

Finance roles and responsibilities were streamlined across all IPPF offices to bring greater clarity, transparency and accountability into our financial ways of working. A Shared Services Unit was created to vertically integrate finance functions, systems and processes, with 19 new roles, while at the same time ensuring that Regional Offices, as part of corporate services, maintain the control they need for local compliance and financial administration.

> Growing in an uncertain funding landscape requires diversification, entrepreneurship, and financial discipline. We have learned much about financial sustainability and social enterprise. We will move from knowledge to practice and help fully resource our work.
>
> **Come Together: IPPF Strategy 2028**

Introducing the IPPF Dashboard

In 2023 we introduced the IPPF Dashboard which consolidated data from disparate Secretariat systems into a single platform, for the first time. It allows access to information from all MAs and CPs to be accessible on a unified platform. This cloud-based Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence (DW/BI) project significantly streamlines the tasks of MA-facing teams, facilitating data-driven decision-making. It is a significant milestone in our journey to becoming more MA-centric.

Phase I integrated data from various platforms including Business Planning (including TRT evaluation), DHIS2 and Accreditation system. Phase II scope is being finalised with the implementation partner. Phase II is expected to take IPPF's data analysis capabilities a notch higher by integrating data from additional data sources into the already existing Phase I data. The combined data model will provide the capability to generate additional reports and newer insights by connecting the dots across different systems.

Implementing assurance mechanisms

The primary assurance mechanism for IPPF is the Federation's Accreditation System, which ensures the IPPF MAs continually meet the unified principles for membership. IPPF has an annual Secretariat-wide internal audit programme and, in 2022, the Federation launched a new MA assurance programme to help IPPF identify, support, and monitor the systems and controls of MAs.

A risk analysis, based on data and stakeholder feedback, is used to select MAs for the review; at least 10 MAs undertake an assurance review each year. Conducting assurance reviews of IPPF MAs is a key proactive initiative of the IPPF Assurance Mechanism.

Having successfully implemented three accreditation phases since 2003, IPPF launched accreditation phase four in January 2023. Unfortunately, this coincided with the restructuring of the Secretariat, which resulted in the loss of key governance and accreditation staff. Phase IV was designed to run from January 2023 – December 2026 but an extension has been granted and it will now run from July 2023 – June 2027.

Membership Principles & Standards

The Membership Standards are organized under 10 principles which all of IPPF's Member Associations work towards fulfilling. These are the building blocks of the accreditation system. Each principle is essential and they are related to another as shown in this diagram:







Pathway 3: **Walk the Talk**

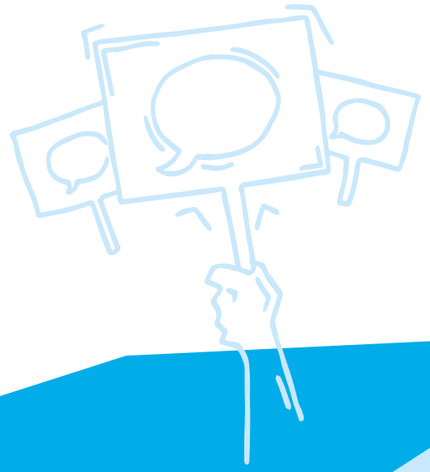
Promoting sexual and gender diversity

IPPF is committed to working in solidarity with organizations that address negative sexual and gender norms and promote and uphold the rights of sexual and gender diverse people at all levels of society. In July 2023, IPPF's Sexual and Gender Diversity Center, led by Norway's Sex og Politikk, held a meeting in IPPF's Arab World Region. This brought together representatives from the Regional Office, MAs and community representatives from queer and sex worker organizations. The meeting's key outcome in Tunis was the establishment of a regional network for LGBTQI+ organizations. It also provided an opportune moment for queer organizations and IPPF allies to come together in a safe space, in an otherwise hostile environment. Another meeting was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in December, gathering representatives from MAs from each region, as well as representatives from queer organizations and regional networks. The main topic of the meeting was gender affirmative care, with a particular focus on trans health. These are just two examples of the work IPPF's Sexual and Gender Diversity Center is doing worldwide to advocate and create lasting and supportive environments for sexual and gender-diverse populations.

Attracting a young and diverse workforce

Over the past 12 months, IPPF has purposefully committed to attracting more younger people to the Federation. At the end of 2023, 6% of the Secretariat were under the age of 25, exceeding our target of 5%. Breaking mindset barriers to the employment of youth has been harder in some cultures where experience is valued. However, examples of successful youth recruitment and exposure to youth talent are starting to change mindsets. Using youth to recruit youth is also to be built on.

We have increased diversity through targeted recruitment into the communities we serve and by introducing a new application process which embraces diversity and reduces barriers to entry. Gathering data on diversity is difficult because people often choose not to report. While the data gathered through our recruitment process is anonymous, it is not in our human resources information system. We are exploring alternative methods to this so we can make it anonymous for all.





IPPF Humanitarian/Tigray Refugee Crisis, Djibouti

Creating a safe organization

IPPF is committed to the safety and well-being of its staff, volunteers, and the people it serves. IPPF's safeguarding measures are rooted in a victim/survivor centred approach and a zero-tolerance organizational culture that strives to prevent all forms of harm, including gender-based violence, bullying, harassment and sexual harassment in the workplace and sexual exploitation and abuse in the services IPPF provides.

Creating an environment conducive to reporting incidences of harm is imperative. IPPF's confidential reporting mechanism – IPPF SafeReport – supports this environment and prioritizes training, open communication, and transparency about the nature of harm reported and the outcomes of investigation, where possible.

In 2023, the annual safeguarding refresher training was delivered to the Board of Trustees and all staff. All new Secretariat staff were required to attend safeguarding induction training within their first four weeks of employment. The Safeguarding and Incident Management Team conducted safeguarding assessments for large programmes, raising awareness of safeguarding issues and training. In early 2023, Safe Recruitment resources, application forms and guidance were launched to ensure that all recruitment undertaken through the restructure and beyond was done following internationally prescribed best practices. The team also created a new Frequently Asked Questions resource for Secretariat staff on safeguarding which will be translated in Q1 2024 and available to all staff. A similar resource will be developed for MAs in 2024.

A new approach to providing support for Secretariat staff that report wrongdoing by other staff members was introduced in September 2023 following feedback from staff about how they would like support to be offered. One-to-one support is delivered by the Director, Safeguarding and Incident Management, at the time of the report and throughout the progression of the case to its conclusion, followed by a check-in once the case is closed.

In 2023, seven safeguarding concerns were reported to IPPF SafeReport, six related to MAs, and one related to the Secretariat. Six of the reported cases were about sexual harassment in the workplace and one was sexual abuse in a client service. IPPF will remain steadfast in its efforts to create a safer, more accountable environment – one that supports disclosures, and responds swiftly to disclosures of safeguarding.

Types of issues that can be reported to IPPF SafeReport:

- EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION
- EMPLOYMENT AND WORKPLACE MATTERS
- FINANCIAL WRONGDOING
- SAFEGUARDING
- SAFETY AND SECURITY
- INFORMATION AND SERVICE PROVISION TO CLIENTS



IPPF Humanitarian/
Cook Islands

Building safer working environments

IPPF's Security Team works across the Secretariat to assist all offices in their abilities to deliver across strategic objectives. In 2023, they directly supported Regional Offices in meeting governance standards, improving capacity and driving a broadening of risk-based management and objective setting. Similar processes have been undertaken with the Safe Abortion Action Fund (SAAF), Humanitarian and WISH2ACTION teams.

Security also worked with the Humanitarian Team to provide support in the highest-risk environments, including Ukraine and Pakistan. The team embedded and rolled out regional policies and plans that dovetail with the global security management framework.

Safety and security are understood to be a need not only for those from the LGBTQI+ community but also for people who work in the sector. However, much of the response mitigations implemented are reactive and little has been done across the sector to define best practice. Having identified the gap, IPPF and the Security Team have devised a pilot project, the LGBTQI+ Security Programme, which is working with 10 organizations across IPPF's regions to define both context and security needs. The objective is to not only build a pathway to a more sustainable security stance but also provide direct financial assistance in meeting prioritized needs.

> IPPF believes that creating a safe environment for all children, young people and vulnerable adults requires the cooperation of all volunteers, trustees, and staff. It is the responsibility of all to raise any safeguarding concerns they have or that are reported to them.

Extract of IPPF Safeguarding policy
Policy 1.17 Safeguarding (Children and vulnerable adults)

Our Plans for 2024

Our new Come Together strategy affirms the universality of human rights and embraces the feminist core of SRHR. IPPF is committed to modernising care and advocacy by embracing youth leadership and using new technologies and digital platforms.

The year 2024 will be pivotal for IPPF and we are aware of the challenges ahead. With the threat of anti-right movements and extreme governments looming large, the SRHRJ agenda is under threat and funding diminishing. It is a reality that cannot be ignored.

In 2024, we will take decisive and collective action to improve care and support for marginalized populations. IPPF will stand firm on our core values and mission to offer choice, expand our reach, and fight for equality and hard-won rights. We will work to update care models by improving the use of digital health interventions and self-care options. We will partner with Femtech and community distribution initiatives to reach younger and more marginalized clients. Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) will reach youth in new and appropriate ways, working with influencers and other social media-based sources of sex information.

In 2024, we will make greater strides to reach those most marginalized and build stronger and meaningful partnerships across sectors, specifically, LGBTQI+, sex workers, and indigenous communities. There is real excitement about engaging youth and cultivating youth leadership. We will achieve this through meaningful action, such as Kalavai: a new partnership between IPPF, Global Philanthropy Project (GPP), International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA-W), Funders Concerned About AIDS (FCAA) and the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID). Together, we aim to pool resources, mobilize finance and make visible the interconnected relationships between sexual and reproductive health, HIV and LGBTQI+. We recognize our shared opposition and will stand together in declaring that there is no future where abortion is inaccessible and trans lives don't matter.

Following on from the IPPF sex work policy adoption in 2022, IPPF will invite a consortia of members to submit concepts for a two-year US$3.6 million consortium grant to support sex worker rights and health. Sex workers will play a meaningful role in all aspects of the proposed consortium work, including design, implementation, management, and evaluation.

These are just some of the exciting people-centred projects we have in the pipeline for the next 12 months. Through it all, IPPF will remain accountable for what it does, how the work is carried out, and how the Federation's actions affect the lives of the communities we serve.



IPPF/ASTBEF/Chad

Financial Review

IPPF's Financial Statements
for the year 2023



IPPF Humanitarian/ Kenya Drought

Statement of Reserves

IPPF's reserves policy seeks to balance maximizing spending of income raised as soon as possible with maintaining the minimum level of reserves to ensure uninterrupted operation and to provide time to adjust to a change in financial circumstances.

IPPF's reserves policy will ensure that it has the resources in place to manage financial risk and short-term income volatility and to continue to invest in initiatives to meet its goals set out in its strategic framework/plan.

The Board of Trustees have set the target unrestricted general reserve range from US$19 million to US$26 million, which it believes strikes an appropriate balance between the need to spend income when it is received and maintaining operational integrity. This represents 11 to 15 months of core Secretariat costs.

Note 15 to the financial statements shows the split of reserves between the general, designated, restricted and endowment funds. The total funds held at 31 December 2023, net off the pension liability US$3.4 million (2022: US$4.6 million), were US$91.6 million (2022: US$92.6 million). Of this, US$21.2 million (2022: US$24.1 million) was restricted funds and US$37.6 million (2022: US$39.2 million) was designated funds, while an additional US$1 million (2022: US$1 million) was held as a perpetual endowment fund with income generated from its investment exclusively for the Member Association in Cape Verde.

The general reserve level of the group as at 31 December 2023 was US$23.2 million, an increase of US$2.3 million from the balance of US$20.9 million at 31 December 2022, which is within the range set in IPPF's reserves policy. The general reserve balance at 31 December 2023 of US$23.2 million represents 36.2% of budgeted unrestricted core expenditure for 2024 of US$64.1 million and provides necessary buffer in the cash flow required, as the majority of unrestricted funding is received in the second half of the financial year.

Unrestricted funds are designated at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. The total designated funds as at the end of 31 December 2023 is US$37.6 million (2022: US$39.2 million) within which US$5.7 million (2022: US$7.3 million) represents fixed assets reserves. Other funds designated for various projects include the Stream 2 Global Consortium Grant, Regional Forum and Policy Consultation, Defined Benefit Pension Liability Fund, Individual Giving Programme, Stabilisation Fund etc.



Bolivia/Colectivo Rebeldía

Statement on Investments

There are no restrictions under the 1977 Act in relation to the charity's powers to invest. IPPF's investments include US$1.9 million held in listed security (2022: US$1.6 million) towards Cape Verde (endowment and restricted fund) and a property worth US$1.1 million (2022: US$1 million). The property was independently valued as at 31 December 2020 and IPPF believes it is appropriately carried at fair value by carrying out a desktop value assessment.

Financial Summary

Income for the year for the group decreased marginally by US$0.9 million (0.7%) from US$121.8 million in 2022 to US$120.9 million in 2023. Total expenditure decreased by US$1.8 million from US$124.7 million in 2022 to US$122.9 million in 2023, which led to a group net operating deficit before investments gains (combined for unrestricted and restricted funds) for the year of US$2 million (2022: US$3 million).

Total unrestricted expenditure of US$57.5 million (2022: US$57 million) covers grants to Member Associations and partners of US$35.4 million (2022: US$37.4 million), group Secretariat expenditure of US$20.3 million (2022: US$18.3 million) and fundraising costs of US$1.8 million (2022: US$1.3 million). The net operating unrestricted surplus for the year was US$2.8 million (2022: US$5.1 million).

Total restricted expenditure of US$65.3 million (2022: US$67.8 million) includes grants to Member Associations and partners of US$45 million (2022: US$46.4 million), group Secretariat expenditure of US$20.3 million (2022: US$21.4 million) and fundraising costs of US$ Nil (2022: US$ Nil). There was an overall restricted deficit of US$4.8 million (2022 Surplus: US$8.1 million). A full analysis of restricted projects balances and 2023 income and expenditure is available in note 15.

Income

Unrestricted income in 2023 fell by US$1.7 million and restricted income increased by US$0.8 million compared to 2022. We would like to thank donors for the continuing trust they have placed in IPPF.

IPPF's main source of funding is government grants, which account for 79.9% (2022: 85.5%) of total income. In 2023 unrestricted government funding decreased by US$6.1 million (10.6%) from US$58 million in 2022 to US$51.9 million in 2023.

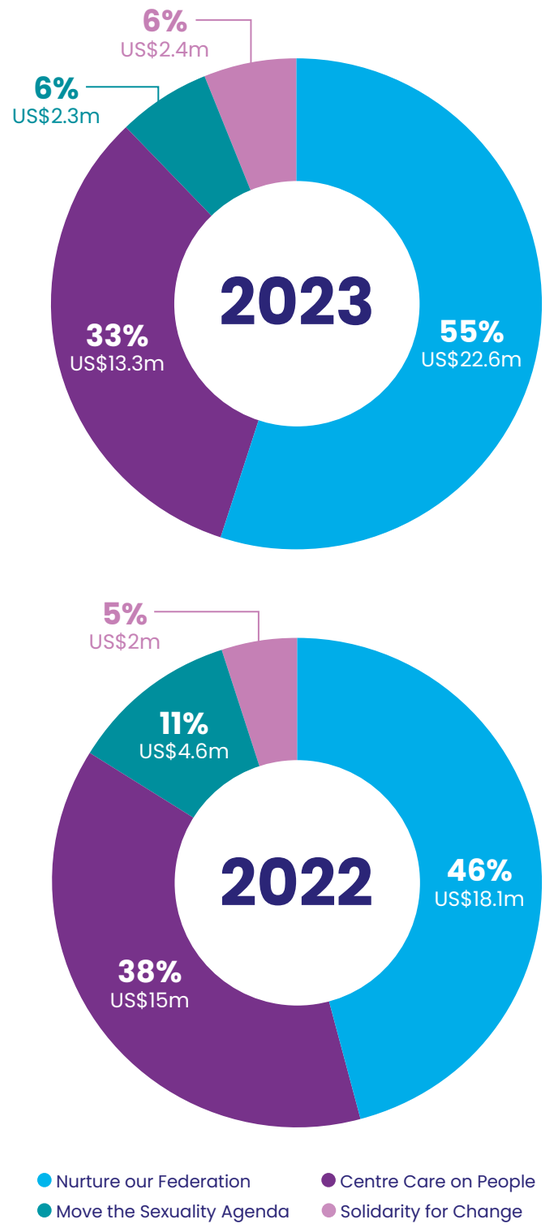
Restricted government funding amounted to US$44.8 million, down from US$46.1 million in 2022. A full analysis of restricted projects balances and 2023 income and expenditure is available in note 15. The following governments were the major contributors to the restricted funding of IPPF: Government of United Kingdom, primarily through the WISH programme in Africa, South Asia and the Arab World, US$23 million; Government of Australia continued to provide support (US$6.2 million) in relation to multiple projects including the global SPRINT Initiative to provide sexual and reproductive health services to crisis and post-crisis areas in South East Asia, the Pacific, South Asia, and 'RESPOND' programme to respond to the additional SRH needs of communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in 22 countries; Government of United States (USAID) awarded a five-year programme "Expand Family Planning and Sexual and Reproductive Health" (ExpandPF) to improve access to and use of voluntary family planning services in poor and under-served urban and peri-urban populations in West and Central Africa.

The governments of the Netherlands, Norway, and UK provided funding of US$7.1 million to the Safe Abortion Action Fund.

The governments of Australia, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Luxembourg, France, and Germany provided funding of US$1 million towards the Nexus programme.

Restricted grants from multilateral donors and other sources increased from US$13.5 million in 2022 to US$15.3 million in 2023.

Classification of Group Secretariat Costs by Strategic Pillars



Expenditure

IPPF spent US$122.9 million in 2023 compared to US$124.7 million in 2022, a decrease of US$1.8 million (1.5%).

Grants to Member Associations and partner organizations decreased by US$3.4 million (4.1%) from US$83.8 million in 2022 to US$80.4 million in 2023.

Funds (including pension fund deficit)

Overall, the year ended with a deficit of US$2 million in 2023 compared to US$3 million in 2022. This deficit is further increased by an actuarial loss on the defined benefit pension scheme of US$0.6 million (2022: US$1.6 million) and unrealized foreign exchange loss on forward contracts of US$0.5 million (2022: US$2.2 million) and is reduced by other unrealized foreign exchange gains of US$2 million (2022 loss: US$3.6 million), leading to an overall decrease of US$1 million (2022: US$10.4 million) in IPPF's total funds and reserves from US$92.6 million to US$91.6 million.

The general fund has increased by US$2.3 million, from US$20.9 million to US$23.2 million. Designated reserves have decreased by US$1.6 million, from US$39.2 million to US$37.6 million. The asset revaluation reserve has remained at the same level as 2022 at US$12.0 million. The restricted fund balance has decreased by US$2.9 million from US$24.1 million in 2022 to US$21.2 million in 2023.

The 2023 balance sheet contains a net pension liability of US$3.4 million. This represents a decrease in liability of US$1.2 million from the 2022 balance of US$4.6 million. The pension liability forms part of unrestricted funds and represents the total net future liability arising from the Central Office defined benefit pension scheme. The defined benefit scheme was closed in 2007; further details on the scheme are included in note 19 to the financial statements. Agreement has been reached with the scheme's trustees on a recovery plan that will see the deficit cleared by October 2026 instead of October 2025.

Going Concern

IPPF continue to have multi-year agreements with key donors for both restricted and unrestricted funds. Ongoing engagement with these donors does not indicate any risk to the budgeted grants. Also, most of IPPF's unrestricted core donors have a long and strong relationship with IPPF, which is expected to continue in the future and IPPF has multiple times demonstrated ability to reduce/control costs when there is a



Sexual education/Togo education sexuelle

risk of a reduction in core funding. As of the date, core funding for 2024 has been 100% committed of which 66.5% is contracted, and the remaining 34.5% has been awarded but not yet signed.

The Secretariat costs were contained at 29% of total core and overhead income. The projected cashflow position across all funding sources demonstrates a positive balance up to December 2025. The majority of unrestricted core income for 2024 has been hedged with forward contracts against US Dollar to ensure de-risking the unrestricted core budget. Similar practice will be continued upon signing of other funding agreement in currencies other than US Dollar. IPPF has also designated funds in the form of a stabilisation fund which provides funding in case of any significant cut by any donors that are undergoing negotiations for renewal of grant agreements.

IPPF has also earmarked designated funds to cover costs relating to its strategic initiatives to support delivery in specific areas of its strategic framework, whilst maintaining the general reserves in line with the general reserves policy approved by the Board of Trustees, which recommends a minimum level of reserves of US$19 million–US$26 million to ensure uninterrupted operation and to provide time to adjust to a change in financial circumstances. After all the designations, IPPF still has total general reserves for the year ended 31 December 2023 of US$23.2 million.

Considering all the factors above including assessing the current events and conditions, the Board of Trustees and the management are of the view that IPPF is a going concern until at least 31 December 2025.

Structure, Governance and Management

Governing Document

IPPF was formed in 1952 and incorporated in 1977 under a UK Act of Parliament: The International Planned Parenthood Federation Act 1977. The Board of Trustees confirm that the strategic framework (as described on pages 6 and 7) is in alignment with the purposes stated in the Act.

Public Benefit

The Charity Commission guidance on public benefit has been considered and the recommended self assessment for the public benefit principles undertaken. The Board of Trustees confirms that the aims of the organization as stated in The International Planned Parenthood Federation Act 1977 meet the charitable purposes as outlined in the Charities Act 2011. Specifically, IPPF is engaged with purposes in relation to the "advancement of health or the saving of lives" and the "advancement of human rights".

IPPF's mission is to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights for millions of women, men and young people around the world. IPPF works through one Member Association/Collaborative Partner in each of the 151 countries delivering sexual and reproductive health services, education programmes, advocating on policy changes and other similar activities, to deliver its mission. IPPF monitors this delivery by monitoring global indicators and service statistics, that track delivery and upholding of sexual and reproductive health and rights for the poor, marginalized, socially excluded and/or under served groups.

Governance

Until May 2020, IPPF was governed by a Governing Council, composed of 18 volunteers from Member Associations (also known as the Trustees). In addition to the 18 Trustees, the IPPF Governing Council had six external advisors, who were to act as subject matter experts and advise the Governing Council on IPPF policy. These six external advisors did not have any voting rights in the Governing Council.

In May 2020, the Governing Council was replaced by a Board of Trustees following the reforms described below.

Reforms

In an ad hoc extraordinary General Assembly meeting of all the MAs held in New Delhi in November 2019, more than 90% of IPPF's MAs reached a historic consensus on bold recommendations for transforming IPPF's governance structures and resource allocation system.

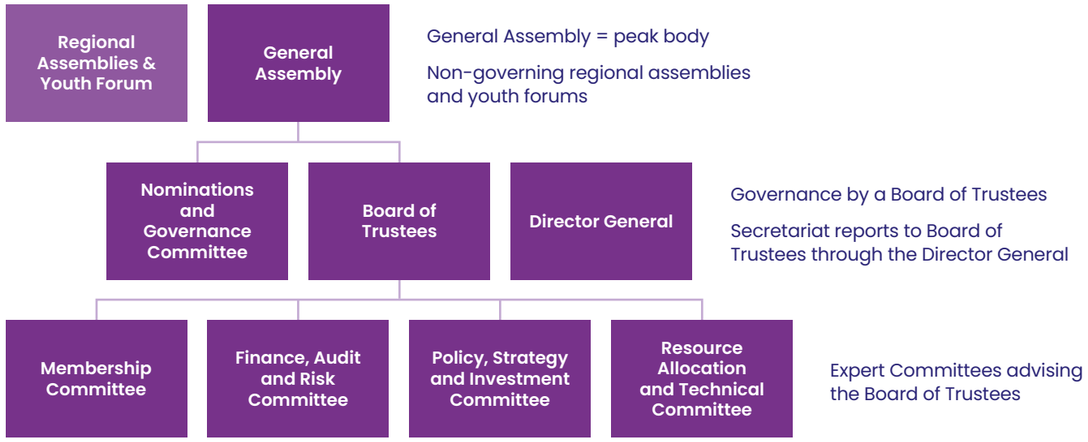
These recommendations by the General Assembly were approved by the then Governing Council are reproduced below.

IPPF is a Member Association-led governance structure that is accountable to the membership and the people IPPF serves.

The new governance structure removes intermediary layers between MAs and global governance and will advance IPPF's mission through:

- **General Assembly**
  The highest decision making authority of the IPPF will be a General Assembly that has the mandate to review and approve IPPF's strategic direction, appoint members of a Nominations and Governance Committee ("NGC"), and confirm the slate of candidates the NGC proposed to be on the Board of Trustees ("BoT"), among other responsibilities.
- **Nomination and Governance Committee**
  Under IPPF's new regulations, the Nominations and Governance Committee (NGC) has the mandate to recruit and evaluate the performance of members of the Board of Trustees and the Board committees. Reporting to the General Assembly, the NGC is a seven person committee that has majority MA members, at least half of whom must be women and at least 20% of whom must be youth under 25.
- **Board of Trustees**
  The current Governing Council was replaced in May 2021 with a 15 member, skills based BoT that has nine MA volunteers and six external trustees and maintains IPPF's commitment to at least 20% representation of youth, 50% representation of women, geographical diversity, and representation of vulnerable or at risk populations.
- **Board Committees**
  Four Standing Committees will support the governance function of the BoT: Membership; Finance, Audit and Risk; Policy, Strategy and Investment; and Resource Allocation Technical Committees. Each of these committees will have a majority of members from MAs and external members.
- **Regional Forums and Regional Youth Forums**
  The previously existing Regional Councils have been transformed into knowledge and learning exchange platforms, called Regional Forums, that will be preceded by Regional Youth Forums. These are no longer governing bodies.

Adopted Governance Model



Selection and Recruitment of the Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees meets at least three times a year. Meetings may be held in person (no more than twice a year) or by suitable electronic means agreed by the Board in which all participants may communicate with all other participants. In addition, extraordinary meetings of the Board may be called by the Chair or by one third of the Trustees.

Since its first appointment, approximately one third of the Board of Trustees has rotated on an annual basis to ensure institutional knowledge while injecting into the board a new stream of trustees. The Nominations and Governance Committee (NGC) leads the recruitment process with a call for nominations for internal and external candidates. Following a rigorous process of shortlisting against the set criteria, the NGC interviews candidates and puts forward the potential Trustees for the available vacancies within the Board of Trustees and its Committees. Such recruited candidates are appointed or reappointed for a second and last term by the Board of Trustees and the General Assembly confirms the Trustees appointment or reappointment. This was the case in May and November 2022 and June 2023.

As soon as new Trustees are appointed and confirmed and new NGC members elected by the General Assembly, a multi-disciplinary team provides an induction to them. The induction includes the term of references, the strategic framework, the history of IPPF, governing bodies, processes and evaluation, IPPF Regulations and Procedural Byelaws, financial and compliance oversight, Trustees' and NGC roles and responsibilities with regards to Charity Commission expectations.

The names of the incoming Board of Trustees and the Nomination and Governance Committee members are provided on page 86.

Resource Allocation

The new resource allocation model determines the use of IPPF's unrestricted core funding across the Federation, including to the Secretariat. The funding flows through three separate streams.

Stream 1 of the model, known as Accelerating Delivery, is the largest stream, with a minimum of 80% of all unrestricted funds flowing through it. The indicative allocation amounts are determined by a transparent formula based on set national criteria, including unmet need and country income status. To access funding under Stream 1, IPPF members and the Secretariat will have to develop and submit organizational business plans for each of the funding cycles.

The business plans will outline the organizational context, overall outcomes, strategies, results, as well as the expected budget in the given time period. The business plan covers the entire remit of the organization's activities, outputs and budget.

The first funding cycle ran for a single calendar year (2022) and is followed by a three-year cycle (2023–25) which will coincide with the mid term of the new strategic period. The stream introduced

greater transparency in the distribution of funds, greater accountability for its use, and greater predictability of funding for the applicants.

Stream 2 of the new model is dedicated to strategic initiatives, and it is also known as the Strategic Fund. The purpose of the Strategic Fund is to support MA initiatives in the areas of the strategic framework that require additional investment and focus and that will help IPPF deliver its global outcomes. It was introduced at the wishes of the membership to have a more dynamic model, which allowed the Federation to capitalize on strategic opportunities when they emerge.

Stream 3 of the new model is a funding stream that can receive up to 5% of the annual unrestricted core funding to enable IPPF to provide life saving SRHR services in humanitarian crisis. All funds are subject to approval by the IPPF Board of Trustees, who also agree the annual strategic themes of the fund.

Organization

IPPF has a unified Secretariat that carries out the policies and functions as approved by the Board of Trustees. The Secretariat has its main offices in London, Nairobi, Tunis, Kuala Lumpur, Brussels, New Delhi, Bogota and Port of Spain.

In addition to this, Secretariat functions are also carried out in Abidjan (Sub Regional Office for West and Central Africa), Fiji (Sub Regional Office for the Pacific), Australia (Resource Mobilization Office), and New York, (IPPF Worldwide Inc.).

The senior management, known as the Directors' Leadership Team, comprises: the Director General who is based in the London Office; six Regional Directors who report to the Director General; and four London Office Divisional Directors. Further details are on page 87.

Risk Management

The Board of Trustees is responsible for ensuring that IPPF has a sound system of internal control to safeguard its assets and funds, and for ensuring that its assets and funds are used only in furtherance of IPPF's objectives. The Trustees have ultimate responsibility for identification of the risks to which IPPF is exposed.

The system of internal control is intended to manage risks appropriately, rather than eliminate them and to give reasonable, rather than absolute assurance. The risk management framework approved by the Trustees includes the following measures:

- The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (C-FAR) reviews the organizational risk register periodically, assesses the risks facing IPPF and the measures put in place to mitigate them, and reports its findings to the Board of Trustees.
- Critical risks are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Directors' Leadership Team, a process which includes a quarterly review of the organizational risk register. The Director General regularly updates the chair of the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee on any significant new risks or other significant changes to the register.
- Risk management is embedded across the organization through use of project, programme and Regional Office risk registers. Risks raised on the operational risk registers are monitored and reviewed by senior staff and inform the organizational risk register.
- Each risk is analysed according to its perceived potential impact and likelihood of occurring, together with actions that either have been, or will be, taken in mitigation.
- The internal audit function carries out a programme of audits across all operations and activities based on an annual internal audit plan approved by the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee.

IPPF Incident Management Data Relating to Financial Wrongdoing

IPPF has zero tolerance of corrupt practices of any type or in any circumstances. We aim to maintain the highest standards of openness, decency, integrity and accountability in our work.

Everyone who works with or for IPPF must be vigilant for signs of wrongdoing or criminal activity and is encouraged to report suspicions about criminal practices, misconduct, or serious concerns about any aspect of IPPF's work in accordance with our raising a concern process. Our Raising a Concern Policy encourages anyone to report any serious concerns they have, without fear of punishment or unfair treatment.

IPPF's systems aim to keep a whistleblower safe by protecting confidentiality and offering anonymity. To ensure the safety of whistleblowers, IPPF undertakes to treat all whistleblowing reports as either confidential or anonymous. The choice between confidential or anonymous whistleblowing is entirely that of the whistleblower.

IPPF's Fraud Policy, Financial Crime Policy and the Policy to Combat Bribery underpins our operational practices in the areas of fraud and risk. These policies require all incidents or allegations of fraud, loss, and bribery to be reported regardless of financial materiality and ensures a consistent approach to fraud awareness, prevention, reporting, and investigations across IPPF.

The Directors' Leadership Team and senior managers often remind people of their duty to report any wrongdoing through various channels, so the process of reporting is fully understood.

Serious incidents have been reported to the relevant donors and UK bodies, including the Charity Commission, as appropriate, and in accordance with IPPF's 'Raising a Concern' and 'Confidentiality and Information Sharing' policies.

Despite our enhanced approach to fraud prevention, the reality is that from time to time we will be victims of corrupt practices. The table below shows the number of reports across IPPF, including its Member Associations, relating to financial wrongdoing that were submitted to IPPF SafeReport, our independent, confidential reporting service:

INCIDENT TYPE	2023	2022	2021	2020
Corruption and bribery	0	1	1	1
Fraud	7	11	5	11
Malpractice	11	3	5	5
Deception	0	1	-	-
TOTAL	**18**	**16**	**11**	**17**

In 2023 we received 58 new concerns and closed 75 concerns. The 58 concerns received relate to six reportable issue types including financial wrongdoing, so this figure includes the 18 financial wrongdoing concerns mentioned above.

The Modern Slavery Act (UK)

IPPF adopted a policy in relation to Forced Labour and Human Trafficking in November 2016, which considered the requirements of the UK Modern Slavery Act along with other international laws and guidance on this subject area. In 2022, we completed a self assessment to ascertain what areas of development we need to undertake to ensure modern slavery prevention flows through IPPF's work and supply chains. IPPF's modern slavery statement was planned to be updated in 2023. However, due to organizational restructuring it couldn't be updated in 2023 and will be updated in 2024.

IPPF remains committed to the eradication of modern slavery and will work to ensure that all people have the right to protection from abuse and exploitation. Further information can be found on IPPF's website:

www.ippf.org/about-us/accountability-old/statement-against-forced-labour-human-trafficking

Safeguarding Training Compliance

During 2023, IPPF continued to require anyone who works for the Secretariat to complete new starter safeguarding induction training and annual safeguarding refresher training.

- **New starter safeguarding induction training**
  90% of new staff attend global safeguarding induction training delivered by the Head of Safeguarding. 60% of those who attended did so within four weeks of their start date.
- **Safeguarding refresher training 2023**
  Completion compliance was at 91% by 31 December 2023 as compared to 95% in 2022.

Gender Pay Gap

The gender pay gap is a measure showing the difference in average earnings between men and women. This was completed by using a snapshot of data from the global Human Resources Information System.

A total headcount of 275 employees used; this included employees from all levels and geographies including hosted programmes. Of the 275 employees, 86 are male (31%) and 189 are female (69%).

Overall, females are remunerated slightly higher than males:

GENDER	MEAN	DIFFERENCE	MEDIAN	DIFFERENCE
Male	48.7%	**2.6%**	49.1%	**1%**
Female	51.3%		50.1%	

Breakdown by quartile:

QUARTILE BREAKDOWN	HOURLY RATE			
	HEADCOUNT	%	MEAN	MEDIAN
Lower Quartile Male	20	29%	8.87	8.63
Lower Quartile Female	48	71%	8.42	8.32
2nd Quartile Male	24	35%	22.34	22.21
2nd Quartile Female	45	65%	23.78	24.98
3rd Quartile Male	22	32%	34.71	35.05
3rd Quartile Female	47	68%	34.67	35.15
Top Quartile Male	20	29%	58.48	49.33
Top Quartile Female	49	71%	61.95	56.94
TOTAL	**275**			

The mean rate for females in quartiles 2 and 4 is higher than males with a variance of 6.5% and 5.9% respectively. The female median rate is 12.5% and 15.4% higher than male counterparts.

Males have a higher mean rate in quartile 1 (5.4%) and a slightly higher rate (0.1%) in quartile 3. Females in quartile 3 have a slightly higher median rate (0.3%) than their male counterparts. The median variance between males and females in quartile 1 is 3.7%.


IPPF/Hannah Maule-ffinch/Maldives

Statement of the Members of the Board of Trustees responsibilities in respect of the Board of Trustees Annual Report and Financial Statements

The Board of Trustees is responsible for preparing the Board of Trustees' Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the Board of Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Board of Trustees is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 21 June 2024.

Kate Gilmore
Chair

Elizabeth Schaffer
Trustee and C-FAR Chairperson

Independent Auditor's Report to the Trustees of International Planned Parenthood Federation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of International Planned Parenthood Federation ('the charity') and its subsidiaries ('the group') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the group statement of financial activities; the group and charity balance sheets; the consolidated cash flow statement; and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent charity's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of the group's income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's or the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the Trustees' report; or
- sufficient and proper accounting records have not been kept by the charity; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 55, the Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the group and the parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members including internal specialists and significant component audit teams. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charity and group operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Charities Act 2011, together with the Charities SORP (FRS 102). We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the charity's and the group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the charity and the group for fraud. The laws and regulations we considered in this context for the UK operations were anti-fraud, bribery and corruption legislation, taxation legislation and employment legislation. We also considered compliance with local legislation for the group's overseas operating segments.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing of recognition of grant and contract income; end use of funds including funds granted to member associations and partner organizations; and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management, internal audit and the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases, reviewing regulatory correspondence with the Charity Commission and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's Trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's Trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's Trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Crowe U.K. LLP

Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London

Date: 21 June 2024

Crowe U.K. LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Consolidated statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 Unrestricted US$'000	2023 Restricted US$'000	2023 Endowment US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	2022 Unrestricted US$'000	2022 Restricted US$'000	2022 Endowment US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Income from:									
Donations and legacies									
Grants from governments	2	51,880	44,753	-	96,633	58,006	46,080	-	104,086
Grants from multilaterals and other sources	3	1,074	15,335	-	16,409	1,016	13,456	-	14,472
Donations and legacies from others		4,625	159	-	4,784	1,711	142	-	1,853
Other trading activities		(99)	-	-	(99)	402	-	-	402
Income from Investments	4	2,852	269	-	3,121	688	2	-	690
Other income		42	-	-	42	264	20	-	284
Total income and endowments		**60,374**	**60,516**	**-**	**120,890**	**62,087**	**59,700**	**-**	**121,787**
Expenditure on:									
Raising funds									
Central fundraising	7	1,403	-	-	1,403	1,214	-	-	1,214
Regional fundraising	6	430	-	-	430	133	-	-	133
Investment management costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charitable activities									
Grants to Member Associations and Partners	5	35,368	44,999	-	80,367	37,355	46,405	-	83,760
Central expenditure	7	7,708	11,573	-	19,281	6,518	11,615	-	18,133
Regional expenditure	6	12,638	8,739	-	21,377	11,738	9,765	-	21,503
Total expenditure		**57,547**	**65,311**	**-**	**122,858**	**56,958**	**67,785**	**-**	**124,743**
Net operating (expenditure)/ income before investment (losses)/ gains		**2,827**	**(4,795)**	**-**	**(1,968)**	**5,129**	**(8,085)**	**-**	**(2,956)**
(Losses)/ gains on investment assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net (expenditure) income		**2,827**	**(4,795)**	**-**	**(1,968)**	**5,129**	**(8,085)**	**-**	**(2,956)**
Transfer between funds		(1,944)	1,944	-	-	92	(92)	-	-
Other recognized gains/ (losses)									
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on defined benefit pension scheme		(601)	-	-	(601)	(1,613)	-	-	(1,613)
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss) on forward contract	21	(495)	-	-	(495)	(2,164)	-	-	(2,164)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss taken to reserves		2,104	(58)	-	2,046	(3,576)	(51)	-	(3,627)
Net movement in funds		**1,891**	**(2,909)**	**-**	**(1,018)**	**(2,132)**	**(8,228)**	**-**	**(10,360)**
Reconciliation of funds									
Total funds brought forward at 1 January		67,501	24,143	1,000	**92,644**	69,633	32,371	1,000	**103,004**
Transfer of funds from other regions		-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Net movement in funds for the year		1,891	(2,909)	-	**(1,018)**	**(2,132)**	**(8,228)**	**-**	**(10,360)**
Total funds carried forward at 31 December		**69,392**	**21,234**	**1,000**	**91,626**	**67,501**	**24,143**	**1,000**	**92,644**

There are no recognized gains and losses other than those included above. All the above results arise from continuing operations.
The notes on pages 62 to 85 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Group	2022 Total US$'000 Group
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	15,513	15,370	17,733	17,874
Investments	10	13,380	14,267	3002	2,650
Long-term loans	11	-	-	83	81
Total fixed assets		**28,893**	**29,637**	**20,818**	**20,605**
Current assets					
Stock		143	339	143	339
Debtors	12	9,900	15,124	4,127	14,805
Short-term loans	11	103	47	103	47
Cash at bank and in hand		74,995	71,712	91,398	81,646
Total current assets		**85,141**	**87,222**	**95,771**	**96,837**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(17,362)	(16,753)	(19,486)	(16,542)
Total current liabilities		**(17,362)**	**(16,753)**	**(19,486)**	**(16,542)**
Net current assets		**67,779**	**70,469**	**76,285**	**80,295**
Total assets less current liabilities		**96,672**	**100,106**	**97,103**	**100,900**
Provisions for liabilities	14	(32)	(17)	(463)	(811)
Net assets excluding pension and forward contract liabilities		**96,640**	**100,089**	**96,640**	**100,089**
Forward contract liabilities		(1,650)	(2,870)	(1,650)	(2,870)
Defined benefit pension scheme liability	19	(3,364)	(4,575)	(3,364)	(4,575)
Total net assets including pension and forward contract liabilities		**91,626**	**92,644**	**91,626**	**92,644**
Represented by:					
Unrestricted:	15				
General		23,176	20,894	23,176	20,894
Designated		37,580	39,182	37,580	39,182
Revaluation reserve		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Restricted		21,234	24,143	21,234	24,143
Endowment		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total funds and reserves excluding pension liability		**94,990**	**97,219**	**94,990**	**97,219**
Pension liability	19	(3,364)	(4,575)	(3,364)	(4,575)
Total funds and reserves including pension liability		**91,626**	**92,644**	**91,626**	**92,644**

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 21 June 2024. The notes on pages 62 to 85 form part of these financial statements.

Kate Gilmore
Chair

Elizabeth Schaffer
Trustee and C-FAR Chairperson

Consolidated cash flow statement

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	A	4,634	(8,324)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received and similar income		3,121	690
Purchase of tangible assets		(10)	(84)
Sale of tangible assets		17	30
Purchase of marketable securities		-	(1,600)
Sale of marketable securities		-	1,665
Net cash flows from investing activities		**3,128**	**701**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Long term loan repayments received/ (made)		-	16
Repayment of short-term loan		-	(3,000)
Decrease in short term deposits		(56)	101
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(56)**	**(2,883)**
Increase in cash	B	**7,706**	**(10,506)**

Note A: Reconciliation of net income to net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Net operating (expenditure) income		
Net (outgoing)/ incoming resources	(1,968)	(2,956)
Interest receivable and similar income	(3,121)	(690)
Depreciation and impairment	581	567
Exchange movements on tangible assets	(447)	1,655
Exchange movement on investments	(352)	87
Exchange movement on long-term loans	(2)	-
Increase/ (decrease) on pension liability	(601)	(1,613)
Unrealized gain/ (loss) on forward contract	(495)	(2,164)
Movements in working capital		
Decrease/ (increase) in stock	196	(256)
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	10,678	(4,800)
(Decrease)/ increase in creditors	2,944	(250)
(Decrease)/ increase in provisions in pensions	(1,211)	(318)
(Decrease)/ increase in provisions	(348)	(274)
(Decrease)/ increase in provisions in forward contract	(1,220)	2,688
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from operating activities	**4,634**	**(8,324)**

Note B: Reconciliation of net cash flow to movements in net debt

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Increase in cash in the year	7,706	(10,506)
Movement on foreign exchange	2,046	(3,627)
Change in cash for the year	9,752	(14,133)
Net cash at 1 January	81,646	95,779
Net cash at 31 December	**91,398**	**81,646**

Note of explanation

Cash balances are historically higher on 31 December each year due to the timing of government receipts, many of which are received in the last quarter of the financial year. However, the timing of grant payments to Member Associations means that the cash funds are significantly reduced in the first quarter of each financial year. The cash balance also includes restricted funds for use in the following years.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognized at cost or transaction values unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the 'Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)' ("Charities SORP (FRS 102)"), and applicable UK law and the Charities Act 2011. IPPF meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. The charity meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemption available to it in respect of its separate financial statements in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement.

Going concern

The Trustees assess whether the use of going concern is appropriate i.e., whether there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The Trustees make this assessment in respect of a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In making this assessment, the Trustees have considered all the current events and conditions, as well all information currently available about the future impact on its unrestricted income and reserves.

The members of the Board of Trustees have reviewed IPPF's financial position, its level of net assets and its future cashflow forecasts, which take into account the impact of future activities, and believe it is appropriate to continue to produce the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Basis of preparation

IPPF exists as an entity incorporated in the UK under the provisions of the IPPF Act ("the charity"). Its registered address is at 4 Newham's Row, London, SE1 3UZ United Kingdom and its activities are undertaken through a Secretariat of which there is a Central Office. IPPF is a registered charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

IPPF America and Caribbean Region ("ÄCRO"), Arab World Region ("AWRO"), East and South-East Asia, and Oceania Region ("ESEAOR") and South Asia Region ("SARO") are not separate legal entities, and their results are included in those of the charity.

Subsidiaries

IPPF Worldwide Inc. ("WWI") is a separately registered not-for-profit. This is established for the purpose of receiving funding from organizations based in the United States of America. The Directors of the company are Central Office Divisional Directors. Their results are included with those of the group.

IPPF Africa Region (Nairobi, Kenya and Abidjan, Cote d' Ivoire) ("ARO") and IPPF Europe Network ("EN") are separate legal entities in Nairobi, Kenya and Brussels, Belgium respectively. As subsidiaries they use the name of the charity to raise funds exclusively for IPPF and/or its local activities. They represent themselves publicly as the charity's local representative. Their results have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis in the statement of financial activities ("SOFA") and balance sheet as part of the group.

IPPF had a dormant trading subsidiary, International Contraceptive and SRH Marketing Limited (trading as ICON), which was dissolved in 2022. Up until 31 August 2013 this entity was engaged in commodity supply services and social marketing of contraceptives in conjunction with Member Associations.

Income

Income is recognized when the group/ charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably. See also the separate deferred income policy.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises amounts received in the period, which the donor has given for use in future accounting periods and there is no entitlement to the funds at the year end.

Commercial trading activities

Income from commercial trading activities is included in the period in which they are earned.

Donations and grants

Grants from governments and other agencies have been included as donations as these relate to core funding or are provided for a general purpose rather than being service agreements. These are included in income when these are receivable, except as follows:

- When donors specify that donations and grants given to the charity must be used in future accounting periods, the income is deferred until those periods.
- When donors impose conditions which must be fulfilled before the charity becomes entitled to use such income, the income is deferred and not included in income until the conditions for use have been met.
- Assets given for distribution are recognized as income for the year only when received.

Legacies

Legacies, if any, are recognized when the following three conditions are met a) the charity is entitled to control the legacy resource and determine its future application, b) receipt is probable and c) the resource can be measured monetarily with sufficient accuracy.

Investment income and interest

Investment income in the form of dividends together with interest and rental income from the investment property is included when receivable by the charity.

Donation in Kind – Income

Donations in kind are included in donations, where the amounts are material, at their market value. Commodities donated to IPPF for distribution to Member Associations are recognized at their market value as income to the extent that they have been received in the year.

IPPF wishes to acknowledge the immense ongoing contribution it receives from its volunteers, in terms of the time, hard work, and personal commitment given to IPPF and its objectives. IPPF does not believe it is possible, or desirable, to place a monetary value on this contribution, and subsequently does not recognize volunteer time as income in the financial statements. IPPF does not believe there is a concise, workable, or accurate method of quantifying this contribution, or establishing how this contribution is expressed in financial terms.

Donation in Kind – Expense

Donations in kind supplied to Member Associations and partners are recorded as grants to Member Associations and partners at the cost of procurement plus related delivery expenses upon distribution to Member Associations and partners.

Expenditure and basis of allocation of costs

Grants payable to Member Associations of cash and commodities (being contraceptives and related goods) represent direct aid to affiliated and non-affiliated organizations. Cash grants to Member Associations can either be core grants or restricted grants. Core grants are generally given on an annual basis, while restricted grants may relate to multiple years. Grant payables are accounted for once all conditions that would limit recognition of the funding commitment have been met. Grant commitments which do not meet all the recognition conditions of Grant payable are disclosed separately as 'Grant Commitments' in note 17.

Expenditure other than grants is classified between regional and central activities. Regional activities are those carried out by the Regional Offices serving local Member Associations. Central activities are exclusively those of the Central Office, which serve IPPF as a whole.

Costs of generating voluntary income comprise the costs incurred in commercial trading activities and fundraising. Fundraising costs include all direct costs including personnel costs, publicity material and direct mailing material.

Programme activities represent expenses directly attributable to the issuing or monitoring of grants to Member Associations as well as providing technical assistance to allow the grant recipients to implement programmes effectively. At the Regional Offices most staff are involved as focal points for a selected number of Member Associations as well as being an expert in a technical area e.g. HIV/AIDS, Advocacy, and Accreditation. Central Office staff generally provide technical support to Regional Office staff and indirectly to Member

Associations.

Support costs represent expenses on activities that are not directly attributable to programme activities and include general management, finance, office facilities, human resources and information technology and governance. Support costs are allocated to programme activities based on staff costs.

Redundancy costs are recognized as immediate costs and charged to the statement of financial activities. Provision for future redundancy costs is measured at a best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Where IPPF acts as an agent for another party upon specific projects, all costs and overheads recovered are netted off against those costs. Where overheads on IPPF's own projects are recovered by way of donations and grants, these and their related costs are not netted off but are shown separately.

Taxation

IPPF is a registered charity and has no liability to corporation tax on its charitable activities under the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (chapters 2 and 3 of part ii, section 466 onwards) or Section 256 of the Taxation for Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent surpluses are applied to its charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

All assets costing more than US$5,000 are recognized. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. All assets are depreciated in line with their expected useful lives using the straight-line method at the following rates:

Freehold land	no depreciation
Freehold buildings	2 – 5%
Office furniture	10%
Office equipment	20%
Computer hardware	33%
Vehicles	33%
Fittings and Fixtures	33%
Freehold improvements	10%
Leasehold improvements	period of lease

Any gains or losses on disposals of fixed assets are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they occur.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Investments

Investments are valued at fair value at the balance sheet date. All gains and losses are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities as they arise and allocated to funds in line with the amounts held.

Investment properties are included within fixed assets, valued at fair value, and not depreciated. Full valuations are made every five years by a qualified external valuer, and in each other year there is a management assessment of fair value. Fair value of the investment property is considered to be the open market value. Any material increase or decrease in value is reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Investments in subsidiaries are reported on net asset value (NAV) method based on management's assessment that NAV method reflect the fair value of its subsidiaries since substantial value of the assets of subsidiaries comprise of current assets and current liabilities, which are highly liquid in nature. Any increase or decrease in the value is reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Stock of goods

Purchased stock is valued at the lower of cost and net value and consists of contraceptives and related medical equipment. Donated items of stock are recognized at fair value which is the amount the charity would be willing to pay for the items in the open market.

Foreign currency

IPPF's financial statements are presented in US dollars. While IPPF receives income in many currencies, most of IPPF's expenditure is denominated in US dollars. The following Secretariat offices use their local currencies as their functional currencies: London (Pound sterling), Tunis (Tunisian dinar), Delhi (Indian rupee), Brussels (Euro), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysian ringgit), and Suva (Fijian dollar).

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction to translate into the base currency of each component. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date to translate into the base currency, and the gains and losses on translation are included in the statement of financial activities.

The results are translated, where required, into the presentational currency of US dollars at the average rate of exchange during the year for the statement of financial activities, and the year-end rate for the assets and liabilities. Gains and losses arising on these translations are taken to the General Reserve.

Leased assets

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Provisions

Provisions for liabilities are recognized when there is a legal or constructive obligation for which a measurable future outflow of funds is probable.

Provision is made, where material, for the present value of future liabilities and losses which have occurred during the financial year and identified up to the date on which the financial statements are approved by Board of Trustees. The recognition of a provision is in accordance with FRS 102. The charge for a provision is made against the expenditure to which it relates.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in accordance with FRS 102. No recognition is made in the Statement of Financial Activities. Where it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of resources the liability will cease to be contingent and is accrued in the financial statements. Full details on each contingent liability are disclosed in note 18.

Financial instruments and financial liabilities

Basic financial instruments are initially recognized at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.
The charity uses derivative financial investments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange risk. In line with the charity's risk management policies, the charity does not enter into speculative derivative contracts. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Trade and other debtors are recognized at the settlement amount due after any discount offered and net of the bad debt provision. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due. Creditors and provisions are recognized where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognized at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Pension contributions

IPPF contributes to both a closed defined benefit scheme and a number of defined contribution pension schemes (see note 19). Defined contribution scheme costs are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as they are incurred.

IPPF makes contributions to the Central Office defined benefit pension scheme (closed to new members from 1 September 2003 and current members from 1 September 2007) based on the advice from triennial actuarial valuations. Any material deficiencies or surpluses that arise are dealt with by changes to the level of contributions. In accordance with FRS 102, the Statement of Financial Activities includes: the cost of benefits accruing during the year in respect of current and past service (charged against net expenditure); the expected return on the scheme's assets and the increase in the present value of the scheme's liabilities arising from the passage of time (shown as pensions finance charge); actuarial gain recognized in the pension scheme (shown within net

movement of funds). The balance sheet includes the deficit in the scheme taking assets at their year-end market value and liabilities at their actuarially calculated values.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of IPPF's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates and the estimates and underlying assumptions are continually reviewed.

Key estimates

Pensions: Estimates of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension funds' assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide IPPF with expert advice reporting the assumptions to be applied.

During the year the liability moved from US$4.57 million to US$3.36 million as a result of assumptions being updated, differences in actual experiences against expectation, and exchange rate movements. Further details are in note 19.

There are no other critical estimates or judgements.

Funds

IPPF maintains five types of funds:

- Permanent Endowment – where the capital is held in perpetuity to generate income to further the charitable objects of IPPF;
- Restricted – where the purposes for which the funds can be used have been restricted by donors or the terms of an appeal;
- Pension Reserve – in accordance with FRS 102, the liability attributed to the Central Office Defined Benefit Scheme is shown as a separate fund. As the scheme is currently in deficit this is a negative reserve;
- Designated – where the funds are unrestricted, but where the Board of Trustees have designated them for a specific purpose; and
- Unrestricted – where the funds are not restricted as to use and may be applied for any purpose within the charity's objects.

Transfers between funds are made upon designation of unrestricted funds by the Trustees or where the donor restrictions allow with appropriate disclosure in note 15. Other recognized gains and losses are allocated to funds in line with the restrictions on the funds which generated such gain/loss.

2. Grants from Government

Country	Local Currency (LC)	2023 LC'000	2022 LC'000	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Unrestricted					
Australia	Australian dollar	4,500	4,000	2,925	2,570
Denmark	Danish krone	60,000	70,000	8,054	9,612
Finland	Euro	2,000	1,750	2,193	1,789
Germany	Euro	14,946	17,000	15,775	17,217
Ireland	Euro	1,000	300	1,059	299
Japan	US dollar	2,623	2,648	2,623	2,648
Malaysia	US dollar	15	15	15	15
Netherlands	Euro	3,600	3,600	3,638	3,624
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	2,500	2,500	1,446	1,693
Norway	Norwegian krone	75,000	60,000	7,265	6,271
South Korea	US dollar	130	132	130	132
Sweden	Swedish krona	45,000	100,000	4,155	9,845
Switzerland	US dollar	2,600	2,289	2,600	2,289
Thailand	US dollar	2	2	2	2
Unrestricted				**51,880**	**58,006**
Restricted					
Australia	Australian dollar	9,423	4,660	6,217	3,354
Australia	US dollar	-	123	-	123
Belgium	Euro	250	200	274	199
Canada	Canadian dollar	960	2,965	682	2,370
Canada	US dollar	481	-	481	-
China	US dollar	697	1,328	697	1,328
Denmark	Danish krone	2,518	790	370	111
France	US dollar	63	-	63	-
France	Euro	1,620	2,874	1,775	2,967
Germany	Euro	255	(42)	276	(45)
Japan	US dollar	2,232	(36)	2,232	(36)
Luxembourg	Euro	123	-	134	-
Netherlands	Euro	64	75	68	76
Netherlands	US dollar	2,268	609	2,268	609
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	2,204	-	1,382	-
New Zealand	US dollar	-	32	-	32
Norway	Norwegian krone	44,000	23,600	4,240	2,443
Norway	US dollar	-	984	-	984
Spain	US dollar	-	212	-	212
Sweden	Swedish krona	2,000	128	186	12
Switzerland	US dollar	20	280	20	280
United Kingdom	British pound	18,399	25,560	23,048	31,061
United States of America	US dollar	340	-	340	-
Restricted				**44,753**	**46,080**
Total restricted and unrestricted grants from governments				**96,633**	**104,086**

3. Income from Multilaterals and Other Sources

Name of donor	US$'000 Unrestricted	US$'000 Restricted	2023 US$'000 Total	US$'000 Unrestricted	US$'000 Restricted	2022 US$'000 Total
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	-	2,625	2,625	-	3,520	3,520
Bessemer Trust	-	250	250	-	-	-
Children's Investment Fund Foundation	-	-	-	-	102	102
European Commission	-	908	908	-	(1,553)	(1,553)
Care International	-	233	233	-	268	268
Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	-	210	210	-	58	58
Open Society Foundations	-	400	400	-	980	980
United Nations Foundation	-	797	797	-	395	395
Planned Parenthood Federation of America	-	-	-	-	295	295
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	-	(168)	(168)	-	922	922
Anonymous (at donor's request)	-	5,617	5,617	-	4,828	4,828
Merck for Mothers	-	337	337	-	337	337
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	1,000	1,299	2,299	1,000	100	1,100
Regents of the University of California, San Diego	-	106	106	-	40	40
Bergstrom Foundation	-	274	274	-	226	226
The David & Lucile Packard Foundation	-	313	313	-	-	-
Marie Stopes International	-	1,460	1,460	-	1,383	1,383
Oxfam Canada	-	(6)	(6)	-	777	777
Organon Asia Pacific Services PTE. LTD.	-	131	131	-	-	-
Levi Strauss Foundation	-	-	-	-	200	200
Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (RFSU)	-	225	225	-	54	54
World Health Organization	-	188	188	-	-	-
Other < $100,000, or individuals not to be disclosed	74	136	210	16	524	540
Total	**1,074**	**15,335**	**16,409**	**1,016**	**13,456**	**14,472**

4. Investment Income and Interest

Particulars	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Interest receivable from cash deposits	2,815	269	3,084	652	2	654
Property investment income	37	-	37	36	-	36
Dividends and similar income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,852**	**269**	**3,121**	**688**	**2**	**690**

5. Grants to Member Associations and Partner Organizations

Region	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Africa	15,376	24,464	39,840	15,937	25,159	41,096
Arab World	5,019	5,820	10,839	5,628	5,781	11,409
East, South-East Asia and Oceania	4,626	4,709	9,335	4,500	5,752	10,252
Europe and Central Asia	2,591	4,650	7,241	2,894	5,471	8,365
South Asia	3,547	2,613	6,160	4,388	2,710	7,098
Americas and the Caribbean	4,209	2,743	6,952	4,008	1,532	5,540
Total	**35,368**	**44,999**	**80,367**	**37,355**	**46,405**	**83,760**

Grants to Member Associations and Partner Organizations by Strategic Pillars

Strategic Pillars	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Centre Care on People	31,977	38,339	70,316	35,354	40,120	75474
Move the Sexuality Agenda	101	3,342	3,443	10	3,751	3761
Solidarity for Change	-	2,700	2,700	16	370	386
Nurture our Federation	3,290	618	3,908	1,975	2,164	4139
Total	**35,368**	**44,999**	**80,367**	**37,355**	**46,405**	**83,760**

Support costs for grants are included within the central and regional charitable expenditure.

Previous year's expenses have been reclassified among the Strategic Pillars to which those relate.

The following ten associations received the largest grants in 2023:

Name of Member Association	Unrestricted US$000	Restricted US$000	2023 Total US$000	Unrestricted US$000	Restricted US$000	2022 Total US$000
Rahnuma-Family Planning Association of Pakistan	1,190	2,106	3,296	1,531	1,564	3,095
Sudan Family Planning Association	676	2,598	3,274	626	3,207	3,833
Reproductive Health Uganda	1,204	1,779	2,983	1,338	1,440	2,778
Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia	971	1,199	2,170	1,200	1,763	2,963
Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association	602	1,550	2,152	441	1,511	1,952
Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana	746	1,323	2,069	892	439	1,331
Family Planning Association of India	1,619	226	1,845	1,391	438	1,829
Afghan Family Guidance Association	638	1,120	1,758	524	1,014	1,538
Association pour le Bien-Etre Familial/Naissances Désirables (ABEF-ND)	795	868	1,663	706	593	1,299
Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria	1,389	134	1,523	1,540	149	1,689

6. Regional Activities

Regional activities by type of expenditure

a) Fundraising costs

Group	2023 Total US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	270	129
Consultancies	149	-
Travel	8	-
Occupancy	-	-
Communications	-	2
Other costs	3	2
Total	**430**	**133**

b) Programme activities

Group	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	11,268	3,173	14,441	10,255	3,181	13,436
Consultancies	1,019	1,374	2,393	1,933	501	2,434
Travel	1,789	1,186	2,975	2,195	417	2,612
Occupancy	208	691	899	393	571	964
Communications	60	139	199	59	34	93
Other costs	111	359	470	503	1,461	1,964
Total	**14,455**	**6,922**	**21,377**	**15,338**	**6,165**	**21,503**

Regional Activities by Strategic Pillars

Strategic Pillars	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Centre Care on People	6,447	428	6,875	7,588	182	7,770
Move the Sexuality Agenda	1,496	377	1,873	3,375	-	3,375
Solidarity for Change	1,307	364	1,671	666	-	666
Nurture our Federation	5,205	5,753	10,958	3,709	5,983	9,692
Total	**14,455**	**6,922**	**21,377**	**15,338**	**6,165**	**21,503**

Support costs for restricted projects are fully allocated to programme activities.

Previous year's expenses have been reclassified among the strategic pillars to which those relate.

7. Central Activities by Type of Expenditure

a) Fundraising costs

Group	2023 Total US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	107	463
Consultancies	1,038	533
Travel	172	100
Occupancy	13	8

Group	2023 Total US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Communications	62	74
Other costs	11	36
Total	**1,403**	**1,214**

b) Programme activities and support costs

Group	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	5,074	3,773	8,847	6,215	1,889	8,104
Consultancies	3,442	3,438	6,880	3,285	2,508	5,793
Travel	995	695	1,690	1,319	1,154	2,473
Occupancy	41	275	316	91	245	336
Communications	79	54	133	288	7	295
Other costs	20	1,395	1,415	884	248	1,132
Total	**9,651**	**9,630**	**19,281**	**12,082**	**6,051**	**18,133**

1) Programme activities represent expenses grants to directly attributable to the issuing or monitoring of Member Associations and partners as well as providing technical assistance to allow the grant recipients to implement programmes effectively. Central Office staff are occasionally involved in issuing grants to Member Associations and also provide technical support to Regional Office staff and Member Associations.

2) Support costs represent all other expenses incurred in the running of IPPF and are allocated across the Strategic Pillars based on the broad nature of projects contributing most towards a Strategic Pillar. This methodology is applied to all areas of IPPF and has been selected for consistency of use and ease of implementation. Previous year's figures have been reclassified among the strategic pillars based on the above approach.

3) Fundraising costs comprise of activities related to the Federation's global income generation and resource development.

Included within support costs are fees payable to the external auditor, Crowe U.K. LLP, of US$312,808 for the group (2022: Crowe U.K. LLP US$214,552) for statutory audit. Fees from additional assurance services paid during the year of US$31,216 (2022: US$25,634). Within other support costs is a foreign exchange gain(loss) in 2023 of US$0.46m (2022: loss of US$0.25m) and governance costs incurred by the Central Office of US$344,915 (2022: US$394,853).

Central Activities by Strategic Outcomes

Strategic Pillars	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Centre Care on People	6,395	38	6,433	7,043	139	7,182
Move the Sexuality Agenda	331	229	560	1,185	3	1,188
Solidarity for Change	642	29	671	1,354	-	1,354
Nurture our Federation	2,283	9,334	11,617	2,500	5,909	8,409
Total	**9,651**	**9,630**	**19,281**	**12,082**	**6,051**	**18,133**

Support costs represent all other expenses incurred in the running of IPPF and are allocated based on a proportion of direct personnel costs attributable to the implementation of the activities.

8. Employee Numbers and Emoluments

The average total number of staff employed during the year were:

Group	Central Activities	Regional Activities	2023 Total	Central Activities	Regional Activities	2022 Total
Technical Knowledge, MA Support, and Accreditation	27	74	**101**	29	84	**113**
External Affairs, Advocacy, and Communications	10	38	**48**	13	35	**48**
Management, Governance, and Policy	8	11	**19**	9	11	**20**
Fund Raising and Business Development	6	6	**12**	7	9	**16**
Support Services – Finance, Information Technology, Human Resources, and Administration	19	65	**84**	22	65	**87**
Total	**70**	**194**	**264**	**80**	**204**	**284**

The headcount at the group level reduced to 264 from 284 in 2022 on account of Secretariat restructuring during 2023. Based on the revised organization structure, the corresponding staff grouping of 2022 headcount has been reclassified.

The cost of employing these staff was:

Group	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Gross salaries of individuals on IPPF payroll	16,038	15,873
Social security costs	1,553	1,147
Pension	1,131	1,119
Other employee benefits	2,382	3,209
Redundancy costs*	1,751	190
Total employee cost	**22,855**	**21,538**
Pension finance charges	205	74
Temporary staff employed through third party agencies (not included in table above)	605	520
Total personnel cost	**23,665**	**22,132**

*Redundancy costs have been incurred in different locations of the group, in line with the contractual obligations, the internal policies and the law of the land. Source of funds used for redundancy payments by the group was unrestricted core - US$1,660,502 and restricted fund - US$90,317 (2022: unrestricted core - US$190,498 and restricted fund - US$ Nil).

The number of group employees whose emoluments, excluding pension contributions and employers' national insurance, but including benefits in kind, were in excess of US$80,000 (£60,000) was:

Salary Bands	2023	2022
US$80,000 to US$90,000	14	22
US$90,000 to US$100,000	12	11
US$100,000 to US$110,000	9	6
US$110,000 to US$120,000	6	8
US$120,000 to US$130,000	8	7
US$130,000 to US$140,000	5	3
US$140,000 to US$150,000	3	2
US$150,000 to US$160,000	4	1
US$160,000 to US$170,000	3	2
US$170,000 to US$180,000	3	2
US$180,000 to US$190,000	3	-
US$190,000 to US$200,000	-	2
US$200,000 to US$210,000	1	-

Salary Bands	2023	2022
US$210,000 to US$220,000	1	-
US$220,000 to US$230,000	1	
US$230,000 to US$240,000	-	1
US$300,000 to US$310,000	-	1
US$310,000 to US$320,000	1	-

Contributions amounting to US$1,328,099 (2022: US$998,822) were made to defined contribution schemes on behalf of 74 higher paid employees (2022: 68). The expense is allocated between restricted and unrestricted funds in line with where the employees' salaries are charged.

No ex-gratia payments were made during the year (2022: Nil). No Trustee received remuneration during the year (2022: Nil). Total expenses reimbursed to members of the Board of Trustees or incurred on their behalf for attendance at meetings was US$167,933 (2022: US$310,380).

Key management personnel

The key management personnel of the group are the Director General, the Central Office Divisional Directors, and the Regional Directors of ACRO, AWRO, ESEAOR, SARO, WWI, EN and ARO.

The total remuneration (including pension contributions and employers' national insurance) of the key management personnel of the group for the year was US$2,374,202 (2022: US$2,216,037).

The remuneration of the highest paid employee was US$390,249 (2022: US$378,000).

9. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Freehold property US$'000 Charity	Fixtures, fittings equipment and computers US$'000 Charity	Total US$'000 Charity	Freehold property US$'000 Group	Fixtures, fittings equipment and computers US$'000 Group	Total US$'000 Group
Cost						
Cost at 1 January 2023	**17,720**	**1,649**	**19,369**	**19,811**	**3,153**	**22,964**
Exchange adjustments	490	52	542	510	67	577
Additions	-	-	-	-	10	10
Disposals	-	(14)	(14)	-	(28)	(28)
Total cost at 31 December 2023	**18,210**	**1,687**	**19,897**	**20,321**	**3,202**	**23,523**
Depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2023	**2,465**	**1,534**	**3,999**	**2,695**	**2,395**	**5,090**
Exchange adjustments	62	49	111	70	60	130
Charge for the year	276	9	285	310	271	581
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Released on disposal	-	(11)	(11)	-	(11)	(11)
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2023	**2,803**	**1,581**	**4,384**	**3,075**	**2,715**	**5,790**
Net book value at 31 December 2023	**15,407**	**106**	**15,513**	**17,246**	**487**	**17,733**
Net book value at 31 December 2022	**15,255**	**115**	**15,370**	**17,116**	**758**	**17,874**

All tangible fixed assets are held for charitable purposes.

10. Investments

	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Group	2022 Total US$'000 Group
Listed investments	-	1,634	1,933	1,634
Investment property	1,069	1,016	1,069	1,016
Subsidiary undertakings	12,311	11,617	-	-
Total	**13,380**	**14,267**	**3,002**	**2,650**

Listed investment

	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Group	2022 Total US$'000 Group
Shares and securities investment at market value:				
Listed investments at 1 January	1,634	-	1,634	-
Additions	-	1,600	-	1,600
Disposal proceeds	-	-	-	-
Unrealized/realized gains/(losses) for the year	299	34	299	34
Investment moved to subsidiary undertaking	(1,933)		-	-
Foreign exchange movement	-	-		-
Listed investments at 31 December	**-**	**1,634**	**1,933**	**1,634**

Investment property

Group and Charity	2023 Total US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Investment property at fair value:		
Investment property at 1 January	1,016	1,137
Revaluation gain/(loss)	0	0
Foreign exchange movement	53	(121)
Investment property at 31 December	**1,069**	**1,016**

Investment property at fair value

The investment property was acquired on 31 December 2012 for no cost, following the early termination of a lease on a property for which IPPF holds the freehold. It is included in the balance sheet at fair value, valued by management. The last independent property valuation was carried out as at 31 December 2020 by an external valuer, Strutt & Parker. Management is satisfied that there have been no material movements in valuation.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings:

IPPF Worldwide Inc. is a separately registered not-for-profit organization in United States of America (EIN 204365831). International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa Region) (IPPF ARO) (No. 8229) and International Planned Parenthood Federation Europe Network (IPPF ENR) (Company # BE 0840.619.519) are separate legal entities in Nairobi, Kenya and Brussels, Belgium respectively. Their individual results and net assets are as follows:

	IPPF Worldwide Inc.		IPPF ARO		IPPF EN	
	Year to 31 Dec 2023 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2022 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2023 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2022 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2023 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2022 US$'000
Income	11,866	8,079	10,304	8,228	6,138	7,530
Expenditure	(9,492)	(17,193)	(11,334)	(8,298)	(6,788)	(8,053)
Surplus/ (deficit)	**2,374**	**(9,114)**	**(1,030)**	**(70)**	**(650)**	**(523)**

	IPPF Worldwide Inc.		IPPF ARO		IPPF EN	
	31 Dec 2023 US$'000	31 Dec 2022 US$'000	31 Dec 2023 US$'000	31 Dec 2022 US$'000	31 Dec 2023 US$'000	31 Dec 2022 US$'000
Fixed assets	1,933		1,645	1,879	658	706
Current assets	7,513	2,553	7,337	8,442	4,316	3,923
Current liabilities	(6,254)	(1,735)	(2,924)	(2,868)	(1,482)	(489)
Provisions for liabilities	-	-	(348)	(713)	(83)	(81)
Net assets	**3,192**	**818**	**5,710**	**6,740**	**3,409**	**4,059**

11. Term Loans to Member Associations

	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Group	2022 Total US$'000 Group
Short term loans to Member Associations	103	47	103	47
Long term loans to Member Associations	-	-	83	81
Total	**103**	**47**	**186**	**128**

The loans to Member Associations bear interest at rates ranging from 0% to 5.5%. The long-term loan is repayable by 2035.

12. Debtors (Amounts falling due within one year)

	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Group	2022 Total US$'000 Group
Receivable from donors	1,701	9,412	1,551	9,665
Receivable from associations	611	678	1,035	1,047
Receivable from others	957	3,151	1,358	3,770
Due from Regional Offices	6,474	1,618	0	-
Prepayments	157	265	183	323
Total	**9,900**	**15,124**	**4,127**	**14,805**

13. Creditors (Amounts falling due within one year)

	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Group	2022 Total US$'000 Group
Trade creditors	730	3,067	1,950	4,707
Payable to associations	7	557	21	557
Due to Regional Offices*	2,062	2,419	-	-
Accruals and other creditors	10,454	8,821	12,113	9,389
Deferred income (see below)	4,109	1,889	5,402	1,889
Total	**17,362**	**16,753**	**19,486**	**16,542**

* The intercompany balances, none of which represent loan arrangements, are interest free and repayable on demand.

Deferred Income

	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Group	2022 Total US$'000 Group
Deferred income balances brought forward	1,889	-	1,889	-
Released in the year	(1,889)	-	(1,889)	-
Reclassification as payable	-	-	-	-
Deferred in the year	4,109	1,889	5,402	1,889
Deferred income balances carried forward	**4,109**	**1,889**	**5,402**	**1,889**

Income has been deferred based on conditions outlined by the donor and mainly as stipulated in the grant agreement.

14. Provisions

	2023 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2023 Total US$'000 Group	2022 Total US$'000 Group
Opening balance	17	265	811	1,085
Utilized in the year	(2)	(234)	(547)	(251)
Arising during the year	16	9	195	9
Foreign exchange movement	1	(23)	4	(32)
Closing balance	**32**	**17**	**463**	**811**

15. Group Funds and Reserves

Restricted funds

The use of these funds has been restricted by the donors indicated below:

2023 Group	Balance at 1 Jan 2023 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2023 US$'000
Government					
Australia					
Australia - SPRINT IV	1,416	2,767	(2,633)	-	1,550
Pacific Strategy	17	1,904	(544)	-	1,377
Australia - SAMOA, C-19 and other	163	104	(82)	-	185
RESPOND	4,797	1,373	(4,149)	-	2,021
Addressing Gender Based Violence in Bhutan through a multi-sectoral approach	328	-	(159)	-	169
Canada					
Canada- Young People	2,183	(55)	(2,128)	-	-
Canada - Humanitarian Call	154	553	(472)	-	235
Canada – other	(1,076)	-	1,075	1	-
China					
China – Grant	259	697	(935)	-	21
Denmark					
Friendship Retreat	105	10	(29)	-	86
Denmark - Support for RHU	(225)	223	2	-	-
France					
FON, Ukraine and other	2,933	1,590	(3,202)	(87)	1,234
Germany					
ICPD +30 and other	-	25	(25)	-	-
Japan	679	2,232	(1,727)	-	1,184
Netherlands					

2023 Group	Balance at 1 Jan 2023 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2023 US$'000
Right Here Right Now and other	19	68	(78)	-	9
New Zealand					
Reproductive Health Facility for the Pacific	450	395	(375)	-	470
New Zealand - Pacific Strategy	7	987	(679)	-	315
Norway					
NORAD contribution to AFGA	613	930	(894)	-	649
Elimination of FGM in 3 AWR countries	75	-	(75)	-	-
Spain	212	-	(201)	-	11
Switzerland					
Support for IPPF Geneva Office	194	20	(214)	-	-
United Kingdom					
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lote 1	1,222	1,463	(1,669)	-	1,016
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lote 2	2,165	17,845	(21,403)	2,042	649
Humanitarian Sudan	-	2,372	(861)		1,511
Emergency Ukraine	266	943	(1,209)	-	-
United States of America					
ExpandPF	-	340	(367)	-	(27)
Multi-donor Fund – SheDecides	257	1,149	(802)	-	604
Multi-donor Fund – Luxembourg - SheDecides	-	123	(32)		91
Multi-donor Fund – Nexus	192	815	(599)	-	408
Multi-donor Fund - Nexus- Denmark	35	147	(182)	-	0
Multi-donor Fund - Safe Abortion Action Fund	1,105	7,102	(6,114)	-	2,093
Total government restricted funds	**18,545**	**46,122**	**(50,762)**	**1,956**	**15,861**
Multilateral and other sources					
Bergstrom - Support of Africa Region	94	318	(360)	-	52
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation					
Countdown 2030 Europe	1,416	2,625	(2,347)	-	1,694
Marie Stopes International - Cervical Cancer Screening and Preventative Therapy	29	-	(1)	-	28
The David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Frontiers and other	182	-	(145)	(37)	-
European Commission (EC) - multiple projects	(24)	776	(949)	-	(197)
Korea Foundation for International Healthcare	119	(54)	(34)	-	31
Levi Strauss - Support Textile Comm, Indonesia Sunda Straits Response	217	-	(93)	-	124
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)					
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) – Workplan	191	(258)	(97)	-	(164)
CSO Forum mid-term review of the Asia Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population	376	644	(463)	-	557
UNFPA 2023 - Partnership Funding	-	237	(234)	-	3
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation					
Hewlett and FJSI Safe Abortion Care in West Africa	-	1,299	(377)	-	922
Voices: Towards universal access to SRHR for all	20	-	(20)	-	-
World Health Organization - National dissemination workshops	-	188	(197)	-	(9)
Multi-donor Fund - Appeal fund	45	15	(35)	-	25
Multi-donor Fund - Emergency Ukraine	237	639	(668)	-	208
Anonymous donors (not disclosed at their request)	540	5,617	(5,645)	-	512
Others (various)	2,156	2,348	(2,942)	25	1,587
Total Multilateral and other sources	**5,598**	**14,394**	**(14,607)**	**(12)**	**5,373**
Total Restricted Funds	**24,143**	**60,516**	**(65,369)**	**1,944**	**21,234**

2022 Group	Balance at 1 Jan 2022 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2022 US$'000
Government					
Australia					
SPRINT III and SPRINT IV	1,293	3,016	(2,893)	-	1,416
Pacific Strategy	859	71	(906)	(7)	17
RESPOND	9,711	-	(4,914)	-	4,797
Australia Samoa and other	643	221	(373)	-	491
Belgium - She Decides	151	-	-	(149)	2
Canada					
She Decides	77	(28)	(10)	(39)	-
Freedom to Choose - RHASS	(646)	-	-	646	-
Canada - Young People	2,557	1,616	(3,064)	(2)	1,107
Protections of children working in mines in DRC and other	(90)	395	(345)	194	154
China – Grant	-	1,328	(1,069)	-	259
Denmark					
Friendship Retreat and other	194	(20)	(69)	-	105
Support for RHU	34	-	(259)	-	(225)
France - FON, Ukraine and other	1,061	2,968	(546)	(550)	2,933
Germany					
Enhancing SRH refugees in West Africa and other	(55)	(70)	-	125	-
Improved SRHR in Afghanistan and Pakistan	1,688	(168)	(1,520)	-	-
Japan	2,234	(36)	(1,517)	(2)	679
Netherlands					
Right Here Right Now and other	(3)	76	(110)	56	19
Get Up Speak Out	(53)	-	25	28	-
New Zealand					
Reproductive Health Facility for the Pacific	714	-	(264)	-	450
Pacific Strategy	137	1	(131)	-	7
Norway					
Elimination of FGM in 3 AWR countries and other	156	1,368	(836)	-	688
Spain	-	212	-	-	212
Switzerland - Support for IPPF Geneva Office	-	279	(86)	1	194
United Kingdom					
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 1	951	1,383	(1,112)	-	1,222
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 2	617	28,429	(26,702)	(179)	2,165
ACCESS, Ukraine emergency	(5)	884	(725)	112	266
Multi-donor Fund - Nexus	207	524	(539)	-	192
Multi-donor Fund - Nexus- Denmark	-	137	(102)	-	35
Multi-donor Fund - Safe Abortion Action Fund	1,181	4,618	(4,675)	(19)	1,105
Total government restricted funds	**23,613**	**47,204**	**(52,742)**	**215**	**18,290**
Multilateral and other sources					
Bergstrom - Support of Africa Region	(131)	226	(155)	154	94
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation					
Countdown 2030 Europe	706	3,527	(2,941)	124	1,416
Other	896	-	(721)	(146)	29
Children's Investment Fund Foundation - Business Plan	(50)	102	(52)	-	-
Cordaid - Jeune S3 IPPFAR	233	-	-	(247)	(14)
The David & Lucile Packard Foundation					
Africa Region various and Bus Plan and Solutions	87	-	(145)	136	78
Abortion Stigma	(15)	-	(7)	22	-
Frontiers	788	-	(658)	(26)	104
AULO strength adolescence SRH	224	-	-	(224)	-
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	(97)	-	16	81	-
European Commission (EC)					

2022 Group	Balance at 1 Jan 2022 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2022 US$'000
State of the African Women Campaign	2,210	(2,114)	(18)	(78)	-
Other projects	2	17	(66)	23	(24)
Korea Foundation for International Healthcare	219	-	(100)	-	119
Health Pooled Fund - Crown Agents-Technical assistance to South Sudan	81	-	-	(81)	-
Levi Strauss	119	200	(102)	-	217
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)					
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) – Workplan	25	724	(558)	-	191
Other	2	-	-	(2)	-
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	13	395	(32)	-	376
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation					
Voices: Towards universal access to SRHR for all and other	(83)	100	(104)	107	20
World Health Organization	8	-	(8)	-	-
Multi-donor Fund - Appeal fund and COVID-19	105	80	(38)	(102)	45
Multi-donor Fund - Emergency Ukraine	-	1,366	(1,109)	(20)	237
Multi-donor Fund - SheDecides	1,000	298	(1,043)	-	255
Anonymous donors (not disclosed at their request)	527	4,853	(4,821)	(19)	540
Others (various)	1,889	2,722	(2,432)	(9)	2,170
Total Multilateral and other sources	**8,758**	**12,496**	**(15,094)**	**(307)**	**5,853**
Total Restricted Funds	**32,371**	**59,700**	**(67,836)**	**(92)**	**24,143**

The subtotal funds by Government and Multilateral in note 15 differ from those in note 2 and note 3 due to some projects being funded by both Government and Multilateral sources. This is the case with multi-donor projects such as SAAF, Nexus, COVID-19 and SheDecides.

Endowment fund

In addition, IPPF has an endowment fund of US$1,000,000 (2022 US$1,000,000) which it holds for the exclusive use of projects in the Cape Verde Member Association.

Unrestricted funds and reserves

Unrestricted funds and reserves are those funds that are free of any donor restriction on their use. All unrestricted funds and reserves, apart from the General Fund, are designated by IPPF for specific purposes as noted below.

Group	Note	Asset Revaluation Reserve US$'000	Fixed Asset Reserve US$'000	Other Designated Funds US$'000	Innovation Fund US$'000	Pension Reserve US$'000	General Fund US$'000	Total US$'000
2023								
Additions to fixed assets (note 9)	a		(7)				7	-
Transfer to Designated Regional Funds	b			9,070			(9,070)	-
Other funds	c	-	(1,441)	1,281			(1,784)	(1,944)
Transfers between funds		**-**	**(1,448)**	**10,351**	**-**	**-**	**(10,847)**	**(1,944)**
Balance as at 1 January 2023		12,000	7,314	31,709	159	(4,575)	20,894	67,501
Net income/(expenditure)		-	(581)	(10,288)	(83)	2,050	11,729	2,827
Unrealized foreign exchange movement		-	447	-	-	(238)	1,895	2,104
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension scheme		-	-	-	-	(601)	-	(601)
Forward contract unrealized Loss		-	-	-	-	-	(495)	(495)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		**12,000**	**5,732**	**31,772**	**76**	**(3,364)**	**23,176**	**69,392**

Group	Note	Asset Revaluation Reserve US$'000	Fixed Asset Reserve US$'000	Other Designated Funds US$'000	Innovation Fund US$'000	Pension Reserve US$'000	General Fund US$'000	Total US$'000
2022								
Additions to fixed assets (note 9)	a	-	84	-	-	-	(84)	-
Transfer to Designated Regional Funds	b	-	(76)	10,663	-	-	(10,587)	-
Other funds	c	-		-	-	-	92	92
Transfers between funds		**-**	**8**	**10,663**	**-**	**-**	**(10,579)**	**92**
Balance as at 1 January 2022		12,000	7,917	30,274	277	(4,892)	24,057	69,633
Net income/(expenditure)		-	(596)	(9,228)	(118)	1,412	13,659	5,129
Unrealized foreign exchange movement		-	(15)	-		518	(4,079)	(3,576)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension scheme		-	-	-	-	(1,613)	-	(1,613)
Forward contract unrealized Loss		-	-	-	-	-	(2,164)	(2,164)
Balance as at 31 December 2022		**12,000**	**7,314**	**31,709**	**159**	**(4,575)**	**20,894**	**67,501**

Explanations of movements on unrestricted funds and reserves:

a. The Fixed Asset Reserve represents the net book value of fixed assets with fixed asset additions being funded from the General Fund and depreciation being charged to this reserve each period.

b. Funds allocated to the Designated Funds from savings on budget allocation for utilisation in 2023 and other transfers.

c. Other fund movements and transfers.

Asset Revaluation Reserve	The Asset Revaluation Reserve represents the difference between the historical cost of fixed assets and the depreciated revalued equivalent.
Fixed Asset Reserve	The Fixed Asset Reserve represents the value of IPPF funds invested in unrestricted fixed assets (see note 9) or allocated for their replacement.
Other Designated Funds	Other Designated Funds include the Member Association Performance Fund, the Resource Mobilisation Fund, and various funds set aside for use by specific Regions.
Innovation Fund	The Innovation Fund is used to develop innovative projects and try new approaches to our work.
Pension Fund	The Pension Fund represents the value of IPPF's assets and liabilities arising in respect of the Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme, which was closed in 2007. The movements in this fund are detailed in note 19.
General Fund	The General Fund contains the undesignated unrestricted funds of IPPF which are free of donor restrictions for specific activities or countries. These will fund future activities.

16. Net assets between funds

Charity	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Fixed assets	19,363	8,530	1,000	28,893	19,126	9,511	1,000	29,637
Current assets	67,152	17,989	-	85,141	66,180	21,042	-	87,222
Current liabilities	(12,077)	(5,285)	-	(17,362)	(10,343)	(6,410)	-	(16,753)
Provisions for liabilities	(1,682)	-	-	(1,682)	(2,887)	-	-	(2,887)
Pension liability	(3,364)	-	-	(3,364)	(4,575)	-	-	(4,575)
Net assets	**69,392**	**21,234**	**1,000**	**91,626**	**67,501**	**24,143**	**1,000**	**92,644**

Group	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Fixed assets	18,885	933	1,000	20,818	19,005	600	1,000	20,605
Current assets	68,180	27,591	-	95,771	66,884	29,953	-	96,837
Current liabilities	(12,196)	(7,290)	-	(19,486)	(10,132)	(6,410)	-	(16,542)
Provisions for liabilities	(2,113)	-	-	(2,113)	(3,681)	-	-	(3,681)

Group	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Pension liability	(3,364)	-	-	(3,364)	(4,575)	-	-	(4,575)
Net assets	**69,392**	**21,234**	**1,000**	**91,626**	**67,501**	**24,143**	**1,000**	**92,644**

17. Financial Commitments

a) Commitments against orders placed for contraceptives and health products

Group	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Orders for contraceptives and other health products due within one year	685	1,220

The commitments recognized are orders placed by the year-end but not yet delivered to IPPF, for which there is a legal obligation to make payment to the supplier.

b) Operating lease commitments:

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Group	Buildings US$'000	Equipment US$'000	2023 Total US$'000	Buildings US$'000	Equipment US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Due						
Within the next 1 year	305	-	305	466	-	466
Between 2-5 years	434	-	434	564	-	564
Greater than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**739**	**-**	**739**	**1,030**	**-**	**1,030**

c) Grant Commitments

There are several projects which are in progress at the year-end and will be completed over a few years. The majority of the funds needed for these projects are subject to legal agreements with the donors, which ensure that IPPF will be entitled to grants from the donors after complying with the conditions imposed by the respective donors. For some of these projects, IPPF is required to provide additional funding to match that provided by the main donor, which is sourced from other donors who may award restricted or unrestricted grants to IPPF.

Based on the duration of the restricted projects awarded by the donors, IPPF signed funding agreements with its Member Associations and partners for a similar duration. Since the funding to the Member Associations is subject to them fulfilling the imposed conditions, such grant commitments have not been recognized in the accounts as grant payable until fulfilment of the grant conditions. As at the year-end, the following grant commitments were made, which will be paid to the Member Associations or partners in the subsequent years after their complying with the imposed conditions:

Group	2023 Total US$'000	2022 Total US$'000
Grant commitments due within 1 year	45,491	20,408
Grant commitment due between 2-5 years	37,478	5,976
Grant commitment due after 5 years	-	-
Total grant commitments at 31 December 2023	**82,969**	**26,384**

Out of the above grant commitments, restricted grants signed with the donors comprise US$16.25million (2022: US$22.87million), which has either been received or will be received in subsequent years after complying with the conditions imposed by the respective donors. Out of the remaining balance of US$66.72 million (2022: US$3.51 million), US$2.06 million (2022: US$3.51 million) has already been earmarked as designated funds from the unrestricted funds and the remaining grant commitments would be met from unrestricted income of 2024 and 2025.

d) Capital commitment

The value of group contracts placed in the year for future capital expenditure not accrued for in the financial statements was US$nil (2022: US$nil).

18. Contingent Liability

In the course of the charity's ordinary activities, there can arise liabilities due to potential legal action against IPPF, or fraud and mismanagement in IPPF or any of its branches/ subsidiaries / Member Associations that could lead to a potential claw back of donor funds. Such investigations can take several years to conclude and reach agreement with the parties involved.

Wherever deemed necessary, the charity seeks counsel from lawyers and other professionals, and makes financial provisions where it can be estimated with reasonable reliability, as appropriate. IPPF maintains policies to prevent such occurrences as well as formal training within the Federation. The charity relies on a robust risk and assurance framework throughout the Federation to ensure cases are reported and investigated appropriately.

IPPF adheres to a clear policy of transparency with donors for any open cases implicating funds involved. At the year-end there were open cases, none of which have a reliable estimate of a potential claw back of funds to donors involved.

19. Pension Schemes

IPPF operates three pension schemes as described below:

a) The Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme (closed)

This is a defined benefit scheme covering full-time staff in the Central Office, London. A decision was taken to close the scheme to current members effective 1 September 2007. This followed the earlier decision effective 1 September 2003 to close the scheme to new members. The assets of the fund are managed by independent professional investment managers.

The scheme's assets and liabilities are calculated by professional actuaries. The most recent formal actuarial valuation as at 1 July 2021 was performed using the Defined Accrued Benefit Method. The assumption used reflected the Employer Covenant Strength and the average term of the liabilities. The main assumptions used in the valuation were:

- Pensioners (average duration of the fund liability is 11.5 years);
- Non-pensioners (average duration of the fund liability is 21 years);
- Investment return 3.30% per annum pre-retirement.
- Investment return (pensioners – 1.45% and non-pensioners – 1.8%) per annum post-retirement.
- Pension revaluation before retirement in line with CPI (maximum 2.5%) – 3.20% per annum; and
- Pension increases after retirement in line with RPI (maximum 2.5%) - 3.50% per annum.

The report for the actuarial valuation as at 1 July 2021 showed the fund to have an asset value of GBP£38.1 million under the ongoing valuation method. This is equivalent to a funding level of 86% (market value of assets versus liabilities). An updated recovery plan was submitted to the Pensions Regulator from July 2022. This informed the regulator that of the recovery plan end date to be 31 October 2026.

As a result of the latest valuation as at 1 July 2021, the Employer and the Trustee agreed the following deficit funding contributions from 1 July 2022 to 31 October 2026:

- On 1 July 2023 and on each subsequent anniversary, the monthly amount will increase by 3.5%.

The next full valuation is due to be carried out as at 1 July 2024.

b) The Central Office Defined Contribution Pension Scheme

Since 2003, a defined contribution pension scheme has been offered to permanent staff in the Central Office, London, wherein IPPF contributes 7% of salary. For staff previously included in the defined benefit scheme a contribution of 10% of salary is made.

The 2023 pension charge for this scheme was US$385,193 (2022: US$418,952).

c) The Overseas Employee Pension Scheme

Most full-time employees in the Africa Regional Office and some members of the America and Caribbean, Arab World, and East and South-East Asia Regional Offices are members of this scheme. It is a defined contribution scheme under which IPPF contributes 12% of basic salary and is non-contributory for staff.

The 2023 pension charge for this scheme was US$364,321 (Group) and US$162,480 (Charity) (2022: US$583,844 (Group) and US$216,670 (Charity)).

At 31 December 2023, there were no outstanding or prepaid contributions for any of the defined contribution schemes (2022: US$ nil).

FRS 102 disclosure note

There is one defined benefit pension scheme providing benefits on final pensionable salary, the Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme. The latest full actuarial valuation of this scheme was carried out at 1 July 2021 and was updated for accounting purposes to 31 December 2023 by a qualified independent actuary.

The pension contributions payable by IPPF to the scheme were as follows:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Pension contributions	**1,942**	**1,783**

Outstanding contributions at the year-end: Nil (2022: US$297,241)

The major assumptions used in the FRS 102 valuation were:

	2023 Per annum	2022 Per annum
Inflation – RPI	3.05%	3.25%
Inflation – CPI	2.35%	2.85%
Rate of discount	4.50%	4.80%
Pension increases:		
Pre 88 GMP	Nil	Nil
Post 88 GMP	2.70%	2.70%
Excess over GMP accrued pre 1.3.1998	6.00%	6.00%
Excess over GMP accrued between 1.3.1998 and 31.7.2002	6.00%	6.00%
Excess over GMP accrued between 1.8.2002 and 5.4.2005	2.90%	2.90%
Excess over GMP accrued from 5.4.2005	1.85%	1.85%

Life expectancy (at age 65):	**Years**	**Years**
Males born 1956	21.2	21.8
Females born 1956	23.7	24.6
Males born 1976	22.2	22.7
Females born 1976	24.8	25.6

The present value of the scheme liability was calculated as follows, using the updated year of birth series adjusted for the medium cohort:

	2023	2022
Pre-retirement mortality (male/female)*	**S3PA / S3PA**	**S3PA / S3PA**
Post-retirement mortality for non-pensioner members (male/female)*	**S3PA / S3PA**	**S3PA / S3PA**
Post-retirement mortality for pensioner members (male/female)*	**S3PA / S3PA**	**S3PA / S3PA**

* The 2023 valuation uses the S3PA base table with an allowance for future improvements based on the CMI_2022 projections including a long-term improvement rate of 1% pa, which is the same methodology as followed for 2022 valuation using the CMI_2021 projections with 1% long-term improvement rate.

The assumptions used by the actuary are chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

In 2010 the UK Government announced a change in the statutory minimum pension increase for public and private pension schemes. Previously this inflation rate was linked to the Retail Price Index (RPI). The announced change links this inflation rate to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), where this in line with the legal obligations detailed within the rules of the scheme. After clarifying the legal obligations that apply to the scheme, IPPF linked the inflation rate to CPI.

Scheme assets

The fair value of the scheme's assets, which are not intended to be realized in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are realized, and the present value of the scheme's liabilities, which are derived from cash flow projections over long periods and thus inherently uncertain, were:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Equities	13,631	12,609
Bonds	8,000	6,937
Cash	1,157	175
Liability driven investment	12,341	11,292
Total market value of assets	**35,129**	**31,013**
Present value of scheme liability	(38,493)	(35,588)
Deficit in scheme – Net pension liability	**(3,364)**	**(4,575)**

The expected rates of return on the assets in the scheme were 4.50% (2022 – 4.80%). The actual return on scheme assets was US$2.57 million (2022 – loss of US$17.8 million) which is a rate of return of 8.29% (2022 – (32.43%)).

Movement in pension fund liability during the year:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Deficit in scheme at 1 January	(4,575)	(4,892)
Employer's contributions	2,255	1,486
Net interest cost	(205)	(74)
Actuarial gain/ (losses)	(601)	(1,613)
Exchange rate gain	(238)	518
Deficit in scheme at 31 December	**(3,364)**	**(4,575)**

The scheme closed to future accrual on 1 September 2007, with all active members being given deferred pensions at that date. This means that benefits for those members now increase broadly in line with price inflation. Previously, these benefits increased in line with salary.

The actuary has confirmed that the valuations made above under the requirements of FRS 102 do not indicate that there is an immediate funding requirement or that there is any need to change the current funding rates made by the employer to the pension scheme.

The pension fund liability of US$3.4 million (2022 - US$4.6 million) does not exceed the unrestricted funds balance.

Charge to the Statement of Financial Activities over the financial year:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Expected return on pension fund assets	(1,537)	(899)
Interest on pension fund liabilities	1,742	973
Net interest cost	205	74
Net cost recognized within net income for the year	**205**	**74**
Other recognized gains/losses – actuarial (gains)/losses	**601**	**1,613**
Other recognized gains/losses – unrealized foreign exchange (gains)/losses	**238**	**(518)**
Total cost relating to defined benefit scheme recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities	**1,044**	**1,169**

20. Related Parties

Trustees and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee members

IPPF requires each Board of Trustees member and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee member to complete a declaration of material transactions and interest form. These are reviewed by senior management and the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee. All IPPF staff are also required to complete such a form on joining the organization, which is then updated as individual circumstances change. These forms are reviewed by senior management. These procedures are part of the policy which aims to ensure that employees always act in the best interests of IPPF and that there is openness and transparency concerning any actual or potential conflict of interest.

Some members of the Board of Trustees are Presidents of Member Associations who receive grants from IPPF in accordance with the volunteer governance structure of IPPF.

The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee of IPPF has reviewed the above disclosures and does not consider that any indicates a conflict of interest. There are no other related party interests or transactions that require disclosure.

No remuneration was paid to members of the Board of Trustees. Total expenses reimbursed to 15 members (2022: 15) of the Board of Trustees or incurred on their behalf for attendance at meetings was US$167,933 (2022: US$310,380).

IPPF Worldwide Inc.

The table below summarises the transactions that took place between IPPF and WWI during the year together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Description of transaction	
IPPF Worldwide Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	Donation received by IPPF from its subsidiary out of the donations and grants collected by it from different donors.	
Income for the year 2023 US$'000	**Income for the year 2022 US$'000**	**Debtor Balance 2023 US$'000**	**Debtor Balance 2022 US$'000**
8,510	15,448	6,236	1,618

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of WWI of US$105,086 (2022: US$178,638) that were recharged by IPPF to WWI during the year. Also, WWI incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$384,624 (2022: US$499,195) that were recharged by WWI to IPPF during the year. Further, WWI collected funds directly from third parties of US$ Nil (2022: US$203,547) on behalf of IPPF, which was adjusted from the intercompany balance.

IPPF Africa Region (Nairobi, Kenya)

The table below summarises the transactions that took place between IPPF and ARO during the year together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Description of transaction	
IPPF Africa Region	Wholly owned subsidiary	Grants paid by IPPF to ARO for the operation of the Regional Office	
Expenditure for the year 2023 US$'000	**Expenditure for the year 2022 US$'000**	**Creditor Balance 2023 US$'000**	**Creditor Balance 2022 US$'000**
6,794	6,138	2,062	2,414

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of ARO of US$307,237 (2022: US$449,106) that were recharged by IPPF to ARO during the year. Also, ARO incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$190,466 (2022: US$622,738) that were recharged by ARO to IPPF during the year. Further, ARO collected funds directly from third parties of US$1,166 (2022: US$ Nil) on behalf of IPPF and IPPF collected funds directly from third parties of US$70,729 (2022: US$ Nil) on behalf of ARO, which were adjusted from the intercompany balance.

IPPF Europe Network

The table below summarises the transactions that took place between IPPF and EN during the year together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party		Nature of relationship		Description of transaction	
IPPF Europe Network		Wholly owned subsidiary		Grants paid by IPPF to EN for the operation of the Regional Office. Also, income received from EN out of the grants collected by it.	
Income for the year 2023 US$'000	**Income for the year 2022 US$'000**	**Expenditure for the year 2023 US$'000**	**Expenditure for the year 2022 US$'000**	**Debtor Balance 2023 US$'000**	**Creditor Balance 2022^ US$'000**
159	350	1,527	1,589	238	5

^ On 31 Dec 2022, there was a credit balance payable to IPPF Europe Network.

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of EN of US$139,264 (2022: US$220,439) that were recharged by IPPF to EN during the year. Also, EN incurred costs/ made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$106,579 (2022: US$37,726) that were recharged by EN to IPPF during the year.

21. Financial instruments

IPPF has certain financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognized at transaction value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Certain other financial instruments are held at fair value, with gains and losses being recognized within income and expenditure. The charity has the following financial instruments measured at fair value through the profit and loss:

Group and Charity	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value, through profit and loss		
Investments	1,933	1,634
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(1,650)	(2,870)
Total	**283**	**(1,236)**

Group and Charity	2023 Income US$'000	2023 Expense US$'000	2023 Gain/(Loss) US$'000	2022 Income US$'000	2022 Expense US$'000	2022 Gain/(Loss) US$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value, through profit and loss						
Investments	299	-	299	34	-	34
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	(495)	(495)	-	(2,164)	(2,164)
Total	**299**	**(495)**	**(196)**	**34**	**(2,164)**	**(2,130)**

IPPF entered into forward currency contracts (FCC) during 2023 with the aim of achieving the following two objectives:

- creating certainty over the budget rates in 2024
- optimising the exchange rates that can be achieved.

IPPF's primary objective in hedging a foreign exchange position is to is to de-risk its budgeted income by identifying a projected income amount in one base currency (i.e., US$) against grant income received in multiple currencies from multiple donors. All FCCs set out the currency pair, selling currency amount, settlement date, and delivery rate.

The FCC's rate of exchange is fixed and the value date is up to February 2025 allowing IPPF to budget for future financial allocations knowing in advance precisely what the income or costs from the transaction will be at the specified future date. The nature of FCCs protects IPPF from unexpected or adverse movements in the currencies' future spot rates.

During 2023, the selling currencies were AUD, CAD, DKK, EUR, NOK, NZD, and SEK and the buying currency was USD.

The FCCs are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA). The fair value of the FCC is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date. The mark to market gain/(loss) on hedge contract and margin held as a deposit at the year-end is presented as follows:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Margin held due to the aggregate loss >5% carried to balance sheet as deposit	-	1,639
Market to market gain/(loss) recorded in the statement of financial activities	(495)	(2,164)

Members of the Board of Trustees

The individuals listed below served as Trustees from 1 January 2023, up to the date of this report, unless where noted otherwise.

Member Name	Nationality	Internal/External
Kate Gilmore (Chair)	Australia and United Kingdom	External
Ulukbek Batyrgaliev (Vice Chair)	Kyrgyzstan	Internal
Isaac Adewole	Nigeria	External
Abhina Aher	India	External (Resigned in March 2023)
Rosa Ayong Tchonang	Cameroon	Internal (End of term in May 2024)
Surakshya Giri	Nepal	Internal (End of term in May 2024)
Bience Philomena Gawanas	Namibia	External (End of term in May 2023)
Donya Nasser	United States of America	Internal (End of term in May 2023)
Aurélia Nguyen	France	External (End of term in April 2024)
Sami Natsheh	Palestine	Internal
Elizabeth Schaffer	United States of America	External
Andreas Prager	New Zealand	Internal (End of term in August 2023)
Rose-Marie Antoine	Trinidad and Tobago	Internal
Santiago Cosio Pando	Mexico	Internal (End of term in August 2023)
Hayathe Ayeva	Togo	Internal
Jon Lomoy	Norway	Internal
Patrick Mwebesa	Uganda	Internal (Appointed in June 2023)
Darren Paul Katigbak	Philippines	External (Appointed in Jan 2024)
Rada Valchonova	Bulgaria	External (Appointed in Jan 2024)
Karina Vartanova	Switzerland and Russia	External (Appointed in Jan 2024)

Members of the Nomination and Governance Committee

The individuals listed below served as the members of the Nomination and Governance Committee from 1 January 2023, up to the date of this report, unless where noted otherwise.

Member Name	Nationality	Internal/External
Don Gunawardena	Sri Lanka	Internal
Talaat Latif	Egypt	Internal (End of term in Jan 2023)
Neish McLean	Jamaica	External
Isabel Serrano	Spain	Internal
Jona Turalde	Philippines	External
Daniela Urquijo Defex	Colombia	Internal (End of term in Jan 2023)
Joyce Renee Ago Djanie	Ghana	Internal
Olivier Makambira	Burundi	Internal
Luisa Fernanda Guzman Gonzalez	Mexico	Internal

Members of the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee

The individuals listed below served as the members of the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee from 1 January 2023, up to the date of this report, unless where noted otherwise.

Member Name	Nationality	Internal/External
Elizabeth Schaffer	United States of America	External
Hayathe Ayeva	Togo	Internal (End of term in June 2023)
Bience Philomena Gawanas	United States of America	External (End of term in May 2023)
Judith Laurence Gbehinto Maffon	Benin	Internal (End of term in July 2023)
Nicolette Loonen	Netherlands	Internal (End of term in July 2023)
Maisarah Ahmad	Malaysia	Internal (End of term in July 2023)
Lakshan Seneviratne	Sri Lanka	Internal
Bikash Kunwar	Nepal	External (Appointed in July 2023)
Alexandrine Codjovi	Benin	Internal (Appointed in July 2023)
Patrick Mwebesa	Uganda	Internal (Appointed in June 2023)

Contact names and addresses

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Director, MA Development and Impact	Manuelle Hurwitz
Director, External Affairs	Mina Barling
Director, Finance and Technology	Varun Anand
Director, People, Organization and Culture	Lucy Fernie
Africa Regional Director	Marie-Evelyne Petrus-Barry
Arab World Regional Director	Fadoua Bakhadda
Americas and Caribbean Regional Director	Eugenia Lopez Uribe
East, South-East Asia, and Oceania Regional Director	Tomoko Fukuda
European Network Regional Director	Micah Grzywnowicz
South Asia Regional Director (Interim)	Tomoko Fukuda

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External Auditor

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Solicitor

IPPF uses the services of several law firms, each one in accordance with their area of expertise.

Further information is available on request.

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INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

England & Wales - Charity number 229476

Accounts

IPPF

From choice, a world of possibilities



Financial Statements

2022

Who we are

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. We are a worldwide movement of national organizations working with and for communities and individuals.

IPPF works towards a world where women, men and young people everywhere have control over their own bodies, and therefore their destinies. A world where they are free to choose parenthood or not; free to decide how many children they will have and when; free to pursue healthy sexual lives without fear of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. A world where gender or sexuality are no longer a source of inequality or stigma. We will not retreat from doing everything we can to safeguard these important choices and rights for current and future generations.

Cover image: IPPF/Hannah Maule-ffinch

CIFWA youth volunteers outside of the clinic, Rarotonga, Cook Islands

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Foreword from the Director General

"Flying in headwinds while setting a strategy for renewed global impact"

A series of severe and mutually reinforcing shocks – the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, the resulting food and energy crises, surging inflation, and debt tightening – battered the world economy in 2022.

Global growth is forecast to moderately pick up to 2.7% in 2024 as some of the headwinds will begin to subside. The UN Secretary General said, "Unprecedented times demand unprecedented action" and called for "a transformative SDG stimulus package, generated through the collective and concerted efforts of all stakeholders." What we got however, as reflected in IPPF's audited accounts, was several donor countries (particularly UK and Sweden) significantly reducing their development assistance.

Most developing countries saw slow job recovery in 2022 and continue to face considerable employment slack. Disproportionate losses in women's employment during the initial phase of the pandemic have not been fully reversed, with improvements mainly arising from a recovery in informal jobs.

Strategic investments in sexual and reproductive health and the introduction of new digital technologies can offer large social returns, accelerate productivity growth, and stop the regression in gender equality triggered by the pandemic. So, we redoubled our efforts and achieved so much, despite reduced income in this last year of our 2016–2022 strategy (a drop of around 26% or US$43 million in income and 16% or US$24 million in expenditure compared to 2021, particularly contributed by drop in restricted projects funding).

Through the 2022 Trustees' Report, you will see evidence of IPPF harmonizing advocacy efforts to champion rights, developing winning narratives and countering a well-funded and growing opposition. You will read about our work investing in young and diverse community leaders, prioritizing self-managed care and digital health solutions, and rapidly responding to humanitarian crisis with live saving sexual and reproductive health interventions.

FCDO funding cuts in Pakistan, Cameroon Uganda, Chad, and Ethiopia translated into significant declines in these countries (27% decline in SRH services and 40% decline in couple-years-protection) but through an extraordinary effort of frontline health care workers, overall service data has remained fairly stable as compared to 2021. What an incredible achievement!

And all this while developing a new strategy (2023–2028) for greater impact that got approved at our November General Assembly and transitioning to a more predictable three-year financial cycle.

Once again IPPF has proven itself an agile and focused service delivery organization that can make services accessible to those living in the most remote geographies, to those excluded and marginalized in many societies, and those experiencing crises. It has also demonstrated its resilience and innovation, developing winning narratives and countering the aggressive opposition that has become the defining feature of macho politics.

I humbly acknowledge and show immense gratitude for the expertise and courage of our frontline health care workers and activists. Thank you also for the exceptional support received from all of you who believe in the journey we are on.

As part of the global community, IPPF will continue to shape the future of sexual and reproductive healthcare and to progress the most intimate of rights. We are counting on you!



Alvaro Bermejo
Director General

Reproductive Health Network Kenya has provided sexual and reproductive health services to clients displaced from their home and land due to severe drought.

IPPF/Mercy Juma

Trustees' report

Introduction: who we are

The Board of Trustees presents its reports and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 under the Charities Act 2011.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for all. IPPF is a worldwide federation of national organisations working with and for communities and individuals, focusing support on those who are poor, marginalized, and excluded.

IPPF currently has 120 Member Associations (MAs). The MAs and collaborative partners of IPPF are all autonomous and report independently; their financial statements are therefore not presented here.

The financial statements contained herein have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including the 'Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)' ("Charities SORP (FRS 102)") and applicable UK law. The financial statements include the charity, comprising the London office and four regions (South Asia, East and South-East Asia, Americas and Caribbean and Arab World), and the group which additionally includes the Africa and Europe regions and IPPF World Wide Inc.

In addition to the annual report, IPPF publishes an Annual Performance Report which outlines in detail the major activities of IPPF and their alignment to the strategic goals of the organisation. Copies of this report will be available on www.ippf.org in July 2023.

IPPF is registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales. IPPF's charity registration number, principal office address and names and addresses of its banker, solicitor and auditor are given on page 68. The names of its trustees and senior management personnel are provided on pages 67 and 68, respectively.

Strategic delivery of IPPF's mission

Our four outcomes

IPPF's current strategy focuses on achieving four key outcomes:

Championing Rights – By 2022, 100 governments respect, protect and fulfil sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality.

Empowering Communities – By 2022, one billion people to act freely on their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Serve People – By 2022, IPPF and our partners will deliver two billion quality, integrated sexual and reproductive health services.

Unite and Perform – By 2022, IPPF will be a high-performing, accountable and united Federation.



Dr Maria Peach is a General Practitioner with CIFWA. She provides outreach services to community groups, including people living with disabilities and the elderly.

IPPF/Hannah Maule-ffinch

OUR VISION

ALL PEOPLE ARE FREE TO MAKE CHOICES ABOUT THEIR SEXUALITY AND WELL-BEING, IN A WORLD WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION

IPPF

OUTCOME 1

100 governments respect, protect and fulfill sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality

OUTCOME 2

1 billion people to act freely on their sexual and reproductive health and rights

OUTCOME 3

2 billion quality integrated sexual and reproductive health services delivered

OUTCOME 4

A high performing, accountable and united Federation

Galvanize commitment and secure legislative, policy and practice improvements	Enable young people to access comprehensive sexuality education and realize their sexual rights	Deliver rights-based services including for safe abortion & HIV	Enhance operational effectiveness and double national and global income
Engage women and youth leaders as advocates for change	Engage champions, opinion formers and the media to promote health, choice and rights	Enable services through public and private health providers	Grow our volunteer and activist supporter base

IPPF'S MISSION

TO LEAD A LOCALLY OWNED, GLOBALLY CONNECTED CIVIL SOCIETY MOVEMENT THAT PROVIDES AND ENABLES SERVICES AND CHAMPIONS SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS FOR ALL, ESPECIALLY THE UNDER-SERVED

OUR VALUES

SOCIAL INCLUSION

DIVERSITY

PASSION

VOLUNTEERISM

ACCOUNTABILITY

Grant making to Member Associations and partners

The Federation delivers on its strategies by making grants to Member Associations (MAs) and partners to carry out their work and to deliver services. Unrestricted funds support Member Associations and Collaborative Partners (CPs) to carry out core activities. Restricted funds support Member Associations, Collaborative Partners and Project Partners to carry out specific projects or activities. Member Associations also raise their own funds, with IPPF contributing 23% to the total funds raised by grant receiving Member Associations and Collaborative Partners.

Unrestricted core funding

The level of unrestricted funding allocated to each region was originally established by IPPF's Governing Council in 1997 and subsequently amended after a review in 2004. This percentage allocation formula was used up to 2020, but in 2021 a new resource allocation model was introduced as part of the governance reforms. The new resource allocation model (for allocation in 2022 and beyond) was developed after extensive consultation across the federation and research into best practices of other peer organisations. It is a needs-based allocation and prioritises transparency and performance.

There are three streams of funding within the allocation model. Stream 1 is the largest stream, and accounts for all core funds to the Secretariat and its MAs. At least 80% of total funds go into Stream 1, which is only open to MAs and the Secretariat. Stream 2 is for strategic MA-led projects and activities; no more than 15% of unrestricted resources are allocated to this stream. Stream 3 also accounts for up to 5% of unrestricted resources and is for SRHR is crisis situations; IPPF MAs and CPs can apply for grants under this stream.

Unrestricted core funds under Stream 1 are awarded on an annual basis to MAs and some CPs. This used to be done against an annual programme budget, which outlined the activities and funding required at the country level, in relation to IPPF's Strategic Framework. The planning and budgeting process was a detailed annual exercise that identified specific areas of investment at the country level, and the technical assistance required and agreed to be provided by the Regional Offices. In 2022 and moving forward, the Secretariat and grant-receiving Member Associations and Collaborative partners, moved to preparing and presenting a more concise business plan outlining the totality of their operations and all streams of funding. This is an important step towards greater cohesion and alignment through unified planning and budgeting processes. Funding is disbursed in three equal instalments throughout the year, based on satisfactory submission of half yearly and annual reports, audited financial statements and management letters.

Unrestricted funds under Stream 2 – the Strategic Fund – are divided into five separate funding channels. The largest amongst them is the Strategic Fund which is set up to support strategic initiatives that require additional investment and collaborative engagement between MAs across multiple regions to deliver one of IPPF's global outcomes. Strategic initiatives funded under this channel are reviewed and recommended by the Policy, Strategy and Investment Committee (PSIC), which is a sub-committee of the Board of Trustees. Each channel has time-limited funds, and separate requirements and deadlines.

Unrestricted funds under Stream 3 – the Humanitarian SRHR Fund – are available year-round. MAs and CPs experiencing protracted humanitarian crisis, or experiencing an acute humanitarian crisis, may apply for these funds. Technical support on preparedness, program design, proposal writing, services delivery, security management, and supply chain management are offered to MAs, in addition to funds received.

Commencing 2023, to bring certainty and facilitate better planning across the federation, IPPF has moved to providing unrestricted core funding under a three-year funding cycle.

Restricted funding

Restricted grants are made for a diverse range of purposes and project activities. The restriction and specific procedures in relation to issuing grants are governed by the funding agreement signed between IPPF and the donor.

Below are some examples of IPPF's restricted-funds projects in 2022

IPPF continued to lead the Women's Integrated Sexual Health (WISH) Lot 2 consortium programme, supported by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office. The programme has successfully reached millions of the most marginalized people in Africa and in the Arab World Regions with quality, integrated SRH services. Consortium partners Development Media International, Humanity and Inclusion UK, International Rescue Committee, MSI Reproductive Choices, and Options Consultancy Services join with IPPF to provide expertise on systems strengthening, social behaviour change community communications, disability inclusion, and humanitarian relief. Together, they continue to strengthen sustainability of SRHR in WISH countries by advocating for increased health financing, creating an enabling environment for service provision, and strengthening private sector access.

IPPF maintained its efforts to increase young people's ability to advocate for youth-friendly SRHR services and access to comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) in 2022. Global Affairs Canada supports the "Enabling and Empowering Young People through Rights-Based Sexual and Reproductive Health Service Delivery and Comprehensive Sexuality Education" project. The project is implemented by three IPPF MAs: Association Togolaise pour le Bien-Etre Familial (ATBEF) in Togo, Profamilia in Colombia, and Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG)



Youth from the Colectivo Rebeldía program in Bolivia, participate in the march for 28S for the decriminalization of abortion.

IPPF/Wara Vargas

in Ghana. These three MAs operate regional *Centers of Excellence* and serve as technical leads on the design and implementation of programming that is for youth by youth, transferring knowledge and information to other IPPF MAs in their respective regions.

The Packard Foundation supports IPPF's "Frontiers in SRHR" programme, led by Cameroon National Association for Family Planning Welfare, Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana, Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia, and the Family Planning Association of India. Launched in 2021, Frontiers aims to increase access to holistic, person-centred SRHR services, including access to facilitated self-care and digital health interventions. The programme also focuses efforts on lifting up the voices, experiences, and leadership of young people as SRHR activists and change agents.

One of the most critical components of humanitarian assistance is essential life-saving sexual and reproductive health services. IPPF has been long connected SRHR to the humanitarian agenda, supporting humanitarian workers to delivery services in crisis and post-crisis situations. The Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has funded IPPF's SPRINT (Sexual and Reproductive Health Program in Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations) Initiative since 2007. Since then, the SPRINT Initiative has responded to 109 humanitarian crises, has delivered over two million life-saving SRHR services. SPRINT III ended in early 2022; SPRINT IV immediately commenced with continued focus on the Indo-Pacific Region with work driven by IPPF MAs in respective countries.

DFAT also funds the RESPOND (Responding with Essential SRHR Provision and New Delivery Mechanisms) Project, launched in 2021 and jointly implemented by IPPF and MSI Reproductive Choices. In 2022, IPPF supported MAs in Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, and the Pacific Islands to restore SRHR services to young people, people living in poverty, and people living with disabilities – all communities disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

IPPF provided life-saving health care services in Palestine, with funds from the Government of Japan. Launched in March 2022, "Improving Human Security in Palestine through Life-saving SRH Services for People Most in Need" reaches the hardest-to-reach women and girls with care, including sexual and gender-based violence services. The project is implemented by IPPF MA Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association.

Fundraising

In 2022, funds raised through the individual giving showed a year-over-year increase of 49% (compared to 2021), thanks to the launch of IPPF's new Individual Giving Programme led out of the United States. The programme exceeded the expected income targets set for the first year.

IPPF is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is committed to the Code of Fundraising Practice. The Federation ensures that all fundraising activity complies with the Code and other financial and operational best practices and monitors this regularly. IPPF does not routinely use agencies for fundraising, but it does undertake checks on all suppliers to ensure they are financially viable and meet Federation-set criteria prior to the commencement of work. Through ongoing personal engagement, IPPF cultivates and stewards long-term relationships with its supporters and endeavours to build long-term relationships with them. During 2022, IPPF did not receive any criticisms about its fundraising activities.



When Tropical Storm Ana lashed Southern and Central Malawi in 2022, clinicians, nurses and midwives from the Family Planning Association of Malawi established mobile clinics for internally displaced people.

IPPF/TEK Media Productions

Reflecting on transformative work

2022 is a historical year for IPPF, marking completion of an ambitious strategic framework. It is a year of transition, a final push to delivery on outcomes, while setting a new platform for renewed global impact.

The journey has not been easy. Strategy 2022 was launched in 2016 when the world looked much different than it does now. The Federation was also different; convoluted internal processes and an unaddressed, problematic history and structure was threatening the future of the Federation and its mission.

IPPF made the decision to change in 2019. A vote in favor of transformation was made by an extraordinary all-Member Association meeting held in Delhi. They decided to pivot the Federation towards a more Member Association-centred organisation, with rights and justice at its core and with improved transparency, accountability, and fairness mechanisms in place. No one anticipated doing the work to get there amidst a global pandemic that would tip the world on its axis in early 2020.

The pandemic fueled existing political conservatism, including a rising, well-funded, well-coordinated, and radically extremist opposition that continues to challenge IPPF's ability to deliver its strategic and operating plans. The climate crisis and humanitarian crises worsened, and with no end in sight. In the wake of uncertainty, IPPF pushed forward to deliver no matter what.

The last four years have pressure tested IPPF more than ever, but the pandemic created an opportunity for the Federation to build better resilience. IPPF implemented Member Association-driven solutions – Centres and Funds – to leverage existing capacity and to drive IPPF performance in reaching its strategic goals. The Federation responded to Member Associations' (MA) necessity for predictable, sustained funding that better aligned with country need, and environmental factors, by developing and implementing a new resource allocation model. After departure from the West Hemisphere Regional Office, IPPF retained its investment in the region, and rapidly rebuilt its footprint across Latin American and the Caribbean. This also sparked a global governance reform that readied the organisation to transform its culture, recentering racial, gender, and reproductive justice at the heart of sexual and reproductive health and rights.

In 2022, IPPF is stronger, more strategic, more agile, more sustainable, and more effective because it changed itself for the better. The Federation's on-going transformative work led to the organisation performing strongly against its Strategic Framework by close of 2022. IPPF has remained connected to the communities it shows up for every single day, and through it all.

Our impact in 2022

Expected results		2022 results	2021 results	2020 results	% change from 2021	Target 2016–22	Cumulative results 2016–22	% target achieved 2016–22
OUTCOME 1 INDICATORS								
1	Number of successful policy initiatives and/or legislative changes in support or defense of SRHR and gender equality to which IPPF advocacy contributed	**150**	121	136	24%	1,000	1,032	103%
3	Number of youth and women's groups that took a public action in support of SRHR to which IPPF engagement contributed	**596**	552	752	8%	5,000	5,370	107%
OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS								
4	Number of young people who completed a quality-assured comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)	**35.0m**	34.8m	25.5m	1%	500.0m	217.5m	44%
5*	Number of educators trained by Member Associations to provide CSE to young people or to provide CSE training to other educators (training of trainers)	**125,461**	100,629	109,426	24%	n/a	764,680	n/a
OUTCOME 3 INDICATORS								
7	Number of SRH services provided	**159.9m**	155.7m	143.2m	3%	1,500.0m	1,115.7m	74%
8	Number of couple years of protection	**26.5m**	29.0m	26.8m	(9)%	150.0m	172.4m	115%
9	Number of first-time users of modern contraception	**6.4m**	7.3m	5.5m	(12)%	n/a	44.2m	n/a
10*	IPPF clients who would recommend our services to family or friends as measured through the Net Promoter Score methodology	**63%**	64%	69%	(1)%	n/a	n/a	n/a
11	Number of SRH services enabled	**67.0m**	75.7m	75.2m	(12)%	500.0m	426.0m	85%
17**	Number of clients served in humanitarian settings	**10.0m**	6.1m	5.5m	64%	n/a	34.3m	n/a
OUTCOME 4 INDICATORS								
12	Total income generated by the Secretariat (US$)	**121.8m**	164.7m	166.1m	(26)%	1,250.0m	1,032.6m	83%
13	Total income generated locally by unrestricted grant-receiving Member Associations (US$)	**179.0m**	190.9m	215.9m	(6)%	2,870.0m	1,685.0m	59%
14	Proportion of IPPF unrestricted funding used to reward Member Associations through a performance-based funding system	**n/a**	8%	6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
15	Number of IPPF volunteers	**318,179**	316,240	316,798	1%	2,000.0	1932.0	97%
18**	MAs receiving no more than 50% of their income from IPPF unrestricted grant	**83%**	81%	74%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Key

* Revised metric for 2020 ** New metric for 2020

IPPF's 2022 results mark the final year of the Performance Dashboard, under Strategic Framework 2016–2022. The total results can be seen in the table above.

Performance against the total projections, which were set in 2016 and revised in 2019 as part of the Mid-Term Review, has been mixed. Targets have been achieved comfortably on some indicators, while performance has fallen short on others. This reflects the difficulty in predicting results years into the future, as well as unforeseeable events that occurred during the strategic period. The COVID-19 pandemic severely impacted results in 2020, as did the resignation of several MAs from the Western Hemisphere Region after its Regional Office withdrew from the Federation. By 2021, despite the pandemic, MAs across the Federation demonstrated their resilience and adaptability in reported results.

Results in 2022 showed continued progress in some areas, but several of IPPF's largest SRHR service delivery MAs reported a decrease in their provision. This is attributed to the scaling down or closure of their work under the WISH programme, the result of a catastrophic cut of the aid budget by the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) in 2021.

Overall, IPPF reported impressive results for Outcome 1, with targets achieved for both indicators. For Expected Result 1, the number of advocacy successes achieved by MAs and the Secretariat, the final total was just over the cumulative projection of 1,000. The annual figures fluctuated from year to year, falling during and after the COVID-19 lockdown period and after the departure of Western Hemisphere Region MAs; 2022 saw a strong year-on-year increase. Expected Result 3, the number of youth and women's groups supported to undertake advocacy activities in support of SRHR, was also slightly over the cumulative projection of 5,000 groups, despite a decline post the height of the pandemic.

Performance under Outcome 2 was more mixed. Expected Result 4, the number of young people reached with quality-assured Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), saw its results improve almost every year, barring a dip in 2020 due to COVID-19. However, the original total projections were set far too optimistically at 500 million. This projection was revised during the Strategic Framework Mid-Term Review in 2019. A new, more realistic projection of 228 million was set but still not achieved; CSE numbers were more difficult to quickly increase than expected. In total, IPPF recorded 217.5 million young people reached across the seven-year Strategic Framework period. This shortfall is attributed to the fact that most of the data is supplied by just one MA in China. Expected Result 5, representing the number of educators trained by MAs to provide CSE to young people, saw a strong year-on-year increase in 2022 of 24%. No projections were set for this indicator when it was revised as part of the Mid-Term Review.

The Expected Results for Outcome 3, related to service delivery, were hardest hit by COVID-19. Total services provided through MA-owned service delivery points (Expected Result 7) fell from 181 million in 2019 to 143 million in 2020, recovering to 160 million in 2022 The total recorded over the course of the Strategic Framework period was 1.1 billion, short of the projected 1.5 billion. Couple Years of Protection (Expected Result 8), representing the quantity of contraceptive provision by MAs, increased from 26.8 million in 2020 to 29.0 million in 2021, and then decreased to 26.5 million in 2022. Total CYP over the whole period was 172 million, comfortably above the projected 150 million across the full Strategic Framework period. The strong performance reflected the capacity of MAs to adapt to their circumstances and continue to operate. It also represented the impact of large, restricted programmes such as WISH to supply significant resources for contraceptive provision. Hence, the winding down of this programme, due to FCDO cuts, led to a decrease in CYP in 2022 of around 9%, although the 26.5 million CYP reported for this year was still well above the projection for 2022 of 25 million. The number of services enabled through MA partner clinics (Expected Result 11) followed a similar pattern, an approach that also benefited from the WISH programme. This indicator recorded an increase of 6% between 2019 and 2020, but then plateaued in 2021 and fell by 12% in 2022. The cumulative total was 426 million, some 15% below the projection of 500 million across the seven-year period. Expected Result 17, the number of clients served with SRH services in humanitarian settings, increased sharply from 6.1 million in 2021 to 10.0 million in 2022.

Under Outcome 4, Expected Results 12 and 13 measure the total Secretariat income and the total income generated by MAs locally, respectively. Total Secretariat income decreased by 26% from 2021 to 2022, while MA income dropped by 6%. These two indicators both fell below their targets for the Strategic Framework period as a whole, with MA income in particular failing to achieve significant year-on-year increases as required by the projections. The number of volunteers supporting IPPF increased by 1% from 2021 to 2022, with the overall total for the Strategic Framework period reaching 97% of the 2 million projected.

Our Activities in 2022

The following sections provide a brief overview of the activities IPPF conducted in 2022, grouped under the four headline outcomes in Strategic Framework 2016–2022. More information is available in IPPF's Annual Performance Report 2022, which provides greater detail on each strategic area and case studies highlighting achievements of grant-receiving Member Associations. Find out more at www.ippf.org.

The examples shared below paint a picture of IPPF's global work to secure SRHR and racial and gender equality. Embedded in these examples is the continued delivery of millions of sexual and reproductive health and rights services day to day.

1. Championing Rights – By 2022, 100 governments respect, protect and fulfil sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality.

IPPF champions sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), including gender equity, through direct advocacy at the sub-national, national, regional, and global levels. The last four years are filled with mixed emotion, a combination of celebrating hard-fought wins and devastating losses.

2022 is another year marked with highs and low. While some countries made great gains – from decriminalizing abortion to marriage equality to free contraception – other countries enacted serious infringements on women's rights that gravely impact the health and well-being of all people. The opposition is growing stronger, but IPPF is growing alongside it, becoming more strategic and better coordinated than ever. Those who dare to stand in the way of SRHR and gender equity will be met with IPPF's determination, resilience, perseverance, and ability to overcome.

Below are some examples of IPPF's work on the frontlines of advocacy efforts, a dogged fight the Federation is prepared and determined to sustain for years to come.

Responding to shifting abortion mandates around the globe

In Colombia: In February, the Colombian Constitutional Court decriminalized abortion up to twenty-four weeks, and in some cases longer. Colombia joins a small group of Latin American counties that have advanced by transforming legislation that previously sanctioned and punished people accessing safe abortion. The work of IPPF MA Profamilia, located in IPPF Americas and Caribbean Region, was central to the legislative change. The MA formulated a series of arguments for the "Causa Justa (Just Cause)" lawsuit to decriminalize abortion in Colombia, presented an amicus curiae of its own, and amplified the asks of twenty-seven other key actors demanding elimination of abortion as a crime. Profamilia is Colombia's largest provider of abortion care and has been defending SRHR in the region for fifty-six years.

In the United States: In June, the United States (U.S.) joined a short list of countries that have actively reduced access to safe abortion care in recent years. The Supreme Court's decision to dismantle Roe v Wade, rolling gender equity back fifty years, is a catastrophic blow to the lives of millions of women, girls, and pregnant people who face the prospect of being forced to carry a pregnancy they do not want, or cannot carry. Individual states across the U.S. now decide the legality of abortion within their jurisdiction. The impact of this decision spans the globe, as it fuels the fire for radical extremist and conversative opposition groups to systematically dismantle progress towards rights and equity. IPPF MA Planned Parenthood Federation of America launched "Bans Off Our Bodies" in response to the unrelenting political attack on people's basic right to control their bodies, lives, and futures. PPFA continues to provide SRHR services, and abortions where legally possible, including telemedicine for self-managed abortion (medical abortion pills).

In Benin: In late 2021, the Benin National Assembly voted to significantly widen the conditions under which women and gender non-conforming people can legally access abortion care. Previously, the law stated abortion was only legal if the pregnancy threatened the life of the woman, was the result of rape or incest, or in cases of severe fetal anomaly. The new law grants pregnant people the right to govern their bodies, including terminating a pregnancy up to twenty-four weeks. IPPF MA Association Béninoise pour la Promotion de la Famille (ABPF) has been on the front lines of advocating for safe abortion for years, including targeted asks to the Network of Parliamentarians for Population and Development. ABPF organized capacity building and advocacy sessions with Parliamentarians, urging them to champion SRHR for the well-being of all Béninoise people. In 2022, ABPF has been instrumental in training providers to carry out the expanded SRHR mandates.

Promoting the voices of young women in public hearings on abortions in Africa

In Namibia, abortion is permitted only in very limited circumstances, and criminal penalties are imposed on pregnant people who access abortion and on those who perform abortions outside of the limited scope. Starting in November 2021 and resuming January 2022, Namibia's parliament began to debate reforms to the abortion law through a series of public hearings, the first of their kind since 1996. Communities across the country were invited to join, but times and locations of the hearings were made public at the last minute, and invitations were shared exclusively with opposition groups. IPPF Movement Accelerator Platform grantee Voices for Choices and Rights Coalition (VCRC) used funds to ensure the presence of pro-abortion voices at as many hearings as possible, having to mobilise their network with short notice, while facing serious resistance to their participation. VCRC used the hearing to create boarder awareness of their research on the human cost of unsafe abortions in Namibia.



Leilani and Her Mum Rereao outside of their home, Rarotonga Cook Islands.

IPPF/Hannah Maule-ffinch

Advancing gender equity and SRHR in the European Union

In 2022, IPPF European Network (EN) submitted nearly sixty timely and strategic interventions targeting European Union (EU) decision-makers, and action alerts to national members and partners to influence numerous EU processes essential to achieving gender equity. These efforts contributed to profiling SRHR asks in the upcoming European Commission's Recommendation on Harmful Practices and the proposed EU Directive to combat Violence against Women. More than eighty EU decision-makers were reached and informed on issues relevant to gender equity. The EN's contribution is visible in numerous advocacy wins and milestones related to gender equity and in securing SRHR for all, including in the current and upcoming EU Presidencies of the Council of the EU. IPPF EN ensured SRHR was considered a high-level priority during the French Presidency. In turn, the French Presidency organized a hearing on a feminist Europe, attended by two French ministers, which featured a panel on SRHR and the rule of law. IPPF EN, and Polish partner Women's Strike, helped to organize and speak at the event. This effort resulted in France, along with Belgium, taking the lead in the first ever EU exchange of best practices on SRHR.

Funding efforts to protect rights and activists around the globe

Members of the LGBTQ community in Sri Lanka are currently subjected to inhumane treatment at the hands of the justice system, including law enforcement. When IPPF MA Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPA Sri Lanka) learned of a case involving the unlawful imprisonment of a lesbian woman by her family, and a subsequent claim of mental illness as a result of sexual orientation, FPA Sri Lanka partnered with iProbono to provide the defendant with legal services. Judicial precedent was set in the Wattala Magistrate's Court when the claim was dismissed following a presentation of facts and a statement by the Psychiatric Association of Sri Lanka. This is the first time a court in Sri Lanka has accepted that sexual orientation is not a disease of the mind, nor a crime.

Acting together to end sexual and gender-based violence

In Europe: IPPF promotes and practices a shared responsibility to create gender equal societies in which all people are safe from harm and treated with dignity. In 2022, IPPF European Network launched *Safe From Harm*, a campaign to raise awareness of policy measures necessary to realise people's sexual and reproductive health and rights, including their right to live free from harm. The campaign helped to build positive discourse in support of timely adoption of the draft European Union Directive on Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence. The campaign spanned numerous communication platforms, and utilized strategically framed messaging, visual imager, written articles, illustrations and short animated videos to garner community support for the draft legislation.

In Indonesia: In April, the Sexual Violence Crime Bill (RUU TPKS) was passed by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The law defines criminal acts of sexual violence, outlines processes for investigation, victim rights (including the right to an advocate), and offender accountability measures. IPPF MA Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (IPPA), together with the Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil Anti Kekerasan Seksual (KOMPAKS) have long advocated for its passage. Alongside the forty-seven member-organisations of KOMPAKS, IPPA continues to shed light on the problem of sexual violence in Indonesia. Since the law passed, IPPA has organised strategic communication training to raise awareness about implementation of the law.

Convening rights-based organisations in Africa post reversal of Roe v Wade

IPPF Africa Region established a collective of African-focused rights-based organisations following the United States Supreme Court's reversal of Roe v Wade, and in preparation for similar attacks on abortion rights in Africa. The collective's purpose is to analyze the ruling's implication for the region, and to explore mechanisms and actions that would protect and promote abortion in the region. In December 2022, stakeholders gathered to draft a framework that encourages partners to work effectively together to achieve a shared goal of safe abortion access in Africa.

Advocating for elimination and criminalization of FGM practices in the Arab World

64% of girls and women aged 15–49 have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM) in Mauritania; some regions experience rates of nearly 95% of girls and women. Addressing and preventing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including FGM, requires a multi-layered approach, an effort IPPF's MA Association Mauritanienne pour la Promotion de la Famille (AMPF) has been leading for decades. In 2021, the Federation launched the "IPPF FGM Centre of Excellence in Mauritania" led by AMPF, the first international Centre of its kind. It serves as a model approach for empowering and guiding IPPF MAs and partners to eliminate FGM in their respective countries. In 2022, AMPF created a network of supportive parliamentarians and journalists known as "Champions" in the fight against FGM. AMFP also increased training to health providers and strengthened a coalition of civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations working towards the elimination of FGM. Numerous press conferences and targeted campaigns have raised awareness in Mauritania and across the region. AMPF's work has greatly contributed to the national data collected on FGM and SGBV, well-positioning the MA to push for the enactment of the Law Against Violence Against Women and Girls in early 2023.



Fahe Kerubo is a 29-year-old Youth Health Advocate & LGBTQIA+ activist, who is currently serving as the Youth Committee Chairperson for Reproductive Health Network Kenya.

IPPF/Fahe Kerubo

2. Empowering Communities – By 2022, one billion people to act freely on their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

IPPF's work is rooted in, by, and for the communities it serves. In 2020, when face-to-face interactions became more difficult because of COVID-19, IPPF adapted quickly to ensure vital information and resources continued to reach people, including young people. Technology became one of the most crucial components for sustained engagement. In 2022, technology has proven to be one of the most effective mechanisms for raising awareness, generating support, and empowering and activating communities across the globe.

Below are examples of IPPF's work, alongside communities, to create environments where people can realise their SRHR.

Leveraging social media to reimagine sexuality education in Africa

IPPF Africa Region (IPPFAR) launched the digital campaign *Treasure Your Pleasure* across Sub-Saharan Africa, creating a safer space for young people to talk about sexuality and pleasure. The campaign makes a conscious shift away from traditional cornerstones of comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) and towards an expanded framework of choice, one that is rooted in healthy, positive, and consensual pleasure. IPPFAR bolstered the campaign by partnering with twelve social media influencers from across the region, who helped to drive viewers to the site. *Treasure Your Pleasure* earned global recognition, reaching over nine million people, garnering twenty-six million social media impressions, leading to nearly forty-five thousand new followers of IPPFAR on social media outlets. The success of the campaign encouraged the Federation to design a global campaign on pleasure, which is undergoing sensitization sessions in remote areas – without internet access – in Uganda.

Positioning comprehensive sexuality education as a driving force for reducing and preventing sexual and gender-based violence in Europe

IPPF European Network (EN) conducted a baseline study on the contribution of gender transformative sex and relationship education (GTRSE) in preventing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The study was implemented in the North of Portugal among 227 students, 129 teachers, and fifty-seven parents, and measured knowledge and attitudes relating to gender equity and violence prevention, based on the curricula currently available in Portuguese schools. Study findings were presented on a webinar attended by twenty-seven sexuality education experts coming from the academia, three IPPF MAs, and numerous international organisations. Baseline results will inform the second phase of research, measuring the impact of GTRSE programme on SGBV prevention delivered in school settings.

To increase access to Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), EN organized a Training of Trainers (ToT) on IPPF's "Safe from Sexual and Gender Based Violence" toolkit, which is designed to guide delivery of sexuality education sessions that support young people at risk of marginalization to recognize and reduce their risk to SGBV. The ToT was attended twenty-three experienced educators from eleven EU countries.

Platforming intersectional movements and community groups in Latin America and the Caribbean

To create sharing and collaboration between local movements, IPPF MA Profamilia Colombia created a Social and Reproductive Justice Laboratory, *Marea*. *Marea* consisting of thirty-one organisations and activists working on HIV, LGBTQI+ rights and feminism, with representation from ex-combatants, victims of the armed conflict, Afro-descendants, and indigenous people. With funds from IPPF's Movement Accelerator Platform, Profamilia selected eight grassroots projects for funding, strategically platforming underrepresented voices. Projects include: young Nasa indigenous women advocating for legislative change, outside of the context of traditional authorities; a local theater project, narrating abortion stories and presenting on self-managed abortion; and, positive abortion stories shared by Afro-descendant women on radio and social media.

Building a youth-driven volunteer base across Europe and Central Asia

YSAFE – Youth Sexual Awareness for Europe – was formed by young members of IPPF EN in 2006. The goal of YSAFE is to ensure that young people across Europe and Central Asia can act on their SRHR. In 2022, YSAFE launched a new strategy and action plan that focuses on changing harmful social and cultural norms that prevent youth from experiencing full, satisfying, and healthy experiences with SRHR. Building the new strategy created opportunities for YSAFErs to engage in conversations and build meaningful relationships with local and national organisations with shared interests. This included sex worker rights groups, and transgender and gender non-conforming advocacy collectives, an important stride towards building diverse partnerships that honor diversity and celebrate participation of marginalized and underrepresented communities.

Funding youth-driven technology advances towards improved SRHR in Africa

IPPF's Youth Social Venture Fund (YSVF), housed by IPPF MA Family Planning Association of India (FPA India), seeks to empower and enable young people to leverage technology to mitigate the challenges young people face in realising their SRHR. In 2022, YSVF awarded a cohort of ten young innovators with access to month-long immersion support, technology experts, and learning labs focused on SRHR. The top three cohort candidates, from Kenya, Uganda, and Burkina Faso, were each awarded a US$10,000 grant, additional incubation and mentoring



Amona, 30, is currently pregnant. She fled the war in Northern Ethiopia to safety across the Sudan border. She now lives in the Um Rakuba refugee camp and is pictured here in the SFPA clinic.

IPPF/Hannah Maule-ffinch

support, and dedicated, one-on-one mentoring from leading experts in SRHR and technology.

Responding to SGBV with youth-led solutions in Southeast Asia

An April 2020 viral video of a schoolteacher sexually assaulting a twelve-year-old student sparked national outrage, drawing in necessary focus on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) occurring within Thailand schools. Only 159 cases of sexual abuse of students had been recorded over a ten-year span, indicative of an environment not conducive to reporting or to properly handling disclosures. IPPF MA Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand (PPAT) sprang to action, working with university students to increase public awareness about SGBV. From 2021–2022, PPAT led student activists through a process of developing multi-media projects, role plays, public awareness campaigns, and training materials that garnered community support for addressing and preventing SGBV in Thailand.

Creating opportunities for Latin American and Caribbean youth to lead

The second *Caribbean Congress on Adolescent and Youth Health* occurred in Jamaica in October 2022. The conference centred youth voices as champions for advancing and safeguarding the health and well-being of young people in the Caribbean. IPPF Americas and Caribbean Regional Office (ACRO) was instrumental in ensuring young people from Latin America were represented, bridging the gap between Caribbean and Latin American youth. IPPF ACRO reaffirmed its regional ability to lead by helping to shape and carry out the conference alongside IPPF MA Jamaica Family Planning Association, and deepened inter-agency working relationships with conference partners: Caribbean Association for Adolescent Health, Caribbean Development Bank, Caribbean Public Health Agency, Caribbean Regional Youth Council, CARICOM, Girls Not Bridges, International Association of Adolescent Health, Pan American Health Association, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, and World Health Organisation.

Centering young people at the heart of IPPF's decision-making

Launched in 2022, Global Youth Connect (GYC) is IPPF's newest youth initiative to prioritise meaningful participation of young people in key Federation processes, including strategic decision-making. GYC is a digital platform that erases the geographic borders that isolate youth from one another, and from the Federation. Operating under the tagline "Nothing for us without us", GYC exists to ensure young people are involved in shaping the design of tools, standards, policies, and practices set forth by IPPF. It also serves to connect and ground IPPF's youth networks at the national level and across regions, creating opportunities to share information and advance IPPF's agenda through training, grantmaking and advocacy forums. GYC is entirely run by a 'think-tank' of young people and supported by youth-adult partnerships across the Federation.

Building stronger networks and social movements in support of gender equity and SRHR in the European Union

IPPF European Network's (EN) wide range of capacity building activities in 2022 strengthened the power of MAs and social movements across the European Union to act strategically against the backlash on gender equality and SRHR. Training on strategic communications and visual framing helped several IPPF MAs and partners to develop successful campaigns, to mobilize communities, and to create new strategic partnerships. IPPF MA Pro Familia in Germany utilized their increased knowledge to campaign against sexual and gender-based violence. IPPF MA Latvian Association for Family Planning and Sexual Health used in-house research findings to develop an election strategy, as well as media and coalition building strategies. Their efforts resulted in a 'cooperation memorandum', signed by nineteen coalition organizations, three political parties, and the Minster for Education. The memorandum centers on a commitment to work together to ensure prerequisites are in place to implement Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE). And, in Hungary, IPPF's feminist partner produced a campaign promoting CSE, successfully reaching their intended audience of young people, and catalyzing a significant rise of new young followers on their social media platforms.

In Romania: National-based poll research in Romania showing widespread support for CSE among the Romanian public, was instrumental to IPPF MA Contraception and Sexuality Education Society (SECS), Romania, when they campaigned in support of CSE. The poll showed widespread support for CSE among the Romanian public. Findings of the poll were presented in a press conference and in closed door meetings with decision-makers, leading to widespread media coverage, including forty-five articles and several radio and television appearances by the SECS. In June, the parliament finalized its debate on CSE, reaching a compromise with the SECS and its allies, with relationship and sexuality education included in the national health education curriculum.

3. Serve People – By 2022, IPPF and our partners will deliver two billion quality, integrated sexual and reproductive health services.

IPPF MAs are the leading contraception and abortion providers in eighty-nine of the 120 countries where they operate within the Federation. In sixty-four of those eighty-nine counties, IPPF MAs are the only providers. The value of IPPF is not just in the number of services rendered, but also in addressing health inequity – reaching further, and to people and communities that other SRHR organizations do not, or will not, reach.

In 2022, IPPF prioritized expanding services to include digital health, facilitated self-care, and home-based services as part of a holistic package of SRHR care. These interventions have proven to be essential to sustainable care that focuses on client needs and preference.

Delivering life-saving SRHR in crisis affected regions

Across Africa: Several IPPF counties are experiencing conflict and heighted insecurity, including Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, and South Sudan. IPPF MAs have worked steadily to develop innovative methods to ensuring information and life-saving SRHR services reach people enduring new crises and living in protracted conflict settings. In Ethiopia, IPPF facilitated SRHR information and service delivery in Tigray and neighboring regions of Amhara and Afra through partnerships with the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs and public health facilities. To reach internally displaced people living in camps, IPPF activated a network of providers and mobile units to ensure access to SRHR services, including sexual and gender-based violence services. In Sudan, IPPF adapted to the prevailing political tension by increasing interventions in locations not affected as much by demonstrations. When responding to and navigating humanitarian settings, IPPF utilizes various techniques to keep its staff as safe as possible. This includes active crisis management, regular review of security and subsequent logistics protocols, and strategic shorter-term hibernation of programs to ensure longer-term continued service delivery.

In Pakistan: Climate change caused extreme monsoon rainfalls, glacier melting, and massive floods across already vulnerable communities in Pakistan in September 2022. More than one-third of Pakistan was under water, displacing hundreds of thousands of pregnant people, putting women and girls at increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), all without access to SRH services. IPPF's MA Rahnuma Family Planning Association of Pakistan (R-FPAP) contributed remarkable people power and expertise to the government's relief efforts, including emergency funds to rapidly start up SRHR and SGBV services. R-FPAP contributed to saving thousands of lives of those in need of services and protection.

In Palestine: The increasing escalation of hostilities, a deepening financial crisis, and a surge in commodity prices because of the Ukrainian war has created an environment where SRHR in Palestine feels entirely out of reach. The pandemic pushed people experiencing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) further into the shadows of widespread misconception, stigma, and growing oppositional conservatism. With support from the Government of Japan, IPPF MA Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association (PFPPA) launched "Improving Human Security in Palestine through Life-saving SRH Services for People Most in Need" in March 2022. The project utilizes a hybrid service delivery model including static and mobile clinics, home visits, mobile and telecommunication interventions, and social media, to equip women and girls with resources, information, and access to care.

Strengthening the supply of SRHR commodities to IPPF MAs

In 2022, IPPF's Supply Chain Team actioned several initiatives to ensure SRHR commodities continued to reach IPPF MAs. This included working closely with UNFPA Supply Offices in New York and Copenhagen to strengthen internal structures and institutionalize collaboration between the Federation and UNFPA. This work is key to ensuring MAs access to contraceptive supplies through their respective Ministries of Health, or directly from UNFPA's supply chain.

In Ukraine: The war in Ukraine created a serious obstacle to getting SRHR commodities into the Country, leaving clinics to conserve as much as possible until a solution was identified. In turn, the SRHR needs of those enduring the war would soon go unmet. IPPF's European Network and seventeen partners from Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Poland mobilized quickly, alongside IPPF's Humanitarian and Supply Chain Teams and IPPF Ukrainian MA Women Health and Family Planning through a newly established partnership with International Medical Corp, ensured delivery of SRHR commodities into Ukraine within three weeks of the start of the war.

Modernizing the delivery of SRHR services in East and Southeast Asia

The pandemic pushed IPPF to adapt and to move quickly to modernize delivery of services, ensuring continuity of care and access to services via hybrid models of care. Digital health and facilitated self-care interventions are part of a holistic SRHR package that complements face-to-face service delivery. They also provide another route to which young people, women and girls, and underserved communities can realize their SRHR. In 2022, twelve MAs across IPPF East and Southeast Asia and Oceania Region (ESEARO) were implementing hybrid models for expanded access to SRH services.

In Cambodia: IPPF MA Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia (RHAC) received additional support from the Levi Strauss Foundation to implement the "Continued Access to SRH Services for Female Apparel Workers in Cambodia". The project uses varying modes of technology to reach factory workers with essential SRHR information and services, including in-factory television broadcasting, text messaging, and hybrid models for accessing SRHR care. Since 2019, close to 30,000 factory workers from twelve Garment Factories have engaged with the project. Nearly 500 workers have utilized self-managed SRHR services.



Betti, 20, holds her one-year-old daughter, Mirabella, and sits next to her mother, Bea. The family is part of the Roma community, and was forced to flee Ukraine after Russia's invasion. They are living as refugees in Hungary, where they have received vital support from EMMA Foundation.

IPPF/Hannah Maule-ffinch

Navigating barriers that threaten clinic operations and SRHR service delivery in Southeast Asia

When local governments in Vietnam, Laos, and Indonesia imposed increased standards of private health facilities for clinical operation and licensure, the Federation supported MAs with targeted funds to cover staff needs and facility upgrades. In Vietnam, the IPPF MA is unable to provide HIV testing services, as the service is now categorized as tertiary health care. This would require facilities to hire a lab technician or pathologist to administer a test simple enough to self-administer. In Laos and Indonesia, health providers are now required to abide by all clinic registration and license requirements, some of which seek to hinder or restrict delivery of SRH services. IPPF East and Southeast Asia Regional Office worked closely with local MAs to navigate and implement new regulations, documenting challenges in need of longer-term advocacy solutions in 2023.

Filling a critical training gap on medical abortion for health workers

In March 2022, IPPF and HowToUseAbortionPill.org launched an online training course on medical abortion, targeting a full range health workers. The course is free of charge, available in six languages, and provides a certificate of completion after achieving a score of 80% or higher on course quizzes. The training fills a critical gap in education of health workers globally, as abortion care continues to be left off medical training curriculums. Nearly 10,000 people around the world successfully completed the course within nine months of its launch. With support from The Case for Her, IPPF conducted two strategic communication activities across Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and Uganda. These activities resulted in thousands of people registering for and successfully completing the course.

Amplifying the voices of LGBTQI+ persons in India to improve health services

Harmful social norms and cultural beliefs steeped in rigid gender norms, exist around the world. Both negatively impact the health and wellbeing of all people, especially people who are already vulnerable and marginalized by society. IPPF MA Family Planning Association of India (FPA India) developed a needs assessment, hiring people from the LGBTQI+ community to interview their community about unmet SRHR needs and specific wants from health providers. Using the information gathered, FPA India and the newly formed community action team developed training and communication materials on sex, sexuality, gender, and gender expression. Together, they trained health providers and staff from thirty-nine clinics across India on how to better provide essential SRHR services to the LGBTQI+ community. The process to honor and include those most closely impacted by the issue to address the issue, will be replicated by other IPPF MAs and partner organisations.

Expanding abortion care around the globe

With support from an anonymous donor, MAs in eighteen IPPF counties introduced and scaled up models of care that extend beyond facility-based services to expand choice and access to abortion. They offered person-centred care through provision of self-managed abortion, digital abortion services, home-based abortion care, and medical abortion through mobile clinics. During the year, MAs provided nearly 30,000 supportive services for self-managed abortion, and over 18,000 abortion-related services through digital heath interventions. More than 5,000 clients were provided with home-based medical abortion, and over 1,000 clients with medical abortion through mobile clinics. For each of these models of care, the numbers of services and clients reported in the second half of the year were significantly higher than in the first half, a result of service provider training and increased awareness raising in the communities.

Strategizing to address unmet need in the Pacific Region

IPPF is working in nineteen countries in the Asia Pacific region to ensure people gravely affected by COVID-19 have access to high-quality SRHR services and information. While the pandemic is under better control in some areas, countries like the Cook Islands, Kiribati, and the Solomon Islands remain plagued by the virus and its impact. IPPF MAs continue to experience the pressure of COVID-19 on a weakened and fragile public health system. Challenges exist obtaining required permissions for staff movements, implementing COVID-19 protocol, and delivering client outreach and in-home services. In response, IPPF MAs are utilizing innovative approaches to address community needs. Telemedicine and digital health interventions, combined with SRHR self-care interventions, are reaching people still in isolation. Mobile health units and outreach teams are serving the most vulnerable, and hardest to reach communities.

Ensuring client-centered care aligns with people's SRHR lived experience

In 2022, IPPF launched an updated version of its "Client-Centred Clinical Guidelines for Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare". A comprehensive approach to SRHR is critical to ensuring sexual and reproductive well-being and bodily autonomy across a life cycle. Sexual and reproductive health includes not only prevention and treatment of disease, but promotion of healthy and satisfying sexuality and reproduction. This means going beyond contraception, abortion, and treatment of sexually transmitted infections including HIV, to inclusion of sexual health, assisted reproductive care, and recognition of the range of gender expression.

4. Unite and Perform – By 2022, IPPF will be a high-performing, accountable and united Federation.

IPPF is committed to building an organizational culture of accountability and transparency, one that is solutions-oriented and rooted in collaboration. The efforts carried out in 2022 brought IPPF closer to its goal of being a high-performing and united Federation able to delivery on its mission and values.

Building organizational accountability, strength, and efficiency

Risk Management: Risk is an everyday part of charitable activity and managing it effectively is essential for IPPF to achieve both its key objectives and safeguard the Federation's funds and assets. IPPF uses a risk register to identify, assess, and record the risks the organisation faces.

The IPPF Risk Register outlines the most important risks facing the organization, and the likelihood and impact of those risks occurring. The register also includes details of steps which have, or will be taken, to reduce the impact should the risk occur. (See risk section below, in Financial Review.)

In addition to the register, assessment and management of risk is embedded into project and programme planning and delivery.

Assurance Mechanisms: The primary assurance mechanism for IPPF, is the Federation's Accreditation System, which ensures the IPPF MAs continually meet the unified principles for membership.

IPPF has an annual Secretariat-wide internal audit programme, and in 2022 the Federation launched a new MA assurance programme to help IPPF identify, support, and monitor the systems and controls of MAs. A risk analysis, based on data and stakeholder feedback, is used to select MAs for the review; at least ten MAs undertake an assurance review each year. Conducting assurance reviews of IPPF MAs is a key, new initiative of the IPPF Assurance Mechanism.

In 2022, the Federation focused internal audit efforts on reviewing IPPF Regional Offices that were identified as key risk areas. In addition to Regional Office reviews, internal audit completed a review of delegated authority.

Enhanced Due Diligence: IPPF acknowledges that, as per United Kingdom's Charity Commission guidance, appropriate due diligence should be undertaken on all partners, using a risk-based approach with higher levels of due diligence for higher levels of risk.

In 2022, IPPF has introduced a new Financial Capacity Assessment (FCA) tool. The purpose of the FCA is to assess a partner organisation's financial management and accounting systems, and to determine if those systems meet the minimum standards of risk management and financial control. The tool also evaluates the partner's overall financial crime governance approach, including the checks the partner undertakes on their own staff, partners, and suppliers.



Leilani and Dean fill up condom dispensers, Rarotonga Cook islands.

IPPF/Hannah Maule-ffinch

In 2023, a revised due diligence approach will be introduced for all IPPF grantees, who are not IPPF MAs.

IPPF Financial Crime Policy: In May 2019, IPPF approved a **new financial crime policy** that encompasses the following IPPF policies and procedures: Combating Bribery; Fraud Policy; Secretariat Fraud Policy Guidance; Code of Conduct; Raising a Concern Policy; Procurement Guidelines; and the financial control evaluation process (at the MA level). The new financial crime policy is as follows:

- The *Fraud Response Strategy* provides several practical solutions to combat corruption. Solutions include the confidential reporting and incident management system SafeReport; advice on how to report fraud and suspicious fraud; and tools and educational materials to ensure staff are informed of the risks and controls in this area.
- The *Secretariat Fraud Policy Guidance* provides additional information on IPPF's definition of fraud, its attitude regarding fraud, and its fraud response plan. The response plan provides practical advice on detection, prevention, and reporting of fraud, as well as the next steps and outcomes that can be expected should fraud occur.
- The *Declaration of Conflict of Interest Policy and Procedure* (last updated in January, 2017) requires that all new staff complete a self-audit checklist to identify current conflicts of interest. Checklists are updated for all staff on a yearly basis. Staff are also required to complete a Conflict of Interest Declaration each time a potential conflict of interest arises.



The Family Planning Association of India delivered contraceptives, menstrual hygiene products and other essential supplies to the doorstep of vulnerable populations, while also educating them about staying safe during the COVID-19 crisis.

IPPF/Disha Arora

Fraud Prevention and Anti–Criminal Practices: IPPF's policies and procedures promote awareness among staff of the risk of criminal practices and corruption; reiterate the importance of complying with controls aimed at preventing and detecting fraud; and require prompt, effective action be taken whenever fraud is discovered or suspected.

In 2022, IPPF developed a fraud and financial crime awareness training. Key staff from IPPF's Regional Offices were capacitated as trainers and tasked with delivering the training across to all IPPF MAs and partners.

Also in 2022, IPPF launched its new Anti-Criminal Practices training module on the Federation's online learning hub. This training is now compulsory for new, incoming staff, and all staff and Trustees are required to re-complete the training on an annual basis. The training provides a high-level introduction to criminal practices and why people commit crimes. It also outlines IPPF's zero tolerance on criminal practices, and the responsibility of IPPF's people to uphold the principle. Trainees are guided through various scenarios to learn how to identify criminal practices, and what to do if they suspect wrongdoing.

Membership Association Governance: The General Assembly sits at the top of IPPF's reformed governance system as the highest level of authority, setting the strategic direction of the Federation. The governance structure also includes the Nominations and Governance Committee, the Board of Trustees and its committees.

To reform governance at the country level, the Secretariat launched the Global Initiative on Member Association and Governance Strengthening in 2020. The Global Initiative aims to ensure participating MAs are equipped with governances that will make sound decisions and are capable of driving forward IPPF's strategic framework. A small grant is provided to MAs in order to implement the local reforms. The Global Initiative Consists of two phases: analyzing existing structures, systems, and processes (Phase 1); and, developing an action plan for governance reform (Phase 2). To date, IPPF has launched three rounds of MA governance reforms:

- Round 1, launched Spring 2020: MAs from Cameroon, Denmark, India, Malaysia, Mozambique, Palestine, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Uganda.
- Round 2, launched March 2021: MAs from Afghanistan, Fiji, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, and Nigeria.
- Round 3, launched June 2021: MAs from Benin, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Sudan, Tunisia, and Vanuatu.

By the end of 2022, all twenty-four MAs had established a Nomination Committee, accountable to their highest governing body, and all implemented board member term limits of some kind. 90% established a Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee to improve financial oversight. 80% decided to create a hybrid board structure with external members, who hold voting rights. Over 60% of MAs with regional structures made the decision to remove regional governance bodies. More than 20% adopted

a staggered process for board appointments to ensure continuity of work. Most introduced provisions for holding governing meetings virtually to guarantee a regular schedule and engagement.

Phase 3 was also introduced in 2022 in which IPPF provides technical support to MAs who have successfully completed the first two phases. In Phase 3, MAs institutionalize the changes made, and explore other reform processes. Nine MAs are in Phase 3: India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uganda (with support from the Chinese Government); Mali, Mozambique, Morocco, Nigeria, and Lesotho (with support from the Government of Canada). At the close of 2022, all nine MAs had conducted activities to prepare for and implement the newly adopted governance structures, including orientation and training on the new structure and its functioning.

Member Association Accreditation: IPPF expects all MAs that wish to be a part of the Federation uphold and promote a set of key principles of membership, and to comply with a set of standards associated with each principle. The accreditation process is a tool for MA self-reflection and improvement, measuring itself against the principles and standards. It is also a mechanism for ensuring accountability to IPPF's clients and its donors. The exercise of attaining accreditation ensures that:

1) MAs are equipped to assess and improve their role and performance;

2) There is increased national public confidence in the work of MAs;

3) There is increased international confidence that IPPF is an effective Federation committed to results, quality, and accountability.

In 2022, teams across the Federation collaborated to revise the accreditation system following the completion of an evaluation of the process in 2021. Moving forward, MAs will be required to engage in an accreditation review every four years, as opposed to every five years, as previously mandated. The number of standards were reduced from forty-nine to thirty-three standards, and checks on safeguarding, finance, and human resource components were added to the standards. Accreditation reviews will be conducted virtually, or in combination with onsite reviews, in exceptional cases.

118 MAs began the accreditation review at the top of 2022. By the end of 2022, 75% of those MAs had been accredited. The remaining MAs were working towards completion of actions necessary to achieve full compliance with accreditation standards.

Income Generation: 2022 was marked by a myriad of global challenges. Nations around the world continued to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, against a backdrop of precarious global markets, crumbling infrastructures, and rising inflation. Humanitarian crises increased in prevalence, and there were more displaced people than ever on record. Amidst these circumstances, there were reductions in international aid resources, impacting International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs), including IPPF. Despite this reality, IPPF has sustained and increased core funding annually since 2019, demonstrating its reputation as a leading service provider, and trusted ally, for SRHR globally.

In 2022, IPPF secured US$122 million, of which US$62 million was unrestricted funding. IPPF also broadened its donor base, securing funds from the Governments of France, Ireland, and Spain. Increased resource mobilization support to MAs by the Secretariat led to a higher number of restricted funds being awarded at the MA level. The Federation's new Individual Giving programme was launched in the United States at the beginning of the year and superseded the projected target, pulling in US$1.8 million from 2,584 donors.

Data Management: Having relevant, accurate, and compelling data leads to stronger funding proposals; contributes to national, regional, and global statistics; and informs advocacy efforts and policy asks. In 2022, IPPF rolled out the Data Management Strategy in English, French, and Spanish. Implementation of this strategy aims to support MAs to become a data-driven organisation that champions data culture, with a focus on data governance, data quality, data access, and data for decision making. IPPF MAs participating in the strategy roll-out developed costed data management actions plans, included budgets for data management in their respective business plans, and secured buy-in for data management initiatives from senior leadership within their facilities.

Realigning the Secretariat to deliver on commitments and values

In 2022, driven by the resounding approval of the new Strategic Framework by the General Assembly, the Secretariat designed and is currently rolling-out a process to transform the way it operates. The shift is necessary for IPPF to honour its commitments dedicated to strengthening equity, fostering anti-racism, and dismantling colonialism, recalibrating how it supports MAs and how it fights for SRHR for all.

The biggest shift in the new strategy (described in more detail below) is the Federation's promise to focus resources on reaching people who are being excluded and marginalised from accessing and exercising SRHR. IPPF will do this by providing quality people-centred care, moving the sexuality agenda, fostering solidarity for change, and nurturing the Federation. A transformed Secretariat ensures the Federation's operations are aligned, and powered to advance the new strategy.

Six key principles for the transformed Secretariat cut across all regions to support the bold, new strategy. The work is streamlined into three categories: MA-facing; External-facing; and Internal-facing, to provide the Secretariat a sharp focus and the dedicated capacity to deliver. These principles are:

1) Transforming the Secretariat's approach to MA-facing activities, including improved MA financial sustainability, increased knowledge sharing and transfer, targeted capacity building, and informed decision-making.

2) Strengthening the Secretariat's external facing approach, including strategic partnership building, diversifying funds, and leveraging global and regional opportunities.

3) Increasing the efficiency of Internal-facing activities, including task sharing, streamlining processes, and strengthening collection of and accessibility to data.

4) Leveraging the transformed Secretariat to support localization and powershifting, including relocating and integrating programmes and people closer to MAs.

5) Embodying the change IPPF strives to achieve, meaning the Secretariat will ensure representation, diversity, and inclusion of all people across all of its work.

6) Investing in key, new areas of the strategy, and remaining within 30% of unrestricted income to fund the Secretariat.

The realigned structure was launched on 17 April 2023 and is currently under implementation.

Creating a safer environment that promotes equity and celebrates diversity

Incident Management: In 2022, efforts continued to improve the way IPPF responds to concerns reported to its independent, confidential reporting and incident management system *SafeReport,* which was improved and relaunched in 2021. Six types of concerns can be reported to *SafeReport:*

1) Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI)

2) Employment and Workplace Matters (EWPM)

3) Financial Wrongdoing (FW)

4) Safety and Security (SAS)

5) Safeguarding (SG)

6) Information and Service Provision to Clients (ISPC)

Between 1 January and 31 December 2022, IPPF received a total of eighty-two concerns through *SafeReport* – 77% of concerns were related to IPPF MAs, 23% related to the Secretariat. The Arab World Region received the highest number, accounting for 30% of all reported concerns. The remaining 70% were spread across the five other regions, the London office and two IPPF-hosted programmes. The top three primary concerns included EWPM (57%), FW (26%), and SG (8%).

Financial wrongdoing is one of IPPF's high-risk areas, and in 2022 the Federation implemented a number of initiatives to improve oversight, management, and progression of cases. Prioritizing higher-risk regions first, weekly regional meetings were held with Incident Coordinators (ICs) and with Regional Incident Reporting Unit (RIRU) Leads to discuss nature and progression of FW cases, and to provide advice and guidance on course correction. Additionally, an online training course *Understanding Financial Crime and Preventing Criminal Practice* was developed and made available to the Secretariat. Where allegations of FW were substantiated through audit and investigation, proportionate actions were taken on a case-by case basis.

Incident management performance was also improved in 2022. At the end of 2021, thirty-five backlog cases remained open. All but seven were closed by the end of 2022, achieving closure of 8% of backlog cases in one year's time. Improvements were achieved by building capacity of ICs to conduct regular compliance case checks, to train staff, and to escalate concerns when necessary. Additional tools, resources, and technical assistance was also made available through IPPF's *Safeguarding and Incident Management Hub*.

To support a culture of reporting, which includes IPPF's commitment to addressing concerns, the Safeguarding and Incident Management Team provided regular reporting updates during IPPF's 2022 Townhall meetings for staff. This effort increased transparency and accountability of the process. The Team also rolled out the policy, process, and procedure for escalation of reportable or serious incidents, systematising effective, compliant internal escalation, and external reporting to donors and regulators in 2022.

Safeguarding: The Federation is committed to the safety and wellbeing of its staff, volunteers, and the people it serves. IPPF's safeguarding measures are rooted in a survivor-centred approach and an organisational culture that strives to prevent gender-based violence. Creating an environment conducive to reporting incidences of harm is imperative. Therefore, IPPF prioritises training, open communication, and transparency about the nature of harm reported and the outcomes of investigation, where possible.

In 2022, IPPF's Safeguarding Team delivered training to fifty-five MAs, raising awareness about IPPFs safeguarding policy and procedures, and staff and beneficiaries' right to protection from harm. Offering the training in a multitude of languages is key

to better meeting the needs of IPPF's diverse staff. The training package was translated to Malay, Swahili, Russian, Nepali, Hindi, Kannada, Bengali, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish versions were updated. In 2022, 95% of staff across the Secretariat completed the annual safeguarding refresher training, a significant increase from 2021, which illustrates the embedding of safeguarding into IPPF's operating rhythm and culture.

Significant progress was also made towards implementing a practice of safe recruitment across the Federation in 2022, a requirement of the IPPF's Safeguarding Policy. Compliance of all Secretariat offices was assessed against the requirement, and guidelines and resources to embed the requirement were developed.

The number of reported safeguarding incidences to *SafeReport* remains lower than expected, considering global statistics on sexual harassment, harm, and exploitation. In 2022, five safeguarding concerns were reported to *SafeReport,* all related to MAs; 43% of those were substantiated. The most reported concern was sexual harassment, accounting for 76% of safeguarding concerns reported. Four of five safeguarding cases were closed by the end of 2022, as were three backlog cases. Two of twenty-three cases reported between 2019 and 2022 remain open and under investigation.



This mother and daughter were displaced from their homes after Cyclone Ana hit Malawi in January 2022. They are among thousands of other clients receiving care through FPAM clinics.

IPPF/TEK Media Productions

Now and continuing forward, IPPF will remain steadfast in its efforts to create a safer, more accountable environment – one that supports disclosures, and responds swiftly to disclosures of safeguarding.

Remuneration: IPPF's commitment to equity, diversity and inclusion extends to how it compensates its staff across all areas of its work. IPPF sets compensation at the fiftieth percentile against comparable benchmarks, in size and complexity, to attract and retain talent while remaining affordable. In 2022, the Federation focused on implementing new pay-scales – both gross and net – for countries where the host county defines international job holders as tax free. IPPF increased pay-scales for those falling below the minima of pay-scales to the minima as part of a phased plan of action.

Due to the changed global market and the significant impact of inflation on employees, a cost-of-living pay adjustment was applied globally across the Secretariat in 2022. The ensure fairness and equity, local pay awards were considered in local currencies, taking into account the global adjustment, statutory, contractual and market conditions, while also managing a sustainable cost envelope for the Federation.

In September 2022, a global Human Resources Information System (HRIS) was implemented. Data compiled from the HRIS, along with data from the financial system, was used to conduct a gender pay gap analysis across the Secretariat for the first time ever, as presented later under 'Gender Pay Gap' section on page 34. A global panel of job evaluators was also implemented to support consistency of job evaluation and grading across the Secretariat.

Lastly in 2022, a benefit review identified opportunities to improve the medical insurance offered, and subsequent cost incurred by the Federation and its staff. Further work to optimise benefits across the Secretariat will continue in 2023.

Design of an approach to pay progression and benchmarking updates will continue at the start of 2023.

Anti-Racism: In May 2020, IPPF commissioned an internal Secretariat anti-racism review. The decision to review came not only from within the Federation but from global events that required IPPF to rethink its own path, and its own participation in systematic oppression to date. Challenged internally by staff, a growing Black Lives Matter Movement that following the murder of George Floyd, IPPF wanted to understand and address the impact of its legacy. The review's findings were sobering; the vast majority of IPPF staff believed there was a presence of interpersonal, institutional, and structural racism at the IPPF Secretariat.

Recommendations for creating organisational change were formulated into action steps via the Anti-Racism Programme of Action (PoA), spanning 2021–2022:

1) **Emerging:** IPPF begins to address a more anti-racism and equity-based approach (2021)

2) **Established:** IPPF has an established approach to anti-racism and key structures are in place to support the structure (2022)

3) **Leading:** IPPF is a role model organization in which power imbalances are recognized and addressed through the PoA (2022)

In September 2022, IPPF issued a public statement on anti-racism apologizing to its clients, staff, volunteers and supporters. The statement detailed IPPF's commitment to undoing harm by dismantling old, oppressive policies and frameworks, and rebuilding with policies and frameworks centring on equity, diversity, and inclusion.

Rebuilding IPPF's footprint in the Latin America and the Caribbean

With tremendous support from partners and a skilled regional team, IPPF continued to rebuild in the Americas and the Caribbean (ACRO). In February, IPPF welcomed two new MAs to ACRO. The Antigua and Barbuda Planned Parenthood Association and the Dominica Planned Parenthood Association expand IPPF ACRO's footprint to twenty-eight countries unified in ensuring SRHR for all. Throughout 2022, the Federation considered extending membership to organisations in Aruba, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guadeloupe, and Martinique.

Convening the General Assembly

In a successful federation, all members fulfil their roles and responsibilities and contribute to a group's shared vision. IPPF follows the same league by fulfilling its commitments and following its non-negotiable values – social inclusion, diversity, passion, volunteerism, and accountability. IPPF's governance structure leads this process through its high-performing governing bodies – the General Assembly (GA), Nomination and Governance Committee (NGC), Board of Trustees (BoT), and Board Committees (BCs). The GA is the peak governing body for strategic and policy decisions. The Federation convenes the GA once every three years, and in November 2022, the GA convened in Bogota, Colombia. More than 300 members from IPPFs MAs gathered to affirm the Federation's new six-year strategy *Come Together*, and committed to driving forward initiatives build stronger communities, effect change, and expand access to SRHR for all.

Transformation in 2023

IPPF is on a necessary change journey. The Federation is working against an ever-quickening current that has washed away rights once thought secure and has eroded healthcare systems in the face of global ambitions of Universal Health Care. In 2023, IPPF is facing a precarious political landscape, and an unsettled sexual and reproductive health and rights environment. IPPF's new strategy points the way forward. The strategy is a roadmap to renewed impact and to progressing the Federation; the Secretariat business plan marks its starting point.

The Secretariat 2023 Transitional Business Plan represents a passage between strategic periods of the Federation. The 2023 Transitional Business Plan outlines the first defining steps on IPPF's new strategic journey. The Secretariat's role will be fundamental to the transition and in the delivery of its commitments, alongside and in support of the membership. A more robust business plan representing the realigned Secretariat will be submitted to the Board of Trustees for approval by June 2023.

The Secretariat consists of seven main offices located in six IPPF regions. The Secretariat both serves the membership of IPPF and leads the Federation, providing regional and global platforms for engagement and delivery in an increasingly globalized world.

The Secretariat's focus areas for the transition are summed up below:

Realign and harmonize advocacy efforts to champion rights

In 2023, IPPF will develop an opposition strategy to bolster progress and realign work started by the Movement Accelerator Platform. Defined priorities will respond to Strategy 2028, linking local and national work to regional and global efforts to shift harmful norms, improve policies, influence legislation on SRHR, amplify feminist movements, and expand comprehensive sexuality education.

Invest in young and diverse leaders

IPPF will employ a social justice framework that invests in solutions and partnerships that are by the people, for the people, bringing IPPF closer to its mandate and communities closer to IPPF. The Federation knows that young and diverse leaders are the visionary architects of a world that celebrates and advances SRHR for all. Therefore, IPPF will take an intersectional approach to inclusion within its existing systems and networks and invest in diverse networks that deliver better impact nationally, regionally, and globally.

Modernize services to better serve all people

IPPF will provide an integrated range of affordable and quality sexual and reproductive care and supplies. This includes expanding person-centered care options, including digital health and self-care interventions as part of a holistic SRHR package. IPPF will prioritise delivering SRHR services to the hardest to reach communities, individuals gravely impacted by humanitarian crisis, and people who are excluded, and marginalized by society.

Leveraging a united and high performing Federation

Core strengthening

IPPF will focus on aligning the Secretariat structure, systems, and capabilities to the new Strategy. This is a critical step towards building a Secretariat that is best able to deliver on ambitious commitments outlined in the new strategy, and a Secretariat that follows an MA-centric approach, one that effectively honors, supports, and shares capacity with MAs. As part of this process, IPPF has developed a strategy and plan to invest in technologies that will significantly enhance its ability to become more MA-centric.

Restructuring the Secretariat will occur at the beginning of 2023. Thoughtful recruitment of and team building will occur in the second half of 2023. IPPF will bring new capabilities and talents into the Secretariat at every level; the Federation is expecting to hire approximately eighty new posts through a changed approach to external recruitment.

The Director's Leadership Team will work differently through a more distributive approach to leadership across multi-cultural, multi-racial, multi-lingual, intergenerational and more diverse teams. New global communities of practice, global knowledge sharing, improved data and disciplined use of systems will underpin our success as will the development of strong collaborative relationships across geographies.

The Sudan Family Planning Association has been on the ground in Um Rakuba refugee camp to provide essential care to those fleeing the violence in Tigray.

IPPF/Hannah Maule-ffinch



Coming together to deliver beyond 2023

MAs are what set IPPF apart. Joining the Federation creates an opportunity for MAs to have greater impact in the communities they serve. IPPF will support MAs to adapt restricted projects to better align with Strategy 2028, simultaneously imbedding the Federation-wide anti-racism statement and expanded Anti-racism Program of Action. IPPF will also aim to increase MAs visibility, working towards insertion of MA clinics and programming into national health care, insurance, and education systems, a strategic approach to ensuring sustainability of service and programme operations.

To support implementation of the new Strategy and to guide the Federation forward, IPPF will embark on a global rebrand to position IPPF and its MAs as global innovators and thought leaders in SRHR, and as an organisation firmly rooted in gender, reproductive, and racial justice for all. Development of a Charter of Values goes hand-in-hand with the rebrand. The Charter will act as a Southern star and guard rails for the Federation's integrity, shaping its collective identity and reaffirming its commitment.

Generating income

IPPF will develop a new Global Income Generation Roadmap for investment in Strategy 2028, and in response to the changed funding landscape. IPPF understands that progress towards Strategy 2028 is inextricably linked to the political and social environments in which IPPF works. New partnerships with courageous donors will be cultivated, including with progressive national governments and US-based foundations. Likewise, IPPF will continue to engage with humanitarian donors profiling IPPF's work in humanitarian settings. Doing so will ensure the Federation is less susceptible to external funding shockwaves from institutional donors.

Vital to IPPF's income generation is a strong and enthusiastic individual donor base. The Secretariat will continue to grow the Federation's Individual Giving Programme in the United States, which secures private sector resources from individual and family foundations at the recurring, mid-level, major, and planned gifts levels.

Significant steps have been taken to bolster the capacity of MAs to generate their own funds. A trend towards national-level funding presents significant opportunities for MAs. The Secretariate will further examine how to best support MAs to achieve this goal via Strategy 2028.

As humanitarian crises worsen and political divides widen, IPPF needs continued and predictable support from donors. Interruptions in funding threatens the sexual and reproductive health and safety of women, girls, and young people, especially those that are marginalized and vulnerable.

Introducing IPPF's new strategy

For 70 years, IPPF has championed and delivered quality services, comprehensive information and advocated for just laws so that more people, in more places, can realise their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). The Federation is a powerhouse.

The journey to design Strategy 2028 *Come Together* took two years and was done under the direction of the IPPF Board of Trustees and led by its Strategy, Policy, and Investment Committee. Thousands of people from around the globe took part in its development and ultimate design. It speaks in a collective voice that recognises IPPF's diversity, its sense of solidarity and shared mission.

To increase its impact and reach, IPPF is committing to bold and catalytic transformation driven by young people. To broaden access to enjoyment of SRHR, IPPF's new strategy rests on four central pillars:

1) **Centre care on people.** IPPF will provide high-quality person-centred care to more people in more places.

2) **Move the sexuality agenda.** IPPF will push for the societal and legislative change needed to make universal sexual and reproductive rights a reality for more.

3) **Solidarity for change.** IPPF will build bridges to other movements, sectors, and communities wherever sexual and reproductive health and rights can also help advance other human rights causes.

4) **Nurture our Federation.** IPPF will make its core values more explicit and apply their implications across the Federation more comprehensively to unleash stronger collective power for deeper global solidarity that can deliver greater impact.

The Federation will focus its resources on excluded and marginalized people, walking shoulder to shoulder with communities bearing the brunt of stigma and prejudice. IPPF will work with governments to help shape laws, policies, and norms that support SRHR, and through feminist action and international solidarity, work to remove restrictions that infringe on dignity choice, and well-being. IPPF will foster global solidarity by coming together with like-minded sectors and actors to help transform lives, communities, and countries.

Through it all, IPPF will remain accountable for what it does, how the work is carried out, and how the Federation's actions affect the lives of the communities it serves.

Financial review

Statement of Reserves

IPPF's reserves policy seeks to balance maximising spending of income raised as soon as possible with maintaining the minimum level of reserves to ensure uninterrupted operation and to provide time to adjust to a change in financial circumstances.

IPPF's reserves policy will ensure that it has the resources in place to manage financial risk and short-term income volatility and to continue to invest in initiatives to meet its goals set out in its Strategic Framework/Plan.

The Board of Trustees increased the target unrestricted reserve range to US$19 million – US$26 million (from US$18 million – US$24 million) which it believes strikes an appropriate balance between the need to spend income when it is received and maintaining operational integrity. This represents 11 to 15 months of core secretariat costs.

Note 15 to the financial statements shows the split of reserves between the general, designated, restricted and endowment funds. The total funds held at 31 December 2022, net of the pension liability US$4.6 million (2021: US$4.9 million), were US$92.6 million (2021: US$103 million). Of this, US$24.1 million (2021: US$32.4 million) was restricted funds and US$39.2 million (2021: US$38.5 million) was designated funds, whilst an additional US$1.0 million (2021: US$1 million) was held as a perpetual endowment fund with income generated from its investment exclusively for the Member Association in Cape Verde.

The general reserve level of the group as at 31 December 2022 was US$20.9 million, a decrease of US$3.2 million from the balance of US$24.1 million at 31 December 2021, however still within the range set in IPPF's reserves policy. The general reserve balance at 31 December 2022 of US$20.9 million represents 33.3% of budgeted unrestricted core expenditure for 2023 of US$62.8 million and provides necessary buffer in the cash flow required, as the majority of unrestricted funding is received in the second half of the financial year.

Unrestricted funds are designated at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. The total designated funds as at the end of 31 December 2022 is US$39.2 million (2021: US$38.5 million) within which US$7.3 million (2021: US$7.9 million) represents fixed assets reserves. Other funds designated for various projects include the Stream 2 Global Consortium Grant, Funds and Centres, Branding and Charter fund, BMZ Ukraine initiatives, Individual giving programme, Stabilisation fund, etc.

Statement on Investments

There are no restrictions under the *1977 Act* in relation to the charity's powers to invest. IPPF's investments include US$1.6 million held in listed security (2021: US$1.6 million held in cash and cash equivalent) towards Cape Verde (endowment and restricted fund) and a property worth US$1 million (2021: US$1.1 million). The property was independently valued as at 31 December 2020 and IPPF believes it is appropriately carried at fair value by carrying out a desktop value assessment.

Financial Summary

Income for the year for the group decreased by US$42.9 million (26%) from US$164.7 million in 2021 to US$121.8 million. Total expenditure decreased by US$24 million from US$148.7 million in 2021 to US$124.7 million in 2022, which led to a group net operating deficit before investments gains (combined for unrestricted and restricted funds) for the year of US$3 million (2021 Surplus: US$16 million).

Total unrestricted expenditure of US$57 million (2021: US$51.1 million) covers grants to member associations and partners of US$37.4 million (2021: US$35.6 million), group Secretariat expenditure of US$18.2 million (2021: US$13.7 million) and fundraising costs of US$1.3 million (2021: US$1.9 million). The net operating unrestricted surplus for the year was US$5.1 million (2021: US$15.3 million).

Total restricted expenditure of US$67.8 million (2021: US$97.5 million) includes grants to member associations and partners of US$46.4 million (2021: US$74 million), group Secretariat expenditure of US$21.4 million (2021: US$22.4 million) and fundraising costs of US$Nil (2021: US$1.1 million). There was an overall restricted deficit of US$8.1 million (2021 Surplus: US$0.7 million). A full analysis of restricted projects balances and 2022 income and expenditure is available in note 15.

Income

Unrestricted income in 2022 fell by US$4.4 million and restricted income fell by US$38.6 million compared to 2021. We would like to thank donors for the continuing trust they have placed in IPPF.

IPPF's main source of funding is government grants, which account for 85.5% (2021: 91%) of total income. In 2022 unrestricted government funding decreased by US$5.6 million (8.8%) from US$63.6 million in 2021 to US$58 million.

Restricted government funding amounted to US$46.1 million, down from US$86.3 million in 2021. A full analysis of restricted projects balances and 2022 income and expenditure is available in note 15. The following Governments were the major contributors to the restricted funding of IPPF: Government of United Kingdom, primarily through the WISH programme in Africa, South Asia and the Arab World, US$31.1 million; Government of Australia continued to provide support (US$3.4 million) in relation to the global SPRINT Initiative to provide sexual and reproductive health services to crisis and post crisis areas in South East Asia, the Pacific, South Asia; Government of Canada contributed US$2.4 million primarily to Young People. The DFAT funded a two year 'RESPOND' programme to respond to the additional SRH needs of communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in 22 countries, which was received and recognised as per the terms of agreement with DFAT and in line with the IPPF's accounting policy, due to which even though the expenditure for the project is reflected in 2022, the entire income was recognised in 2021, leading to reduced restricted income in 2022.

The Governments of the Netherlands, Norway, UK and a private foundation provided funding of US$4.6 million to the Safe Abortion Action Fund.

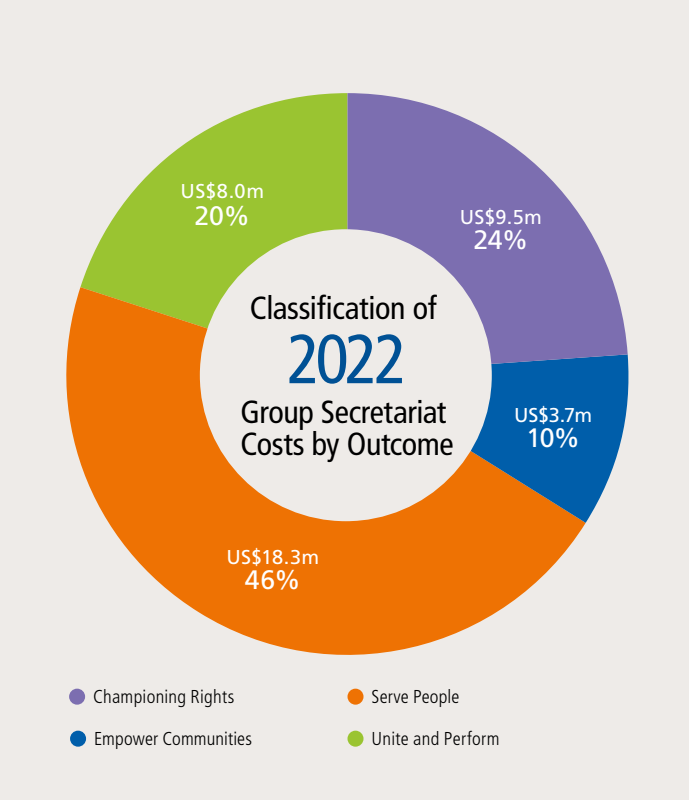
The Governments of Australia, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Germany provided funding of US$0.7 million towards the Nexus programme.

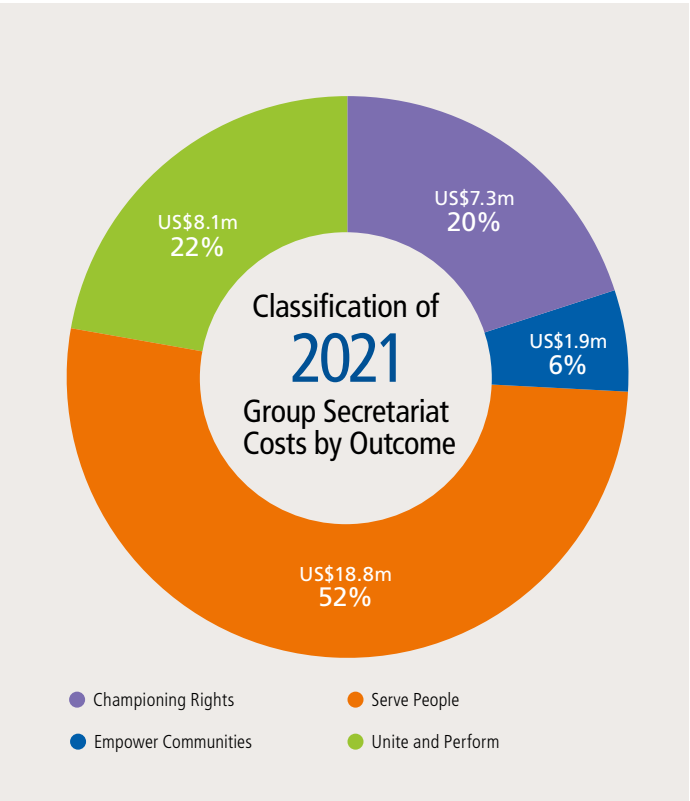
Restricted grants from multilateral donors and other sources increased from US$12 million in 2021 to US$13.5 million in 2022.

Expenditure

IPPF spent US$124.7 million in 2022 compared to US$148.7 million in 2021, a decrease of US$24 million (16.1%).

Grants to Member Associations and partner organisations decreased by US$25.8 million (23.5%) from US$109.6 million in 2021 to US$83.8 million in 2022.







The January 2022 volcanic eruption in Tonga impacted approximately 84% of the local population. TFHA immediately began distributing sexual and reproductive health care as part of its emergency response.

IPPF/Leki Lao

Funds (including pension fund deficit)

Overall the year ended with a deficit of US$3 million in 2022 compared to a surplus of US$16.1 million in 2021. This deficit is further increased by an actuarial loss on the defined benefit pension scheme of US$1.6 million (2021 gain: US$5.8 million), unrealised foreign exchange loss on forward contracts of US$2.2 million (2021 gain: US$2.3 million) and other unrealised foreign exchange losses of US$3.6 million (2021 loss: US$3.4 million), leading to an overall decrease in IPPF's total funds and reserves from US$103 million to US$92.6 million.

The general fund has decreased by US$3.2 million, from US$24.1 million to US$20.9 million. Designated reserves have increased by US$0.7 million, from US$38.5 million to US$39.2 million. The asset revaluation reserve has remained at the same level as 2021 at US$12.0 million. The restricted fund balance has decreased by US$8.3 million from US$32.4 million in 2021 to US$24.1 million in 2022.

The 2022 balance sheet contains a net pension liability of US$4.6 million. This represents a decrease in liability of US$0.3 million from the 2021 balance of US$4.9 million. The pension liability forms part of unrestricted funds and represents the total net future liability arising from the Central Office defined benefit pension scheme. The defined benefit scheme was closed in 2007; further details on the scheme are included in note 19 to the financial statements. Agreement has been reached with the scheme's trustees on a recovery plan that will see the deficit cleared by October 2026 instead of October 2025.

Going concern

The Members of the Board of Trustees and management have assessed the current events and conditions, as well all information currently available about the future, in determining whether IPPF is a going concern.

While the income for the 2022 declined compared to the previous year, IPPF continue to have multi-year agreements with key donors for both restricted and unrestricted funds. Ongoing engagement with these donors does not indicate any risk to the budgeted grants. Also, most of IPPF's unrestricted core donors have had a long and strong relationship with IPPF, which is expected to continue in the future. As of the date, core funding for 2023 has been 100% committed of which 60% is contracted, and 40% has been awarded but not signed.

IPPF General Assembly has approved a new strategy 2023–2028. In line with the strategy, a realignment process in underway for transforming the Secretariat. A transition budget has been approved, which will be revised after completion of the realignment of the Secretariat with the Secretariat costs contained at 33% of total core and overhead income.

The forecasts and cashflow analysis to December 2024 do not rely on any overdraft facility or other financing to stay positive. The projected cashflow position across all funding sources demonstrates a positive balance.

The year 2022 also presented the challenge of volatility of foreign currencies against US Dollar, which is the primary currency used for contracting and payments by IPPF. The entire amount of unrestricted core income for 2023 has been hedged with forward contracts against US Dollar to ensure de-risking the unrestricted core budget. The same practice will be continued upon signing of any funding agreement in a currency other than US Dollar.

Several MAs are experiencing financial difficulty due to pandemic-related loss of income and cashflow pressures that might require front-loading investment to make the revised strategy adjustments. Along with this a number of donors have their core grant contract cycles tied into IPPF's strategy and thus IPPF has been in the middle of re-negotiating these with a large number of Governments. In order to bridge a delay / timing gap without having to lose and then re-hire valuable capacity and delay the strategy roll out, IPPF has designated a sum of US$6 million out of its general reserves, as Stabilisation fund, (as on 31 December 2022) to ensure the Secretariat and selected MAs can navigate the current uncertainty without jeopardising the strategy launch.

IPPF's reserve policy was updated and approved by the Board of Trustees in December 2021. It recommends a minimum level of reserves of US$19 million–US$26 million to ensure uninterrupted operation and to provide time to adjust to a change in financial circumstances. After all the designations, IPPF still has total general reserves for the year ended 31 December 2022 of US$20.9 million.

Considering all the factors above, the management is of the view that IPPF is a going concern until at least 31 December 2024.

Structure, Governance and Management

Governing Document

IPPF was formed in 1952 and incorporated in 1977 under a UK Act of Parliament: *The International Planned Parenthood Federation Act 1977*. The Board of Trustees confirm that the Strategic Framework (as described on page 4) is in alignment with the purposes stated in the Act.

Public benefit

The Charity Commission guidance on public benefit has been considered and the recommended self-assessment for the public benefit principles undertaken. The Board of Trustees confirms that the aims of the organisation as stated in *The International Planned Parenthood Federation Act 1977* meet the charitable purposes as outlined in the Charities Act 2011. Specifically, IPPF is engaged with purposes in relation to the "advancement of health or the saving of lives" and the "advancement of human rights".

IPPF's mission is to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights for millions of women, men and young people around the world. IPPF works through one Member Association/Collaborative Partners in each of the 142 countries delivering sexual and reproductive health services, education programmes, advocating on policy changes and other similar activities, to deliver its mission. IPPF monitors this delivery by monitoring global indicators and service statistics, that track delivery and upholding of sexual and reproductive health and rights for the poor, marginalised, socially-excluded and/or under-served groups.

Governance

Until May 2020, IPPF was governed by a Governing Council, composed of 18 volunteers from Member Associations (also known as the Trustees). In addition to the 18 Trustees, the IPPF Governing Council had six external advisors, who were to act as subject matter experts and advise the Governing Council on IPPF policy. These six external advisors did not have any voting rights in the Governing Council.

In May 2020, the Governing Council was replaced by a Board of Trustees following the reforms described below.

Reforms

In an ad hoc extraordinary General Assembly meeting of all the MAs held in New Delhi in November 2019, more than 90% of IPPF's MAs reached a historic consensus on bold recommendations for transforming IPPF's governance structures and resource allocation system.

These recommendations by the General Assembly were approved by the then-Governing Council are reproduced below.

IPPF is a Member Association-led governance structure that is accountable to the membership and the people IPPF serves.

The new governance structure removes intermediary layers between MAs and global governance and will advance IPPF's mission through:

- **General Assembly:** The highest decision-making authority of the IPPF will be a General Assembly that has the mandate to review and approve IPPF's strategic direction, appoint members of a Nominations and Governance Committee ("NGC"), and confirm the slate of candidates the NGC proposed to be on the Board of Trustees ("BoT"), among other responsibilities.
- **Nomination and Governance Committee**: Under IPPF's new regulations, the Nominations and Governance Committee (NGC) has the mandate to recruit and evaluate the performance of members of the Board of Trustees and the Board committees. Reporting to the General Assembly, the NGC is a seven-person committee that has majority MA members, at least half of whom must be women and at least 20% of whom must be youth under 25.
- **Board of Trustees:** The current Governing Council was replaced in May 2021 with a 15-member, skills-based BoT that has nine MA volunteers and six external trustees and maintains IPPF's commitment to at least 20% representation of youth, 50% representation of women, geographical diversity, and representation of vulnerable or at-risk populations.
- **Board Committees:** Four Standing Committees will support the governance function of the BoT: Membership; Finance, Audit and Risk; Policy, Strategy and Investment; and Resource Allocation Technical Committees. Each of these committees will have a majority of members from MAs and external members.
- **Regional Forums and Regional Youth Forums:** The previously existing Regional Councils have been transformed into knowledge and learning exchange platforms, called Regional Forums, that will be preceded by Regional Youth Forums. These are no longer governing bodies.

Adopted governance model

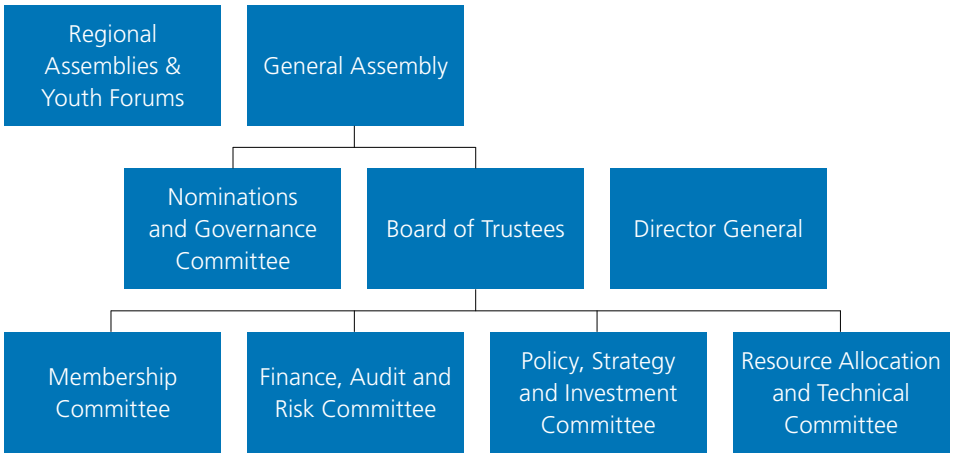
General Assembly = peak body

Non-governing regional assemblies and youth forums

Governance by a Board of Trustees

Secretariat reports to Board of Trustees through the Director General

Expert Committees advising the Board of Trustees



Selection of the Board of Trustees

To transition from the previous Governance structure to the one approved above, the Governing Council set up a Transition Committee. The Transition Committee was mandated to take the necessary steps to:

- Enable a smooth transition to a new governance structure, through the election of a new Board of Trustees at the Governing Council meeting in May and the first meeting of the Board in July 2020;
- Lay the foundation for developing a new resource allocation formula and system based on the guidance given by the General Assembly;
- Ensure that MAs remain central to the change process and participate in decision-making on how the reforms are monitored and evaluated.

As part of the above mandate, the Transition Committee identified the first slate of candidates for the 15 members of IPPF's new Board of Trustees and seven members of the Nomination and Governance Committee, which was approved by the Governing Council during its meeting held on 15–16 May 2020. The names of the incoming Board of Trustees and the Nomination and Governance Committee members are provided on page 67.

Ms Kate Gilmore was elected as the Chairwoman of the newly appointed Board of Trustees. She is Honorary Professor with the Human Rights Centre at the University of Essex and Professor-in-Practice with the International Development Department of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). She is Vice Chair of the Interpeace Board, a member of the WHO Gender and Human Rights Advisory Panel on Human Reproduction and of the WHO Immunization Agenda 2030 Partnership Panel.

Until recently a Fellow with Harvard University's Carr Centre for Human Rights Policy, she is a former United Nations (UN) Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, and previously, Assistant UN Secretary General and Deputy Executive Director/Programmes with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). Kate was also Executive Deputy Secretary General of Amnesty International but started her career in Australia, working to combat violence against women and advance related public policy and services.

Our Director General is Dr. Alvaro Bermejo. Alvaro has more than 20 years' experience as a senior executive in global federations, working across HIV and AIDS, humanitarian issues and health policy.

The Board of Trustees meets at three times a year. Meetings may be held in person (no more than twice a year) or by suitable electronic means agreed by the Board in which all participants may communicate with all other participants. In addition, extraordinary meetings of the Board may be called by the Chair or by one third of the Trustees.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to hire, support, oversee and evaluate annually the performance of the Director General.

Recruitment, appointment and training of new Trustees

Since its first appointment, approximately one third of the Board of Trustees has rotated off on annual basis to ensure institutional knowledge while injecting into the board new stream of trustees. The Nominations and Governance Committee (NGC) leads the recruitment process with a call for nominations for internal and external candidates. Following a rigorous process or shortlisting against the set criteria, the NGC interviews candidates and puts forward the potential trustees for the available vacancies within the Board of Trustees and its Committees. Such recruited candidates are appointed or re-appointed for a second and a last term by the Board of Trustees and the General Assembly's confirms the Trustees appointment or re-appointment. This has been the case in May and November 2022. At its last meeting in Bogota, the General Assembly also elected two new members to serve as replacements of two outgoing NGC members.

As soon as new Trustees are appointed and confirmed and new NGC members elected by the General Assembly, a multi-disciplinary team provides an induction to them. The induction includes the term of references, the Strategic Framework, the history of IPPF, governing bodies, processes and evaluation, IPPF Regulations and Procedural Byelaws, financial and compliance oversight, Trustees' and NGC roles and responsibilities with regards to Charity Commission expectations.

Resource allocation

The new resource allocation model determines the use of IPPF's unrestricted core funding across the Federation, including to the Secretariat. The funding flows through three separate streams.

Stream 1 of the model, known as Accelerating Delivery, is the largest stream, with a minimum of 80% of all unrestricted funds flowing through it. The indicative allocation amounts are determined by a transparent formula based on set national criteria, including unmet need and country income status. To access funding under Stream 1, IPPF members and the Secretariat will have to develop and submit organizational business plans for the each of the funding cycles.

The business plans will outline the organizational context, overall outcomes, strategies, results, as well as the expected budget in the given time period. The business plan covers the entire remit of the organization's activities, outputs and budget.

The first funding cycle ran for a single calendar year (2022), and is followed by a three-year cycle (2023–25) which will coincide with the mid-term of the new strategic period. The stream introduced greater transparency in the distribution of funds, greater accountability for its use, and greater predictability of funding for the applicants.

Stream 2 of the new model is dedicated to strategic initiatives, and it is also known as the Strategic Fund. The purpose of the Strategic Fund is to support MA initiatives in the areas of the Strategic Framework that require additional investment and focus and that will help IPPF deliver its global outcomes. It was introduced at the wishes of the membership to have a more dynamic model, which allowed the federation to capitalize on strategic opportunities when they emerge.

Stream 3 of the new model is a funding stream that can receive up to 5% of the annual unrestricted core funding to enable IPPF to provide life-saving SRHR services in humanitarian crisis. All funds are subject to approval by the IPPF Board, who also agree the annual strategic themes of the fund.

Organization

IPPF has a unified Secretariat that carries out the policies and functions as approved by the Board of Trustees. The Secretariat has its main offices in London, Nairobi, Tunis, Kuala Lumpur, Brussels, New Delhi, Bogota and Port of Spain.

In addition to this, Secretariat functions are also carried out in Abidjan (Sub-regional office for West and Central Africa), Fiji (Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific), Australia (Resource Mobilization Office), and New York, (IPPF Worldwide Inc.).

The senior management, known as the Directors' Leadership Team, comprises: the Director-General who is based in the London office; six Regional Directors who report to the Director-General; and four London Office Divisional Directors. Further details are on page 68.

Risk Management

The Board of Trustees is responsible for ensuring that IPPF has a sound system of internal control to safeguard its assets and funds, and for ensuring that its assets and funds are used only in furtherance of IPPF's objectives. The Trustees have ultimate responsibility for identification of the risks to which IPPF is exposed.

The system of internal control is intended to manage risks appropriately, rather than eliminate them and to give reasonable, rather than absolute assurance. The risk management framework approved by the Trustees includes the following measures:

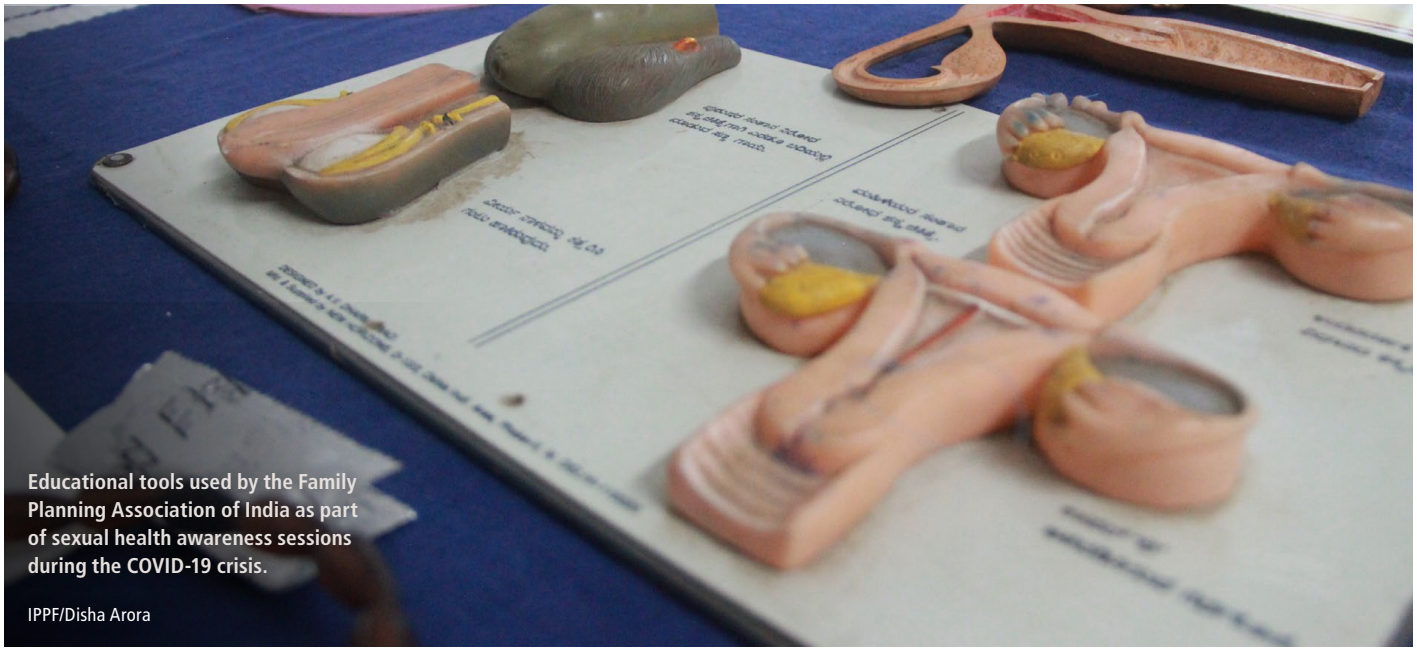
- The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (C-FAR) reviews the organisational risk register on a periodic basis, assesses the risks facing IPPF and the measures put in place to mitigate them, and reports its findings to the Board of Trustees.
- Critical risks are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Directors' Leadership Team (DLT), a process which includes a quarterly review of the organisational risk register. The Director General regularly updates the chair of the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee on any significant new risks or other significant changes to the register.
- Risk management is embedded across the organisation through use of project, programme and regional office risk registers. Risks raised on the operational risk registers are monitored and reviewed by senior staff, and inform the organisational risk register.
- Each risk is analysed according to its perceived potential impact and likelihood of occurring, together with actions that either have been, or will be, taken in mitigation.
- The internal audit function carries out a programme of audits across all operations and activities based on an annual internal audit plan approved by the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee.

The table below captures the principal strategic risks and uncertainties after mitigating controls currently in place. The residual risk of other significant risks is considered lower than the risks presented here and the management actions relating to them are subject to regular review by the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee.

We are clear about our duty of care responsibilities; ensuring that we have high standards of security and safeguarding practices in place is a key part of our work. We consider security and safeguarding to be a principal risk. As a result of the mitigating controls we have in place, the residual risk in these areas is considered lower than the other strategic risk presented below.

Principal Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Risk	Mitigation Strategies
Failure to deliver on restricted project objectives, meet our duty of care, poor donor compliance, poor financial management or fraud. Leading to failure to reach strategic targets, financial loss and reputational damage.	Risk registers are in place for major programmes and projects. Robust operational plans supported by project management and monitoring and evaluation. Quarterly reviews of major projects in place. Training of relevant staff on project management. Defined levels of authorisation within the scheme of delegation. SafeReport system in place. Learning informs policy and practices improvements. Rotating internal audit plan ensuring all regional offices, high risk MAs and global systems are reviewed periodically. Robust due diligence checks and capacity assessments on all IPPF partners.
Missed opportunities due to a failure to effectively position IPPF's value proposition with donors and due to IPPF not meeting compliance requirements for large-scale restricted opportunities.	IPPF has a long record of successfully implementing SRHR programmes. A new global income generation roadmap for the 2023–25 period will be ready by the end of Q1 and will ensure we can systematically diversify our income and be less affected by external shocks. Regular Donor engagement including updates on IPPF systems strengthening.



Educational tools used by the Family Planning Association of India as part of sexual health awareness sessions during the COVID-19 crisis.

IPPF/Disha Arora

Risk	Mitigation Strategies
Reduced income and weakening of stakeholder relationships due to political conservatism, including a rising opposition, impedes our ability to deliver on strategy 2028.	Trust is nurtured with key missions in New York, Geneva and with Africa Union and European Union decision makers via intergovernmental advocacy to ensure SRHR is supported and funded by major donors. We continuously urge donor governments to ensure that ODA budgets remain focussed on SRHR. IPPF holds national governments to account in the commitment to allocate domestic funding to SRHR policies. Anti-rights, anti-gender and anti-SRHR developments are systematically monitored and counteracted by Member Associations. Monitor opposition and counteract it through three centres of excellence of the Movement Accelerator Platform (MAP) that support social movements and change the narrative providing knowledge, technical and political support to activists. Create a movement to support aid that goes beyond the traditional institutional donors and break out of the aid discourse that young people currently do not recognise, linking this to IPPF's service offering including brand and service design.
Inability to properly transition into the new finance hub leading to negative impact on operations in some secretariat jurisdictions.	Detailed transition plan in place. Support in place for select offices where risk is seen to be higher. Timebound recruitment process (internally and externally) in place. Automation of key processes to reduce manual work, increase accuracy and improve compliance. Training plan for new and existing staff in the realigned structure to ensure newer ways of working are fully embedded.
Inability to recover full costs on restricted projects. This could impact general reserves.	Improved cost-recovery from projects, including guiding principles for minimum cost recovery requirements. Senior Management oversight of restricted project management structures. Implement a timesheet system that is donor compliant and reflects IPPF priorities. Aligning cost recovery compliance with donor requirements. Create ready access to related project financial information for enhanced expenditure tracking.
IPPF Member Associations are poorly governed, unable to raise adequate resources, fail to deliver quality programmes and poorly positioned, leading to MAs reaching crisis, reputational damage for IPPF and loss of Federation funding.	MA governance reform strategy. MA monitoring and Accreditation cycle. Funding of MA financial sustainability initiatives. Lifeline policy and crisis fund. IPPF Membership Committee to review and manage membership issues. Risk based internal audits. Robust scoping, selection and due diligence of potential MAs. Produce updated risk information for all MA's. Continue to share Safe Report amongst MAs and beneficiaries. Create a Federation Charter that outlines the core values that MAs need to sign up to with approval through the General Assembly.



Polish Women's Strike Vice-President for the region, Marzanna Lukaszewicz, has been volunteering with the agency since before the war in Ukraine broke out.

IPPF/Hannah Maule-ffinch

IPPF incident management data relating to financial wrongdoing

IPPF has zero tolerance of corrupt practices of any type or in any circumstances.

We aim to maintain the highest standards of openness, decency, integrity and accountability in our work.

Everyone who works with or for IPPF must be vigilant for signs of wrongdoing or criminal activity and is encouraged to report suspicions about criminal practices, misconduct, or serious concerns about any aspect of IPPF's work in accordance with our raising a concern process. Our Raising a Concern Policy encourages anyone to report any serious concerns they have, without fear of punishment or unfair treatment.

IPPF's systems aim to keep a whistle-blower safe by protecting confidentiality and offering anonymity. To ensure the safety of whistle-blowers, IPPF undertakes to treat all whistleblowing reports as either confidential or anonymous. The choice between confidential or anonymous whistleblowing is entirely that of the whistle-blower.

IPPF's Fraud Policy, Financial Crime Policy and the Policy to Combat Bribery underpins our operational practices in the areas of fraud and risk. These policies require all incidents or allegations of fraud, loss, and bribery to be reported regardless of financial materiality and ensures a consistent approach to fraud awareness, prevention, reporting, and investigations across IPPF.

The Directorate Leadership Team and Senior managers often remind people of their duty to report any wrongdoing through various channels so the process of reporting is fully understood.

Serious incidents have been reported to the relevant donors and UK bodies, including the Charity Commission, as appropriate, and in accordance with IPPF's 'Raising a Concern' and 'Confidentiality and Information Sharing' policies.

Despite our enhanced approach to fraud prevention, the reality is that from time to time we will be victims of corrupt practices. The table below shows the number of reports across IPPF, including its Member Associations, relating to financial wrongdoing that were submitted to IPPF SafeReport, our independent, confidential reporting service:

Incident type	2022	2021	2020
Corruption and bribery	1	1	1
Fraud	11	5	11
Malpractice	3	5	5
Deception	1		
Total	**16**	**11**	**17**

In 2022 we received 82 new concerns and closed 79 concerns. The 82 concerns received relate to six reportable issue types including financial wrongdoing, so this figure includes the 16 financial wrongdoing concerns mentioned above.

Safeguarding Training Compliance

During 2022 IPPF continued to require anyone that works for the secretariat to complete new starter safeguarding induction training and annual safeguarding refresher training.

- **New starter safeguarding induction training:** 85% of new staff attend global safeguarding induction training delivered by the Head of Safeguarding. 67% of those that attended, did so within eight weeks of their start date.
- **Safeguarding refresher training 2022:** Completion compliance was at 95% by 31 December 2022 as compared to 75% in 2021.

The Modern Slavery Act (UK)

IPPF adopted a policy in relation to Forced Labour and Human Trafficking in November 2016, which considered the requirements of the UK Modern Slavery Act along with other international laws and guidance on this subject area. In 2022, we completed a self assessment to ascertain what areas of development we need to undertake to ensure Modern Slavery prevention flows through IPPF's work and supply chains. We also took the decision to have IPPF's Modern Slavery statement updated in 2023.

IPPF remains committed to the eradication of modern slavery and will work to ensure that all people have the right to protection from abuse and exploitation. Further information can be found in IPPF's website https://www.ippf.org/about-us/accountability-old/statement-against-forced-labour-human-trafficking.

Gender Pay Gap

The gender pay gap is a measure showing the difference in average earning between men and women. In 2022, and for the first time, an analysis of the Secretariat's gender pay gap was undertaken. This was completed by using a snapshot of data from the global Human Resources Information System, and from the Secretariat's realignment activities carried out at the end of 2022. The data used is based on the total budgeted cost.

A total headcount of 220 employees used; this included employees from all levels and geographies of the organization (excluded hosted programmes and WISH). Of the 220 employees, seventy-six are male (35%) and 144 are female (65%).

Overall, men are remunerated slightly higher than females:

	Mean	Difference	Median	Difference
Male	53.35%	7%	54.5%	9%
Female	46.65%		45.5%	

Females are remunerated more than males at both mean and median in Quartiles 1, 2, and 4. The mean variance is that females are between 1.07% and 6.17%, with the median difference ranging from 5.78% to 7.59%. Males are remunerated more than females in Quartile 3, with the mean variance of 0.68%, the median variance at 2.68%. The highest variance between females and males was in Quartile 2, with a mean variance being 6.17% and median variance of 7.59%.

Females are remunerated more than males at both mean and median in Quartiles 1 and 2. The main drivers of the difference are that males are remunerated more than females in Quartile 3. Females are remunerated at a marginally higher rate than males in Quartile 4.

Statement of the Members of the Board of Trustees responsibilities in respect of the board of trustees annual report and the financial statements

The Board of Trustees is responsible for preparing the Board of Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the Board of Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Board of Trustees is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 16 June 2023.



Kate Gilmore
Chair

Elizabeth Schaffer
Trustee and C-FAR Chairperson

Independent Auditor's Report to the Trustees of International Planned Parenthood Federation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of International Planned Parenthood Federation ('the charity') and its subsidiaries ('the group') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the group statement of financial activities; the group and charity balance sheets; the consolidated cash flow statement; and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent charity's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of the group's income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's or the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient and proper accounting records have not been kept by the charity; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 34, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the group and the parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members including internal specialists and significant component audit teams. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charity and group operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Charities Act 2011, together with the Charities SORP (FRS 102). We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the charity's and the group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the charity and the group for fraud. The laws and regulations we considered in this context for the UK operations were anti-fraud, bribery and corruption legislation, taxation legislation and employment legislation. We also considered compliance with local legislation for the group's overseas operating segments.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing of recognition of grant and contract income; end use of funds including funds granted to member associations and partner organisations; and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management, internal audit and the Finance, Audit & Risk Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases, reviewing regulatory correspondence with the Charity Commission and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Crowe U.K. LLP

Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London

Date: 27 June 2023

Crowe U.K. LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Consolidated statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	Total US$'000	2021 Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	Total US$'000
Income from:									
Donations and Legacies									
Grants from governments	2	58,006	46,080	–	**104,086**	63,636	86,258	–	**149,894**
Grants from multilaterals and other sources	3	1,016	13,456	–	**14,472**	1,070	11,994	–	**13,064**
Donations and legacies from others		1,711	142	–	**1,853**	1,245	–	–	**1,245**
Other Trading Activities		402	–	–	**402**	89	–	–	**89**
Income from Investments	4	688	2	–	**690**	67	–	–	**67**
Other Income		264	20	–	**284**	366	–	–	**366**
Total Income and Endowments		**62,087**	**59,700**	**–**	**121,787**	**66,473**	**98,252**	**–**	**164,725**
Expenditure on:									
Raising Funds									
Central fundraising	7	1,214	–	–	**1,214**	1,554	1,112	–	**2,666**
Regional fundraising	6	133	–	–	**133**	319	–	–	**319**
Investment management costs		–	–	–	**–**	–	–	–	**–**
Charitable Activities									
Grants to Member Associations & Partners	5	37,355	46,405	–	**83,760**	35,573	74,046	–	**109,619**
Central expenditure	7	6,518	11,615	–	**18,133**	5,695	13,579	–	**19,274**
Regional expenditure	6	11,738	9,765	–	**21,503**	7,996	8,788	–	**16,784**
Total Expenditure		**56,958**	**67,785**	**–**	**124,743**	**51,137**	**97,525**	**–**	**148,662**
Net operating (expenditure)/income before investment (losses)/gains		**5,129**	**(8,085)**	**–**	**(2,956)**	**15,336**	**727**	**–**	**16,063**
(Losses)/gains on investment assets		–	–	–	**–**	–	–	–	**–**
Net (Expenditure) Income		**5,129**	**(8,085)**	**–**	**(2,956)**	**15,336**	**727**	**–**	**16,063**
Transfer between funds		92	(92)	–	–	(266)	660	(394)	–
Other recognized gains/(losses)									
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit pension scheme		(1,613)	–	–	**(1,613)**	5,801	–	–	**5,801**
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) on Forward contract	21	(2,164)	–	–	**(2,164)**	2,274	–	–	**2,274**
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) on pension liability		–	–	–	**–**	(53)	–	–	**(53)**
Unrealized foreign exchange gain/(loss) taken to reserves		(3,576)	(51)	–	**(3,627)**	(3,432)	(13)	–	**(3,445)**
Net movement in funds		**(2,132)**	**(8,228)**	**–**	**(10,360)**	**19,660**	**1,374**	**(394)**	**20,640**
Reconciliation of funds									
Total funds brought forward at 1 January		69,633	32,371	1,000	**103,004**	49,973	30,997	1,394	**82,364**
Transfer of funds from other regions		–	–	–	**–**	–	–	–	**–**
Net movement in funds for the year		(2,132)	(8,228)	–	**(10,360)**	19,660	1,374	(394)	**20,640**
Total funds carried forward at 31 December		**67,501**	**24,143**	**1,000**	**92,644**	**69,633**	**32,371**	**1,000**	**103,004**

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those included above. All the above results arise from continuing operations.
The notes on pages 42 to 66 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

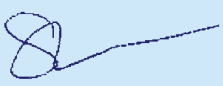
Balance Sheets as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Total US$'000	2021 Total US$'000	2022 Total US$'000	2021 Total US$'000
		Charity	Charity	Group	Group
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	15,370	17,162	17,874	20,041
Investments	10	14,267	24,126	2,650	2,802
Long-term loans	11	–	–	81	97
Total fixed assets		**29,637**	**41,288**	**20,605**	**22,940**
Current assets					
Stock		339	83	339	83
Debtors	12	15,124	12,239	14,805	10,005
Short-term loan	11	47	148	47	148
Cash at bank and in hand		71,712	73,954	81,646	95,779
Total current assets		**87,222**	**86,424**	**96,837**	**106,015**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(16,753)	(19,369)	(16,542)	(19,792)
Total current liabilities		**(16,753)**	**(19,369)**	**(16,542)**	**(19,792)**
Net current assets		70,469	67,055	80,295	86,223
Total assets less current liabilities		100,106	108,343	100,900	109,163
Provisions for liabilities	14	(17)	(265)	(811)	(1,085)
Net assets excluding pension liability		**100,089**	**108,078**	**100,089**	**108,078**
Forward Contract Liabilities		(2,870)	(182)	(2,870)	(182)
Defined benefit pension scheme liability	19	(4,575)	(4,892)	(4,575)	(4,892)
Total net assets including pension liability		**92,644**	**103,004**	**92,644**	**103,004**
Represented by:					
Unrestricted:	15				
General		20,894	24,057	20,894	24,057
Designated		39,182	38,468	39,182	38,468
Revaluation Reserve		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Restricted		24,143	32,371	24,143	32,371
Endowment		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total funds and reserves excluding pension liability		**97,219**	**107,896**	**97,219**	**107,896**
Pension liability	19	(4,575)	(4,892)	(4,575)	(4,892)
Total funds and reserves including pension liability		**92,644**	**103,004**	**92,644**	**103,004**

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 16 June 2023. The notes on pages 42 to 66 form part of these financial statements.



Kate Gilmore
Chair



Elizabeth Schaffer
Trustee and C-FAR Chairperson

Consolidated cash flow statement

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	A	**(8,324)**	**25,640**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received and similar income		690	67
Purchase of tangible assets		(84)	(720)
Sale of tangible assets		30	–
Purchase of marketable securities		(1,600)	–
Sale of marketable securities		1,665	–
Net cash flows from investing activities		**701**	**(653)**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Long-term loan repayments received		16	–
Short-term loan received		–	3,000
Repayment of short-term loan		(3,000)	–
Decrease in short-term deposits		101	239
Not cash flows from financing activities		**(2,883)**	**3,239**
Increase in cash	B	**(10,506)**	**28,226**

Note A: Reconciliation of net income to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities.

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Net operating (expenditure) Income		
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources	(2,956)	16,062
Interest receivable and similar income	(690)	(67)
Depreciation	567	579
Exchange movements on tangible assets	1,655	20
Exchange movement on investments	87	(12)
Increase/(decrease) on pension liability	(1,613)	5,801
Unrealised gain/(loss) on forward contract	(2,164)	2,274
Movements in working Capital		
Decrease/(increase) in stock	(256)	369
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(4,800)	16,924
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(250)	(6,789)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions in pensions	(318)	(7,532)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	(274)	181
(Decrease)/increase in provisions in forward contract	2,688	(2,170)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	**(8,324)**	**25,640**

Note B: Reconciliation of net cash flow to movements in net debt

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Increase in cash in the year	(10,506)	28,226
Movement on foreign exchange	(3,627)	(3,497)
Change in cash for the year	**(14,133)**	**24,729**
Net cash at 1 January	95,779	71,050
Net cash at 31 December	**81,646**	**95,779**

Note of explanation

Cash balances are historically higher at 31 December each year due to the timing of government receipts, many of which are received in the last quarter of the financial year. However, the timing of grant payments to Member Associations means that the cash funds are significantly reduced in the first quarter of each financial year. The cash balance also includes restricted funds for use in the following years.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognized at cost or transaction values unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the 'Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)' ("Charities SORP (FRS 102)"), and applicable UK law and the Charities Act 2011. IPPF meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. The Charity meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemption available to it in respect of its separate financial statements in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement.

Going concern

The trustees assess whether the use of going concern is appropriate i.e., whether there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The trustees make this assessment in respect of a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In making this assessment, the trustees have considered all the current events and conditions, as well all information currently available about the future impact on its unrestricted income and reserves.

The members of Board of Trustees have reviewed IPPF's financial position, its level of net assets and its future cashflow forecasts, which take into account the impact of future activities, and believe it is appropriate to continue to produce the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Basis of preparation

IPPF exists as an entity incorporated in the UK under the provisions of the IPPF Act ("the charity"). Its registered address is at 4 Newham's Row, London, SE1 3UZ United Kingdom and its activities are undertaken through a Secretariat of which there is a Central Office. IPPF is a registered charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

IPPF America and Caribbean Region ("ÄCRO"), Arab World Region ("AWRO"), East and South-East Asia, and Oceania Region ("ESEAOR") and South Asia Region ("SARO") are not separate legal entities, and their results are included in those of the charity.

Subsidiaries

IPPF Worldwide Inc. ("WWI") is a separately registered not-for-profit. This is established for the purpose of receiving funding from organisations based in the United States of America. The Directors of the company are Central Office Divisional Directors. Their results are included with those of the group.

IPPF Africa Region (Nairobi, Kenya and Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire) ("ARO") and IPPF Europe Network ("EN") are separate legal entities in Nairobi, Kenya and Brussels, Belgium respectively. As subsidiaries they use the name of the charity to raise funds exclusively for the IPPF and/or its local activities. They represent themselves publicly as the charity's local representative. Their results have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis in the statement of financial activities ("SOFA") and balance sheet as part of the group.

IPPF has a dormant trading subsidiary, International Contraceptive and SRH Marketing Limited (trading as ICON), which was dissolved in 2021. Up until 31 August 2013 this entity was engaged in commodity supply services and social marketing of contraceptives in conjunction with Member Associations.

Income

Income is recognized when the Group and Charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably. See also the separate deferred income policy.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises amounts received in the period, which the donor has given for use in future accounting periods and there is no entitlement to the funds at the year end.

Commercial trading activities

Income from commercial trading activities is included in the period in which they are earned.

Donations and grants

Grants from governments and other agencies have been included as donations as these relate to core funding or are provided for a general purpose rather than being service agreements. These are included in income when these are receivable, except as follows:

- When donors specify that donations and grants given to the charity must be used in future accounting periods, the income is deferred until those periods.
- When donors impose conditions which must be fulfilled before the charity becomes entitled to use such income, the income is deferred and not included in income until the conditions for use have been met.
- Assets given for distribution are recognized as income for the year only when received.

Legacies

Legacies, if any, are recognized when the following three conditions are met a) the charity is entitled to control the legacy resource and determine its future application, b) receipt is probable and c) the resource can be measured monetarily with sufficient accuracy.

Investment income and interest

Investment income in the form of dividends together with interest and rental income from the investment property is included when receivable by the charity.

Donation in Kind – Income

Donations in kind are included in donations, where the amounts are material, at their market value. Commodities donated to IPPF for distribution to Member Associations are recognized at their market value as income to the extent that they have been received in the year.

IPPF wishes to acknowledge the immense on-going contribution it receives from its volunteers, in terms of the time, hard work, and personal commitment given to IPPF and its objectives. IPPF does not believe it is possible, or desirable, to place a monetary value on this contribution, and subsequently does not recognize volunteer time as income in the Financial Statements. IPPF does not believe there is a concise, workable, or accurate method of quantifying this contribution, or establishing how this contribution is expressed in financial terms.

Donation in Kind – Expense

Donations in kind supplied to Member Associations and partners are recorded as grants to Member Associations and partners at the cost of procurement plus related delivery expenses upon distribution to Member Associations and partners.

Expenditure and basis of allocation of costs

Grants payable to Member Associations of cash and commodities (being contraceptives and related goods) represent direct aid to affiliated and non-affiliated organisations. Cash grants to Member Associations can either be core grants or restricted grants. Core grants are generally given on an annual basis, while restricted grants may relate to multiple years. Grant payables are accounted for once all conditions that would limit recognition of the funding commitment have been met. Grant commitments which do not meet all the recognition conditions of Grant payable are disclosed separately as 'Grant Commitments' in note 17.

Expenditure other than Grants is classified between regional and central activities. Regional activities are those carried out by the regional offices serving local Member Associations. Central activities are exclusively, those of the Central Office, which serve IPPF as a whole.

Costs of generating voluntary income comprise the costs incurred in commercial trading activities and fundraising. Fundraising costs include all direct costs including personnel costs, publicity material and direct mailing material.

Programme activities represent expenses directly attributable to the issuing or monitoring of grants to Member Associations as well as providing technical assistance to allow the grant recipients to implement programmes effectively. At the regional offices most staff are involved as focal points for a selected number of Member Associations as well as being an expert in a technical area e.g. HIV/AIDS, Advocacy, and Accreditation. Central Office staff generally provide technical support to Regional Office staff and indirectly to Member Associations.

Support costs represent expenses on activities that are not directly attributable to programme activities and include general management, finance, office facilities, human resources and information technology and governance. Support costs are allocated to programme activities based on staff costs.

Redundancy costs are recognized as immediate costs and charged to the statement of financial activities. Provision for future redundancy costs is measured at a best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Where IPPF acts as an agent for another party upon specific projects, all costs and overheads recovered are netted off against those costs. Where overheads on IPPF's own projects are recovered by way of donations and grants, these and their related costs are not netted off but are shown separately.

Taxation

IPPF is a registered charity and has no liability to corporation tax on its charitable activities under the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (chapters 2 and 3 of part ii, section 466 onwards) or Section 256 of the Taxation for Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent surpluses are applied to its charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

All assets costing more than US$5,000 are recognized. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. All assets are depreciated in line with their expected useful lives using the straight-line method at the following rates:

Freehold Land	no depreciation
Freehold buildings	2–5%
Office furniture	10%
Office equipment	20%
Computer hardware	33%
Vehicles	33%
Freehold improvements	10%
Leasehold improvements	Period of lease

Any gains or losses on disposals of fixed assets are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they occur.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short-term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Investments

Investments are valued at fair value at the balance sheet date. All gains and losses are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities as they arise and allocated to funds in line with the amounts held.

Investment properties are included within fixed assets, valued at fair value, and not depreciated. Full valuations are made every five years by a qualified external valuer, and in each other year there is a management assessment of fair value. Fair value of the investment property is considered to be the open market value. Any material increase or decrease in value is reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Investments in subsidiaries are reported on net asset value (NAV) method based on management's assessment that NAV method reflect the fair value of its subsidiaries since substantial value of the assets of subsidiaries comprise of current assets and current liabilities, which are highly liquid in nature. Any increase or decrease in the value is reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Stock of goods

Purchased stock is valued at the lower of cost and net value and consists of contraceptives and related medical equipment.

Donated items of stock are recognized at fair value which is the amount the charity would be willing to pay for the items in the open market.

Foreign currency

IPPF's financial statements are presented in US dollars. Whilst IPPF receives income in many different currencies, most of IPPF's expenditure is denominated in US dollars. The following secretariat offices use their local currencies as their functional currencies: London (pound sterling), Tunis (Tunisian Dinar), Delhi (Indian Rupee), Brussels (Euro), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysian Ringgit), and Suva (Fijian Dollar).

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction to translate into the base currency of each component. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date to translate into the base currency, and the gains and losses on translation are included in the statement of financial activities.

The results are translated, where required, into the presentational currency of US Dollars at the average rate of exchange during the year for the statement of financial activities, and the year-end rate for the assets and liabilities. Gains and losses arising on these translations are taken to the General Reserve.

Leased assets

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Provisions

Provisions for liabilities are recognized when there is a legal or constructive obligation for which a measurable future outflow of funds is probable.

Provision is made, where material, for the present value of future liabilities and losses which have occurred during the financial year and identified up to the date on which the financial statements are approved by Board of Trustees. The recognition of a provision is in accordance with FRS 102. The charge for a provision is made against the expenditure to which it relates.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in accordance with FRS 102. No recognition is made in the Statement of Financial Activities. Where it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of resources the liability will cease to be contingent and is accrued in the financial statements. Full details on each contingent liability are disclosed in note 18.

Financial instruments and financial liabilities

Basic financial instruments are initially recognized at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

The charity uses derivative financial investments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange risk. In line with the charity's risk management policies, the charity does not enter into speculative derivative contracts. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Trade and other debtors are recognized at the settlement amount due after any discount offered and net of the bad debt provision. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due. Creditors and provisions are recognized where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognized at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Pension contributions

IPPF contributes to both a closed defined benefit scheme and a number of defined contribution pension schemes (see note 19).

Defined contribution scheme costs are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as they are incurred.

IPPF makes contributions to the Central Office defined benefit pension scheme (closed to new members from 1 September 2003 and current members from 1 September 2007) based on the advice from triennial actuarial valuations. Any material deficiencies or surpluses that arise are dealt with by changes to the level of contributions. In accordance with FRS 102, the Statement of Financial Activities includes: the cost of benefits accruing during the year in respect of current and past service (charged against net expenditure); the expected return on the scheme's assets and the increase in the present value of the scheme's liabilities arising from the passage of time (shown as pensions finance charge); actuarial gain recognised in the pension scheme (shown within net movement of funds). The balance sheet includes the deficit in the scheme taking assets at their year-end market value and liabilities at their actuarially calculated values.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of IPPF's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates and the estimates and underlying assumptions are continually reviewed.

Key estimates:

Pensions: Estimates of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension funds' assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide IPPF with expert advice reporting the assumptions to be applied. During the year the liability moved from US$4.89 million to US$4.57 million as a result of assumptions being updated, differences in actual experiences against expectation, and exchange rate movements. Further details are in note 19.

There are no other critical estimates or judgements.

Funds

IPPF maintains five types of funds:

- Permanent Endowment – where the capital is held in perpetuity to generate income to further the charitable objects of IPPF;
- Restricted – where the purposes for which the funds can be used have been restricted by donors or the terms of an appeal;
- Pension Reserve – in accordance with FRS 102, the liability attributed to the Central Office Defined Benefit Scheme is shown as a separate fund. As the scheme is currently in deficit this is a negative reserve;
- Designated – where the funds are unrestricted, but where the Board of Trustees have designated them for a specific purpose; and
- Unrestricted – where the funds are not restricted as to use and may be applied for any purpose within the charity's objects.

Transfers between funds are made upon designation of unrestricted funds by the Trustees or where the donor restrictions allow with appropriate disclosure in note 15. Other recognised gains and losses are allocated to funds in line with the restrictions on the funds which generated such gain/loss.

2 Grants from Government

Group Country	Local Currency (LC)	2022 LC'000	2021 LC'000	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Unrestricted					
Australia	Australian Dollar	4,000	3,600	2,570	2,588
Denmark	Danish Krone	70,000	70,000	9,612	11,042
Finland	Euro	1,750	1,750	1,789	2,064
Germany	Euro	17,000	15,000	17,217	17,381
Ireland	Euro	300	–	299	–
Japan	US Dollar	2,648	2,787	2,648	2,787
Malaysia	US Dollar	15	15	15	15
Netherlands	Euro	3,600	3,600	3,624	4,286
New Zealand	New Zealand $	2,500	–	1,693	–
New Zealand	US Dollar	–	1,788	–	1,788
Norway	Norwegian Krone	60,000	60,000	6,271	6,718
Pakistan	US Dollar	–	2	–	2
South Korea	US Dollar	132	158	132	158
Sweden	Swedish Krona	100,000	110,000	9,845	12,505
Switzerland	US Dollar	2,289	2,300	2,289	2,300
Thailand	US Dollar	2	2	2	2
Unrestricted				**58,006**	**63,636**
Restricted					
Australia	Australian Dollar	4,660	25,762	3,354	19,705
Australia	US Dollar	123	340	123	340
Belgium	Euro	200	200	199	226

Group Country	Local Currency (LC)	2022 LC'000	2021 LC'000	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Canada	Canadian Dollar	2,965	4,680	2,370	3,715
Canada	US Dollar	–	442	–	442
China	US Dollar	1,328	789	1,328	789
Denmark	Danish Krone	790	6,000	111	957
European Commission	US Dollar	–	–	–	264
France	US Dollar	–	976	–	976
France	Euro	2,874	–	2,967	–
Germany	Euro	(42)	1,541	(45)	1,739
Japan	US Dollar	(36)	2,000	(36)	2,000
Netherlands	Euro	75	–	76	–
Netherlands	US Dollar	609	2,447	609	2,446
New Zealand	US Dollar	32	432	32	432
Norway	Norwegian Krone	23,600	12,211	2,443	1,418
Norway	US Dollar	984	–	984	–
Spain	US Dollar	212	–	212	–
Sweden	Swedish Krona	128	–	12	–
Sweden	US Dollar	–	226	–	226
Switzerland	US Dollar	280	100	280	100
United Kingdom	British pound	25,560	36,817	31,061	50,483
Restricted				**46,080**	**86,258**
Total restricted and unrestricted grants from governments				**104,086**	**149,894**

3 Income from Multilaterals and Other Sources

	2022			2021		
Group	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Name of donor						
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	–	3,520	3,520	–	2,759	2,759
Children's Investment Fund Foundation	–	102	102	–	358	358
European Commission	–	(1,553)	(1,553)	–	70	70
Care International	–	268	268	–	–	–
Open Society Foundation	–	980	980	–	901	901
United Nations Foundation	–	395	395	–	–	–
Planned Parenthood Federation of America	–	295	295	–	–	–
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	–	922	922	–	196	196
Anonymous (At donor's request)	–	4,828	4,828	–	5,336	5,336
Merk for Mothers	–	337	337	–	397	397
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	1,000	100	1,100	1,000	–	1,000
Rutgers	–	–	–	–	(176)	(176)
Bergstrom Foundation	–	226	226	–	26	26
David & Lucile Packard Foundation	–	–	–	–	1,050	1,050
Marie Stopes International	–	1,383	1,383	–	–	–
Oxfam Canada	–	777	777	–	–	–
Levi Strauss Foundation	–	200	200	–	–	–
Other < $100,000, or individuals not to be disclosed	16	676	692	70	1,077	1,147
Total	**1,016**	**13,456**	**14,472**	**1,070**	**11,994**	**13,064**

4 Investment Income and Interest

Particulars	2022 Unrestricted US$'000	2022 Restricted US$'000	2022 Total US$'000	2021 Unrestricted US$'000	2021 Restricted US$'000	2021 Total US$'000
Interest receivable from cash deposits	652	2	654	26	–	26
Property investment income	36	–	36	40	–	40
Dividends and similar income	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total	**688**	**2**	**690**	**67**	**–**	**67**

5 Grants to Member Associations and Partner Organizations

Group	2022 Unrestricted US$'000	2022 Restricted US$'000	2022 Total US$'000	2021 Unrestricted US$'000	2021 Restricted US$'000	2021 Total US$'000
Africa	15,937	25,159	41,096	15,014	44,926	59,940
Arab World	5,628	5,781	11,409	3,674	3,947	7,621
East, South-East Asia and Oceania	4,500	5,752	10,252	4,533	7,345	11,878
Europe and Central Asia	2,894	5,471	8,365	2,275	5,165	7,440
South Asia	4,388	2,710	7,098	6,036	10,723	16,759
Americas and the Caribbean	4,008	1,532	5,540	4,041	1,940	5,981
Total	**37,355**	**46,405**	**83,760**	**35,573**	**74,046**	**109,619**

Grants to Member Associations and Partner Organizations by Strategic Outcomes

Group	2022 Unrestricted US$'000	2022 Restricted US$'000	2022 Total US$'000	2021 Unrestricted US$'000	2021 Restricted US$'000	2021 Total US$'000
Strategic Outcomes						
Championing Rights	190	3,040	3,230	1,384	3,045	4,429
Empower Communities	89	2,416	2,505	651	2,162	2,813
Serve People	36,718	40,692	77,410	33,031	68,694	101,725
Unite and Perform	358	257	615	507	145	652
Total	**37,355**	**46,405**	**83,760**	**35,573**	**74,046**	**109,619**

Support costs for grants are included within the central and regional charitable expenditure.

The following ten associations received the largest grants in 2022

Group – Member Associations	2022 Unrestricted US$'000	2022 Restricted US$'000	2022 Total US$'000	2021 Unrestricted US$'000	2021 Restricted US$'000	2021 Total US$'000
Sudan Family Planning Association	626	3,207	**3,833**	474	1,319	**1,793**
Rahnuma-Family Planning Association of Pakistan	1,531	1,564	**3,095**	1,470	3,873	**5,343**
Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia	1,200	1,763	**2,963**	1,210	565	**1,775**
Reproductive Health Uganda	1,338	1,440	**2,778**	1,465	969	**2,434**
The Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association	441	1,511	**1,952**	393	1,724	**2,117**
Family Planning Association of India	1,391	438	**1,829**	1,370	492	**1,862**
Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria	1,540	149	**1,689**	1,737	44	**1,781**
Afghan Family Guidance Association	524	1,014	**1,538**	565	910	**1,475**
Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania	666	846	**1,512**	679	790	**1,469**
Family Planning Association of Nepal	1,014	483	**1,497**	1,108	899	**2,007**

6 Regional Activities

Regional activities by type of expenditure

a) Fundraising costs

Group	2022 Total US$'000	2021 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	129	265
Consultancies	–	21
Travel	–	19
Occupancy	–	4
Communications	2	1
Other costs	2	9
Total	**133**	**319**

b) Programme activities

	2022			2021		
Group	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000
Personnel costs	10,255	3,181	13,436	7,213	5,126	12,339
Consultancies	1,933	501	2,434	1,086	489	1,575
Travel	2,195	417	2,612	488	205	693
Occupancy	393	571	964	352	542	894
Communications	59	34	93	89	144	233
Other costs	503	1,461	1,964	619	431	1,050
Total	**15,338**	**6,165**	**21,503**	**9,847**	**6,937**	**16,784**

Regional Activities by Strategic Outcomes

	2022			2021		
Group	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000
Strategic Priorities						
Championing Rights	4,389	1,140	5,529	3,279	987	4,266
Empower Communities	2,348	457	2,805	893	321	1,214
Serve People	7,028	1,631	8,659	3,607	2,521	6,128
Unite and Perform	1,573	2,937	4,510	2,068	3,108	5,176
Total	**15,338**	**6,165**	**21,503**	**9,847**	**6,937**	**16,784**

Support costs for restricted projects are fully allocated to programme activities.

7 Central Activities by Type of Expenditure

a) Fundraising costs

Group	2022 Total US$'000	2021 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	463	1,615
Consultancies	533	526
Travel	100	20
Occupancy	8	19
Communications	74	107
Other costs	36	379
Total	**1,214**	**2,666**

b) Programme activities and support costs

	2022			2021		
Group	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000
Personnel costs	6,215	1,889	8,104	6,156	2,715	8,871
Consultancies	3,285	2,508	5,793	5,594	1,487	7,081
Travel	1,319	1,154	2,473	160	49	209
Occupancy	91	245	336	32	243	275
Communications	288	7	295	227	94	321
Other costs	884	248	1,132	798	1,719	2,517
Total	**12,082**	**6,051**	**18,133**	**12,967**	**6,307**	**19,274**

1) Programme activities represent expenses directly attributable to the issuing or monitoring of grants to Member Associations and partners as well as providing technical assistance to allow the grant recipients to implement programmes effectively. Central Office staff are occasionally involved in issuing grants to Member Associations and also provide technical support to Regional Office staff and Member Associations.

2) Support costs represent all other expenses incurred in the running of IPPF and are allocated across the Strategic Outcomes based on a proportion of direct personnel costs attributable to the implementation of the activities. This methodology is applied to all areas of the IPPF and has been selected for consistency of use and ease of implementation.

3) Fundraising costs comprise of activities related to the Federation's global income generation and resource development.

Included within support costs are fees payable to the external auditor, Crowe U.K. LLP, of US$214,552 for the group (2021: Crowe U.K. LLP US$152,792) for statutory audit. Fees from additional assurance services paid during the year of US$25,634 (2021: US$19,859). Within other support costs is a foreign exchange gain(loss) in 2022 of US$(0.25 million) (2021: loss of US$2.68 million) and governance costs incurred by the London office of US$394,853 (2021: US$418,729).

Central Activities by Strategic Outcomes

	2022			2021		
	Programme activities undertaken directly US$'000	Allocated support costs US$'000	Total programmatic US$'000	Programme activities undertaken directly US$'000	Allocated support costs US$'000	Total programmatic US$'000
Strategic Priorities						
Championing Rights	3,038	945	3,983	2,828	160	2,988
Empower Communities	866	53	919	699	24	723
Serve People	7,133	2,553	9,686	7,555	5,126	12,681
Unite and Perform	1,045	2,500	3,545	1,885	997	2,882
Total	**12,082**	**6,051**	**18,133**	**12,967**	**6,307**	**19,274**

Support costs represent all other expenses incurred in the running of IPPF and are allocated based on a proportion of direct personnel costs attributable to the implementation of the activities.

8 Employee Numbers and Emoluments

The average total number of staff employed during the year were:

	2022			2021		
	Central Activities	Regional Activities	Total	Central Activities	Regional Activities	Total
Technical Knowledge and Support	30	69	99	34	64	98
Strategic Planning, External Affairs, Advocacy & Communications	11	30	41	12	28	40
Management, Governance, Accreditation and Policy	13	30	43	15	42	57
Resource Mobilisation	4	10	14	5	12	17
Support Services – Finance, Information Technology, Human Resources & Administration	22	65	87	21	53	74
Total	**80**	**204**	**284**	**87**	**199**	**286**

The headcount at the group level reduced slightly to 284 from 286 in 2021.

The cost of employing these staff was:

Group	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Gross salaries of individuals on IPPF payroll	15,947	16,345
Social security costs	1,147	1,299
Pension	1,119	1,281
Other employee benefits	3,209	3,402
Redundancy costs*	190	266
Total employee cost	**21,612**	**22,593**
Temporary staff employed through third party agencies (not included in table above)	520	356
Total personnel cost	**22,132**	**22,949**

*Redundancy costs have been incurred in different locations of the group, in line with the contractual obligations, the internal policies and the law of the land. Source of funds used for redundancy payments by the Group was unrestricted core US$190,498 (2021: unrestricted core US$176,722 and restricted US$88,929).

The number of Group employees whose emoluments, excluding pension contributions and employers' national insurance, but including benefits in kind, were in excess of US$80,000 (£60,000) was:

Group	2022	2021
US$80,000 to US$90,000	22	27
US$90,000 to US$100,000	11	12
US$100,000 to US$110,000	6	11
US$110,000 to US$120,000	8	2
US$120,000 to US$130,000	7	8
US$130,000 to US$140,000	3	4
US$140,000 to US$150,000	2	3
US$150,000 to US$160,000	1	2
US$160,000 to US$170,000	2	1
US$170,000 to US$180,000	2	2
US$180,000 to US$190,000	–	1
US$190,000 to US$200,000	2	1
US$210,000 to US$220,000	–	1
US$230,000 to US$240,000	1	–
US$280,000 to US$290,000	–	1

Group	2022	2021
US$300,000 to US$310,000	1	–
US$320,000 to US$330,000	–	1
US$330,000 to US$340,000	–	1

Contributions amounting to US$998,822 (2021: US$1,012,940) were made to defined contribution schemes on behalf of 68 higher paid employees (2021: 64). The expense is allocated between restricted and unrestricted funds in line with where the employees' salaries are charged.

No ex-gratia payments were made during the year (2021: Nil). No trustee received remuneration during the year (2021: Nil). Total expenses reimbursed to members of the Board of Trustees and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee members or incurred on their behalf for attendance at meetings was US$310,380 (2021: US$2,427).

Key management personnel

The key management personnel of the Group are the Director General, the central office divisional directors and the regional directors of ACRO, AWRO, ESEAOR, SARO, WWI, EN and ARO.

The total remuneration (including pension contributions and employers' national insurance) of the key management personnel of the Group for the year was US$2,216,037 (2021: US$2,445,139).

The remuneration of the highest paid employee was US$378,000 (2021: US$407,291).

9 Tangible Fixed Assets

	Freehold property US$'000 Charity	Fixtures, fittings equipment & computers US$'000 Charity	Total US$'000 Charity	Freehold property US$'000 Group	Fixtures, fittings equipment & computers US$'000 Group	Total US$'000 Group
Cost						
Cost at 1 January 2022	19,532	1,727	21,259	21,688	4,282	25,970
Exchange adjustments	(1,812)	(157)	(1,969)	(1,877)	(692)	(2,569)
Additions	–	79	79	–	84	84
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(521)	(521)
Total cost at 31 December 2022	**17,720**	**1,649**	**19,369**	**19,811**	**3,153**	**22,964**
Depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2022	2,412	1,685	4,097	2,651	3,278	5,929
Exchange adjustments	(219)	(154)	(373)	(264)	(651)	(915)
Charge for the year	272	3	275	308	260	568
Released on disposal	-	–	–	–	(492)	(492)
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2022	2,465	1,534	3,999	2,695	2,395	5,090
Net book value at 31 December 2022	**15,255**	**115**	**15,370**	**17,116**	**758**	**17,874**
Net book value at 31 December 2021	**17,120**	**42**	**17,162**	**19,037**	**1,004**	**20,041**

All tangible fixed assets are held for charitable purposes.

10 Investments

	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Group	2021 Total US$'000 Group
Cash and cash equivalents*	–	1,665	–	1,665
Investment property	1,016	1,137	1,016	1,137
Listed Investments	1,634	–	1,634	–
Subsidiary undertakings	11,617	21,324	–	–
Total	**14,267**	**24,126**	**2,650**	**2,802**

*This amount was held in bank in 2021 against the endowment fund and corresponding income earned on the same for exclusive use in projects in Cape Verde.

Listed investment

Group / Charity	2022 Total US$'000	2021 Total US$'000
Shares and securities investment at market value:		
Listed investments at 1 January	–	1,669
Additions	1,600	–
Disposal proceeds	–	(1,665)
Unrealized/realized gains/(losses) for the year	34	(4)
Foreign exchange movement	–	–
Listed investments at 31 December	**1,634**	**–**

Investment property

Group / Charity	2022 Total US$'000	2021 Total US$'000
Investment property at fair value:		
Investment Property at 1 January	1,137	1,121
Revaluation gain/(loss)	–	–
Foreign exchange movement	(121)	16
Investment Property at 31 December	**1,016**	**1,137**

Investment property at fair value

The investment property was acquired on 31 December 2012 for no cost, following the early termination of a lease on a property for which IPPF holds the freehold. It is included in the balance sheet at fair value, valued by management. The last independent property valuation was carried out as at 31 December 2020 by an external valuer, Strutt & Parker. Management is satisfied that there have been no material movements in valuation.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings:

International Contraceptive & SRH Marketing Limited (trading as ICON) was a wholly owned dormant trading subsidiary incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales. IPPF owned the entire issued ordinary share capital of US$1. This entity was dissolved in 2021.

IPPF Worldwide Inc. is a separately registered not-for-profit organisation in United States of America (EIN 204365831).

International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa Region) (IPPF ARO) (No. 8229) and International Planned Parenthood Federation Europe Network (IPPF EN) (Company # BE 0840.619.519) are separate legal entities in Nairobi, Kenya and Brussels, Belgium respectively. Their individual results and net assets are as follows:

	IPPF Worldwide Inc.		IPPF ARO		IPPF EN	
	Year to 31 Dec 2022 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2022 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2022 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000
Income	8,079	8,173	8,228	7,247	7,530	5,614
Expenditure	(17,193)	(18,776)	(8,298)	(11,070)	(8,053)	(5,129)
Surplus/(deficit)	**(9,114)**	**(10,603)**	**(70)**	**(3,823)**	**(523)**	**485**

	IPPF Worldwide Inc.		IPPF ARO		IPPF EN	
	Year to 31 Dec 2022 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2022 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2022 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000
Fixed assets	–	–	1,879	2,125	706	851
Current assets	2,553	12,884	8,442	6,971	3,923	4,641
Current liabilities	(1,735)	(2,952)	(2,868)	(1,573)	(489)	(804)
Provisions for liabilities	–	–	(713)	(713)	(81)	(106)
Net assets	**818**	**9,932**	**6,740**	**6,810**	**4,059**	**4,582**

11 Term Loans to Member Associations

	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Group	2021 Total US$'000 Group
Short-term loans to member associations	47	148	47	148
Long-term loans to member associations	–	–	81	97
Total	**47**	**148**	**128**	**245**

The loans to Member Associations bear interest at rates ranging from 0% to 5.5%. The long-term loan is repayable by 2035.

12 Debtors (Amounts falling due within one year)

	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Group	2021 Total US$'000 Group
Receivable from donors	9,412	5,288	9,665	5,507
Receivable from associations	678	–	1,047	–
Receivable from others	3,151	3,671	3,770	4,165
Due from Regional Offices	1,618	3,059	–	48
Prepayments	265	221	323	285
Total	**15,124**	**12,239**	**14,805**	**10,005**

13 Creditors (Amounts falling due within one year)

	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Group	2021 Total US$'000 Group
Trade Creditors	3,067	695	4,707	1,951
Payable to associations	557	400	557	435
Due to regional offices*	2,419	1,891	–	–
Short-term loan from the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)	–	3,000	–	3,000
Accruals and other creditors	8,821	13,383	9,389	14,406
Deferred income (see below)	1,889	–	1,889	–
Total	**16,753**	**19,369**	**16,542**	**19,792**

*The intercompany balances, none of which represent loan arrangements, are interest free and repayable on demand.

Deferred Income

	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Group	2021 Total US$'000 Group
Deferred income balances brought forward	–	481	–	481
Released in the year	–	(481)	–	(481)
Reclassification as payable	–	–	–	–
Deferred in the year	1,889	–	1,889	–
Deferred income balances carried forward	**1,889**	**–**	**1,889**	**–**

Income has been deferred based on conditions outlined by the donor and mainly as stipulated in the grant agreement.

14 Provisions

	2022 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2022 Total US$'000 Group	2021 Total US$'000 Group
Opening balance	265	85	1,085	902
Utilized in the year	(234)	–	(251)	(14)
Arising during the year	9	179	9	187
Foreign exchange movement	(23)	1	(32)	10
Closing balance	**17**	**265**	**811**	**1,085**

15 Group Funds and Reserves

Restricted funds

The use of these funds has been restricted by the donor indicated below:

	Balance at 1 Jan 2022 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2022 US$'000
Government					
Australia					
SPRINT III and SPRINT IV	1,293	3,016	(2,893)	–	1,416
Pacific Strategy	859	71	(906)	(7)	17
RESPOND	9,711	–	(4,914)	–	4,797
Australia Samoa and Other	643	221	(373)	–	491
Belgium – She Decides	151	–	–	(149)	2
Canada					
She Decides	77	(28)	(10)	(39)	–
Freedom to Choose – RHASS	(646)	–	–	646	–
Canada – Young People	2,557	1,616	(3,064)	(2)	1,107
Protections of children working in mines in DRC and other	(90)	395	(345)	194	154
China – Grant	–	1,328	(1,069)	–	259
Denmark					
Friendship Retreat and other	194	(20)	(69)	–	105
Support for RHU	34	–	(259)	–	(225)
France	1,061	2,968	(546)	(550)	2,933
Germany					
Enhancing SRH refugees in West Africa and Other	(55)	(70)	–	125	–
Improved SRHR in Afghanistan and Pakistan	1,688	(168)	(1,520)	–	–
Japan	2,234	(36)	(1,517)	(2)	679
Netherlands					
Right Here Right Now and Other	(3)	76	(110)	56	19
Get Up Speak Out	(53)	–	25	28	–
New Zealand					
Reproductive Health Facility for the Pacific	714	–	(264)	–	450
Pacific Strategy	137	1	(131)	–	7
Norway					
Elimination of FGM in 3 AWR countries and Other	156	1,368	(836)	–	688
Spain	–	212	–	–	212
Switzerland – Support for IPPF Geneva Office	–	279	(86)	1	194
United Kingdom					
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 1	951	1,383	(1,112)	–	1,222
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 2	617	28,429	(26,702)	(179)	2,165
ACCESS, Ukraine emergency	(5)	884	(725)	112	266
United States of America – Projects					
Multi-donor Fund – Nexus	207	524	(539)	–	192
Multi-donor Fund – Nexus – Denmark	–	137	(102)	–	35
Multi-donor Fund – Safe Abortion Action Fund	1,181	4,618	(4,675)	(19)	1,105
Total government restricted funds	**23,613**	**47,204**	**(52,742)**	**215**	**18,290**

	Balance at 1 Jan 2022 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2022 US$'000
Multilateral and other sources					
Bergstrom – Support of Africa Region	(131)	226	(155)	154	94
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation					
Countdown 2030 Europe	706	3,527	(2,941)	124	1,416
Other	896	–	(721)	(146)	29
Children's Investment Fund Foundation – Business Plan	(50)	102	(52)	–	–
Cordaid – Jeune S3 IPPFAR	233	–	–	(247)	(14)
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation					
Africa Region various and Bus Plan and Solutions	87	–	(145)	136	78
Abortion Stigma	(15)	–	(7)	22	–
Frontiers	788	–	(658)	(26)	104
AULO strength adolescence SRH	224	–	–	(224)	–
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	(97)	–	16	81	–
European Commission (EC)					
State of the African Women Campaign	2,210	(2,114)	(18)	(78)	–
Other projects	2	17	(66)	23	(24)
Korea Foundation For International Healthcare	219	–	(100)	–	119
Health Pooled Fund – Crown Agents-Technical assistance to South Sudan	81	–	–	(81)	–
Levi Strauss	119	200	(102)	–	217
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) – Workplan	25	724	(558)	–	191
Other	2	–	–	(2)	–
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	13	395	(32)	–	376
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation					
Voices: Towards universal access to SRHR for all and Other	(83)	100	(104)	107	20
World Health Organisation	8	–	(8)	–	–
Multi-donor Fund – Appeal fund & COVID-19	105	80	(38)	(102)	45
Multi-donor Fund – Emergency Ukraine	–	1,366	(1,109)	(20)	237
Multi-donor Fund – SheDecides	1,000	298	(1,043)	–	255
Anonymous donors (not disclosed at their request)	527	4,853	(4,821)	(19)	540
Other (various)	1,889	2,722	(2,432)	(9)	2,170
Total Multilateral and other sources	**8,758**	**12,496**	**(15,094)**	**(307)**	**5,853**
Total Restricted Funds	**32,371**	**59,700**	**(67,836)**	**(92)**	**24,143**

	Balance at 1 Jan 2021 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2021 US$'000
Government					
Australia					
SPRINT III	1,174	3,371	(3,252)	–	1,293
Pacific Strategy	1,014	500	(655)	–	859
RESPOND	–	15,317	(5,606)	–	9,711
Australia Samoa and Other	245	780	(382)	–	643
Belgium – She Decides	152	–	(1)	–	151
Canada					
She Decides	97	–	(20)	–	77
Freedom to Choose – RHASS	(819)	421	(248)	–	(646)
Canada – Young People	2,040	3,175	(2,658)	–	2,557
Protections of children working in mines in DRC and other	(176)	419	(333)	–	(90)

	Balance at 1 Jan 2021 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2021 US$'000
China – Grant	190	789	(979)	–	–
Denmark					
Friendship Retreat and other	206	24	(36)	–	194
Support for RHU	(7)	476	(435)	–	34
France	306	788	(33)	–	1,061
Germany					
Enhancing SRH refugees in West Africa and Other	490	–	(545)	–	(55)
Improved SRHR in Afghanistan and Pakistan	–	1,693	(5)	–	1,688
Japan	1,725	1,999	(1,490)	–	2,234
Netherlands					
Right Here Right Now and Other	(92)	124	(35)	–	(3)
Get Up Speak Out	272	(300)	(25)	–	(53)
New Zealand					
Reproductive Health Facility for the Pacific	517	433	(236)	–	714
Pacific Strategy	841	–	(704)	–	137
Norway					
Elimination of FGM in 3 AWR countries and Other	16	340	(200)	–	156
Switzerland – Support for IPPF Geneva Office	–	100	(100)	–	–
United Kingdom					
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 1	1,585	2,389	(3,023)	–	951
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 2	10,549	41,730	(51,662)	–	617
UK Connect – ACCESS SRHR	1	5,281	(5,287)	–	(5)
United States of America – Projects					
Multi-donor Fund – Nexus	(7)	1,207	(993)	–	207
Multi-donor Fund – Safe Abortion Action Fund	611	4,687	(4,117)	–	1,181
Total government restricted funds	**20,930**	**85,743**	**(83,060)**	**–**	**23,613**
Multilateral and other sources					
Arab Gulf Fund – Youth Health Protection	90	–	–	(90)	–
Bergstrom – Support of Africa Region	(131)	26	(26)	–	(131)
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation					
Countdown 2030 Europe	663	2,141	(2,098)	–	706
Other	492	650	(246)	–	896
Cordaid – Jeune S3 IPPFAR	200	33	–	–	233
Danish Arab Partnership for Improved SRHR	4	24	(27)	–	1
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation					
Africa Region various and Bus Plan and Solutions	511	–	(424)	–	87
Abortion Stigma	80	–	(95)	–	(15)
Frontiers	700	800	(712)	–	788
AULO strength adolesence SRH	250	–	(26)	–	224
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	(56)	(16)	(25)	–	(97)
Children's Investment Fund Foundation – Business Plan	–	358	(408)	–	(50)
European Commission (EC)					
State of the African Women Campaign	3,076	275	(1,141)	–	2,210
Other projects	51	58	(107)	–	2
Korea Foundation For International Healthcare	219	–	–	–	219
Health Pooled Fund – Crown Agents-Technical assistance to South Sudan	81	–	–	–	81
Levi Strauss	200	–	(81)	–	119
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)					
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) – Workplan	49	216	(237)	(3)	25
Other	2	–	–	–	2

	Balance at 1 Jan 2021 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2021 US$'000
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	13	–	–	–	13
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation					
Voices: Towards universal access to SRHR for all and Other	253	–	(336)	–	(83)
World Health Organisation					
National dissemination workshops and other	(4)	34	(22)	–	8
Multi-donor Fund – COVID-19	502	635	(1,032)	–	105
Multi-donor Fund – SheDecides	754	1,659	(1,413)	–	1,000
Anonymous donors (not disclosed at their request)	1,125	3,900	(4,678)	180	527
Other (various)	943	1,716	(1,344)	573	1,888
Total Multilateral and other sources	**10,067**	**12,509**	**(14,478)**	**660**	**8,758**
Total Restricted Funds	**30,997**	**98,252**	**(97,538)**	**660**	**32,371**

The subtotal funds by Government and Multilateral in note 15 differ from those in note 2 and note 3 due to some projects being funded by both Government and Multilateral sources. This is the case with multi-donor projects such as SAAF, Nexus, COVID-19 and SheDecides.

In addition, IPPF has an endowment fund of US$1,000,000 (2021 US$1,000,000) which it holds for the exclusive use of projects in the Cape Verde member association.

Unrestricted funds and reserves

Unrestricted funds and reserves are those funds that are free of any donor restriction on their use. All unrestricted funds and reserves, apart from the General Fund, are designated by IPPF for specific purposes as noted below.

Group	Note	Asset Revaluation Reserve US$'000	Fixed Asset Reserve US$'000	Other Designated Funds US$'000	Innovation Fund US$'000	Pension Reserve US$'000	General Fund US$'000	Total US$'000
2022								
Additions to Fixed Assets (note 9)	a	–	84	–	–	–	(84)	–
Transfer to Designated Regional Funds	b	–	(76)	10,663	–	–	(10,587)	–
Other funds	c	–		–	–	–	92	92
Transfers between funds		**–**	**8**	**10,663**	**–**	–	**(10,579)**	**92**
Balance as at 1 January 2022		12,000	7,917	30,274	277	(4,892)	24,057	69,633
Net income/(expenditure)		–	(596)	(9,228)	(118)	1,412	13,659	5,129
Unrealised foreign exchange movement		–	(15)	–		518	(4,079)	(3,576)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension scheme		–	–	–	–	(1,613)	–	(1,613)
Forward Contract Unrealised Loss		–	–	–	–	–	(2,164)	(2,164)
Net gains/(losses) on investment assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 31 December 2022		**12,000**	**7,314**	**31,709**	**159**	**(4,575)**	**20,894**	**67,501**
2021								
Additions to Fixed Assets (note 9)	a	–	720	–	–	–	(720)	–
Transfer to Designated Funds	b	–	–	15,716	–	–	(15,716)	–
Other funds	c	–	–	–	–	–	(266)	(266)
Transfers between funds		**–**	**720**	**15,716**	**–**	–	**(16,702)**	**(266)**
Balance as at 1 January 2021		12,000	7,798	20,813	276	(12,424)	21,510	49,973
Net income/(expenditure)		–	(579)	(6,255)	1	1,783	20,386	15,336
Unrealised foreign exchange movement		–	(22)	–	–	(52)	(3,411)	(3,485)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension scheme		–	–		–	5,801	–	5,801
Forward Contract Unrealised Loss		–	–	–	–	–	2,274	2,274
Net gains/(losses) on investment assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 31 December 2021		**12,000**	**7,917**	**30,274**	**277**	**(4,892)**	**24,057**	**69,633**

Explanations of movements on unrestricted funds and reserves:

a) The Fixed Asset Reserve represents the net book value of fixed assets with fixed asset additions being funded from the General Fund and depreciation being charged to this reserve each period.

b) Funds allocated to the Designated Funds from savings on budget allocation for utilisation in 2023 and other transfers.

c) Other fund movements and transfers.

Asset Revaluation Reserve	The Asset Revaluation Reserve represents the difference between the historical cost of fixed assets and the depreciated revalued equivalent.
Fixed Asset Reserve	The Fixed Asset Reserve represents the value of IPPF funds invested in unrestricted fixed assets (see note 9) or allocated for their replacement.
Other Designated Funds	Other Designated Funds include the Member Association Performance Fund, the Resource Mobilisation Fund, and various funds set aside for use by specific Regions.
Innovation Fund	The Innovation Fund is used to develop innovative projects and try new approaches to our work.
Pension Fund	The Pension Fund represents the value of IPPF's assets and liabilities arising in respect of the Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme, which was closed in 2007. The movements in this fund are detailed in note 19.
General Fund	The General Fund contains the undesignated unrestricted funds of IPPF which are free of donor restrictions for specific activities or countries. These will fund future activities.

16 Net assets between funds

	2022				2021			
Charity	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Endowment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Endowment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Fixed assets	19,126	9,511	1,000	29,637	24,841	15,447	1,000	41,288
Current assets	66,180	21,042	–	87,222	56,998	29,426	–	86,424
Current liabilities	(10,343)	(6,410)	–	(16,753)	(7,043)	(12,326)	–	(19,369)
Provisions for liabilities	(2,887)	–	–	(2,887)	(271)	(176)	–	(447)
Pension liability	(4,575)	–	–	(4,575)	(4,892)	–	–	(4,892)
Net assets	**67,501**	**24,143**	**1,000**	**92,644**	**69,633**	**32,371**	**1,000**	**103,004**

	2022				2021			
Group	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Endowment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Endowment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Fixed assets	19,005	600	1,000	20,605	21,241	699	1,000	22,940
Current assets	66,884	29,953	–	96,837	61,406	44,609	–	106,015
Current liabilities	(10,132)	(6,410)	–	(16,542)	(7,031)	(12,761)	–	(19,792)
Provisions for liabilities	(3,681)	–	–	(3,681)	(1,091)	(176)	–	(1,267)
Pension liability	(4,575)	–	–	(4,575)	(4,892)	–	–	(4,892)
Net assets	**67,501**	**24,143**	**1,000**	**92,644**	**69,633**	**32,371**	**1,000**	**103,004**

17 Financial Commitments

a) Commitments against orders placed for contraceptives and health products

Charity and Group	**2022 US$'000**	**2021 US$'000**
Orders for contraceptives and other health products due within one year	1,220	2,946

The commitments recognised are orders placed by the year-end but not yet delivered to IPPF, for which there is a legal obligation to make payment to the supplier.

b) Operating lease commitments:

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022			2021		
Group	**Buildings US$'000**	**Equipment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Buildings US$'000**	**Equipment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Due						
Within the next 1 year	466	–	466	317	–	317
Between 2-5 years	564	–	564	830	–	830
Greater than 5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**1,030**	**–**	**1,030**	**1,147**	**–**	**1,147**

c) Grant commitments

There are several projects which are in progress at the year-end and will be completed over a few years. The majority of the funds needed for these projects are subject to legal agreements with the donors, which ensure that IPPF will be entitled to grants from the donors after complying with the conditions imposed by the respective donors. For some of these projects, IPPF is required to provide additional funding to match that provided by the main donor, which is sourced from other donors who may award restricted or unrestricted grants to IPPF.

Based on the duration of the restricted projects awarded by the donors, IPPF signed funding agreements with its member associations and partners for a similar duration. Since the funding to the member associations is subject to them fulfilling the imposed conditions, such grant commitments have not been recognised in the accounts as grant payable until fulfilment of the grant conditions. As at the year-end, the following grant commitments were made, which will be paid to the member associations or partners in the subsequent years after their complying with the imposed conditions:

Group / Charity	**2022 Total US$'000**	**2021 Total US$'000**
Grant commitments due within 1 year	20,408	16,202
Grant commitment due between 2-5 years	5,976	2,877
Grant commitment due after 5 years	–	–
Total grant commitments at 31 December 2022	**26,384**	**19,079**

Out of the above grant commitments, restricted grants signed with the donors comprise US$22.87 million (2021: US$15.76 million), which has either been received or will be received in subsequent years after complying with the conditions imposed by the respective donors. The remaining balance of US$3.51 million (2021: US$3.32 million) has already been earmarked as designated funds from the unrestricted funds.

d) Capital commitment

The value of group contracts placed in the year for future capital expenditure not accrued for in the financial statements was US$Nil (2021: US$Nil).

18 Contingent Liability

In the course of the charity's ordinary activities, there can arise liabilities due to potential legal action against IPPF, or fraud and mismanagement in IPPF or any of its branches/subsidiaries/Member Associations that could lead to a potential claw back of donor funds. Such investigations can take several years to conclude and reach agreement with the parties involved.

Wherever deemed necessary, the charity seeks counsel from lawyers and other professionals, and makes financial provisions where it can be estimated with reasonable reliability, as appropriate. IPPF maintains policies to prevent such occurrences as well as formal training within the Federation. The charity relies on a robust risk and assurance framework throughout the Federation to ensure cases are reported and investigated appropriately.

IPPF adheres to a clear policy of transparency with donors for any open cases implicating funds involved. At the year-end there were open cases, none of which have a reliable estimate of a potential clawback of funds to donors involved.

19 Pension Schemes

IPPF operates three pension schemes as described below:

a) The Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme (closed)

This is a defined benefit scheme covering full-time staff in the Central Office, London. A decision was taken to close the scheme to current members effective 1 September 2007. This followed the earlier decision effective 1 September 2003 to close the scheme to new members. The assets of the fund are managed by independent professional investment managers.

The scheme's assets and liabilities are calculated by professional actuaries. The most recent formal actuarial valuation as at 1 July 2021 was performed using the Defined Accrued Benefit Method. The assumption used reflected the Employer Covenant Strength and the average term of the liabilities. The main assumptions used in the valuation were:

- Pensioners (average duration of the fund liability is 11.5 years);
- Non-Pensioners (average duration of the fund liability is 21 years);
- Investment return 3.30% per annum pre-retirement.
- Investment return (pensioners – 1.45% and non-pensioners – 1.8%) per annum post-retirement.
- Pension revaluation before retirement in line with CPI (maximum 2.5%) – 3.20% per annum; and
- Pension increases after retirement in line with RPI (maximum 2.5%) – 3.50% per annum.

The report for the actuarial valuation as at 1 July 2021 showed the fund to have an asset value of GBP£38.1 million under the ongoing valuation method. This is equivalent to a funding level of 86% (market value of assets versus liabilities). An updated recovery plan was submitted to the Pensions Regulator from July 2022. This informed the regulator that of the recovery plan end date to be 31 October 2026.

As a result of the latest valuation as at 1 July 2021, the Employer and the Trustee agreed the following deficit funding contributions from 1 July 2022 to 31 October 2026:

- On 1 July 2023 and on each subsequent anniversary, the monthly amount will increase by 3.5%.

The next full valuation is due to be carried out as at 1 July 2024.

b) The Central Office Defined Contribution Pension Scheme

Since 2003, a defined contribution pension scheme has been offered to permanent staff in the Central Office, London wherein IPPF contributes 7% of salary. For staff previously included in the defined benefit scheme a contribution of 10% of salary is made.

The 2022 pension charge for this scheme was US$418,952 (2021: US$474,814).

c) The Overseas Employee Pension Scheme

Most full-time employees in the Africa Regional Office and some members of the America and Caribbean, Arab World, and East and South-East Asia Regional Offices are members of this scheme. It is a defined contribution scheme under which IPPF contributes 12% of basic salary and is non-contributory for staff.

The 2022 pension charge for this scheme was US$583,844 (Group) and US$216,670 (Charity) (2021: 575,677 (Group) and US$150,294 (Charity)).

At 31 December 2022 there were no outstanding or prepaid contributions for any of the defined contribution schemes (2021: US$Nil).

FRS 102 disclosure note

There is one defined benefit pension scheme providing benefits on final pensionable salary, the Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme. The latest full actuarial valuation of this scheme was carried out at 1 July 2021 and was updated for accounting purposes to 31 December 2022 by a qualified independent actuary.

The pension contributions payable by IPPF to the scheme were as follows:

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Pension contributions	1,783	1,927

Outstanding contributions at the year-end US$297,241 (2021: Nil)

The major assumptions used in the FRS 102 valuation were:

	2022 Per annum	2021 Per annum
Inflation – RPI	3.25%	3.45%
Inflation – CPI	2.85%	2.75%
Rate of discount	4.80%	1.85%
Pension increases:		
Pre 88 GMP	Nil	Nil
Post 88 GMP	2.70%	2.70%
Excess over GMP accrued pre 1.3.1998	6.00%	6.00%
Excess over GMP accrued between 1.3.1998 and 31.7.2002	6.00%	6.00%
Excess over GMP accrued between 1.8.2002 and 5.4.2005	2.90%	3.40%
Excess over GMP accrued from 5.4.2005	1.85%	2.75%

Life expectancy (at age 65):	**Years**	**Years**
Males born 1956	21.8	23.0
Females born 1956	24.6	25.1
Males born 1976	22.7	24.0
Females born 1976	25.6	26.1

The present value of the scheme liability was calculated as follows, using the updated year of birth series adjusted for the medium cohort:

	2022	2021
Pre-retirement mortality (male/female)*	S3PA / S3PA	S3PA / S3PA
Post retirement mortality for non-pensioner members (male/female)*	S3PA / S3PA	S3PA / S3PA
Post retirement mortality for pensioner members (male/female)*	S3PA / S3PA	S3PA / S3PA

*The 2021 valuation uses the S3PA base table with an allowance for future improvements based on the CMI_2020 projections including a long-term improvement rate of 1.5% pa.

The assumptions used by the actuary are chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

In 2010 the UK Government announced a change in the statutory minimum pension increase for public and private pension schemes. Previously this inflation rate was linked to the Retail Price Index (RPI). The announced change links this inflation rate to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), where this in line with the legal obligations detailed within the rules of the scheme. After clarifying the legal obligations that apply to the scheme, IPPF linked the inflation rate to CPI.

Scheme assets

The fair value of the scheme's assets, which are not intended to be realised in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are realized, and the present value of the scheme's liabilities, which are derived from cash flow projections over long periods and thus inherently uncertain, were:

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Equities	12,609	11,013
Bonds	6,937	24,630
Cash	175	1,125
Liability driven investment	11,292	18,127
Total market value of assets	**31,013**	**54,895**
Present value of scheme liability	(35,588)	(59,787)
Deficit in scheme – Net pension liability	**(4,575)**	**(4,892)**

The expected rates of return on the assets in the scheme were 4.80% (2021 – 1.85%). The actual return on scheme assets was (US$17.8 million) (2021 – gain of US$1.1 million) which is a rate of return of (32.43%) (2021 – 2.02%).

Movement in pension fund liability during the year:

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Deficit in scheme at 1 January	(4,892)	(12,424)
Employer's contributions	1,486	1,927
Net interest cost	(74)	(145)
Actuarial gain/(losses)	(1,613)	5,801
Exchange rate gain	518	(51)
Deficit in scheme at 31 December	**(4,575)**	**(4,892)**

The scheme closed to future accrual on 1 September 2007, with all active members being given deferred pensions at that date. This means that benefits for those members now increase broadly in line with price inflation. Previously, these benefits increased in line with salary.

The actuary has confirmed that the valuations made above under the requirements of FRS 102 do not indicate that there is an immediate funding requirement or that there is any need to change the current funding rates made by the employer to the pension scheme.

The pension fund liability of US$4.1 million (2021 – US$4.9 million) does not exceed the unrestricted funds balance.

Charge to the Statement of Financial Activities over the financial year:

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Expected return on pension fund assets	(899)	(640)
Interest on pension fund liabilities	973	785
Net Interest Cost	74	145
Net cost recognized within net income for the year	**74**	**145**
Other recognized gains/losses – actuarial (gains)/losses	**1,613**	**(5,801)**
Other recognized gains/losses – Unrealized foreign exchange (gains)/losses	**519**	**(51)**
Total cost relating to defined benefit scheme recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities	**2,206**	**(5,707)**

20 Related Parties

Trustees and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee members

IPPF requires each Board of Trustees member and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee member to complete a declaration of material transactions and interest form. These are reviewed by senior management and the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee. All IPPF staff are also required to complete such a form on joining the organization, which is then up-dated as individual circumstances change. These forms are reviewed by senior management. These procedures are part of the policy which aims to ensure that employees always act in the best interests of IPPF and that there is openness and transparency concerning any actual or potential conflict of interest.

Some members of the Board of Trustees are Presidents of Member Associations who receive grants from IPPF in accordance with the volunteer governance structure of IPPF.

The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee of IPPF has reviewed the above disclosures and does not consider that any indicates a conflict of interest. There are no other related party interests or transactions that require disclosure.

No remuneration was paid to members of the Board of Trustees or Finance, Audit and Risk Committee.

Total expenses reimbursed to 15 members (2021: 4) of the Board of Trustees and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee members or incurred on their behalf for attendance at meetings was US$310,380 (2021: US$2,427).

IPPF Worldwide Inc.

The table below summarises the transactions that took place between IPPF and WWI during the year together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Description of transaction
IPPF Worldwide Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	Donation received from subsidiary out of the donations and grants collected by it from different donors

Income for the year 2022 US$'000	Income for the year 2021 US$'000	Debtor Balance 2022 US$'000	Debtor Balance 2021 US$'000
15,448	17,396	1,618	2,716

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs/made payments to third parties on behalf of WWI of US$178,638 (2021: US$111,765) that were recharged by IPPF to WWI during the year. Also, WWI incurred costs/made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$499,195 (2021: US$200,780) that were recharged by WWI to IPPF during the year. Further, WWI collected funds directly from third parties of US$203,547 on behalf of IPPF, which was adjusted from the intercompany balance.

IPPF Africa Region (Nairobi, Kenya)

The table below summarises the transactions that took place between IPPF and ARO during the year together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Description of transaction
IPPF Africa Region	Wholly owned subsidiary	Grants paid by IPPF to ARO for the operation of the regional office

Expenditure for the year 2022 US$'000	Expenditure for the year 2021 US$'000	Creditor Balance 2022 US$'000	Creditor Balance 2021 US$'000
6,138	5,324	2,414	1,891

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs/made payments to third parties on behalf of ARO of US$449,106 (2021: US$344,155) that were recharged by IPPF to ARO during the year. Also, ARO incurred costs/made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$622,738 (2021: US$682,723) that were recharged by ARO to IPPF during the year.

IPPF Europe Network

The table below summarises the transactions that took place between IPPF and EN during the year together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Description of transaction
IPPF Europe Network	Wholly owned subsidiary	Grants paid by IPPF to EN for the operation of the regional office. Also, income received from subsidiary out of the grants collected by it

Income for the year 2022 US$'000	Income for the year 2021 US$'000	Expenditure for the year 2022 US$'000	Expenditure for the year 2021 US$'000	Creditor Balance 2022 US$'000	Debtor Balance 2021 US$'000^
350	–	1,589	1,752	5	298

^On 31 Dec 2021, there was a receivable balance from IPPF Europe Network.

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs/made payments to third parties on behalf of EN of US$220,439 (2021: US$90,905) that were recharged by IPPF to EN during the year. Also, EN incurred costs/made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$37,726 (2021: US$72,423) that were recharged by EN to IPPF during the year.

21 Financial instruments

IPPF has certain financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Certain other financial instruments are held at fair value, with gains and losses being recognised within income and expenditure. The charity has the following financial instruments measured at fair value through the profit and loss:

Group and Charity	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value, through profit and loss		
Investments	1,634	1,665
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(2,870)	(182)
Total	**(1,236)**	**1,483**

Group and Charity	Income US$'000	Expense US$'000	2022 Gain/(Loss) US$'000	Income US$'000	Expense US$'000	2021 Gain/(Loss) US$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value, through profit and loss						
Investments	34	–	34	–	(4)	(4)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	–	(2,164)	(2,164)	2,274	–	2,274
Total	**34**	**(2,164)**	**(2,130)**	**2,274**	**(4)**	**2,270**

IPPF entered into forward currency contracts (FCC) in October 2022 with the aim of achieving the following two objectives:

- creating certainty over the budget rates in 2023
- optimising the exchange rates that can be achieved.

IPPF's primary objective in hedging a foreign exchange position is to is to de-risk its budgeted income by identifying a projected income amount in one base currency (i.e. US$) against grant income received in multiple currencies from multiple donors. All FCCs set out the currency pair, selling currency amount, settlement date, and delivery rate.

The FCC's rate of exchange is fixed and the value date is up to December 2023 allowing IPPF to budget for future financial allocations knowing in advance precisely what the income or costs from the transaction will be at the specified future date. The nature of FCCs protects IPPF from unexpected or adverse movements in the currencies' future spot rates.

During 2022, the selling currencies were AUD, CAD, DKK, EUR, NOK, NZD, and SEK and the buying currency was USD.

The FCCs are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA). The fair value of the FCC is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date. The mark to market gain/(loss) on hedge contract and margin held as a deposit at the year-end is presented as follows:

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Margin held due to the aggregate loss >5% carried to balance sheet as deposit	1,639	73
Market to market gain/(loss) recorded in the statement of financial activities	(2,164)	2,274

Members of the Board of Trustees

The following were trustees in the period 1 January 2022 to the date of this report, unless otherwise shown:

Kate Gilmore (Chair)	United Kingdom	External
Ulukbek Batyrgaliev (Vice Chair)	Kyrgyzstan	Internal
Isaac Adewole	Nigeria	External
Abhina Aher	India	External (Resigned in March 2023)
Rosa Ayong Tchonang	Cameroon	Internal
Surakshya Giri	Nepal	Internal
Bience Gawanas	USA	External (End of term in May 2023)
Jacob Mutambo	Zambia	Internal (End of term in June 2022)
Donya Nasser	USA	Internal (End of term in May 2023)
Aurélia Nguyen	Switzerland	External
Sami Natsheh	Palestine	Internal
Elizabeth Schaffer	USA	External
Andreas Prager	New Zealand	Internal
Rose-Marie Antoine	Trinidad and Tobago	Internal
Santiago Cosio Pando	Mexico	Internal
Hyathe Ayeva	Togo	Internal
Jon Lomoy	Norway	Internal
Patrick Mwebesa	Uganda	Internal

Members of the Nomination and Governance Committee

Don Gunawardena	Sri Lanka	Internal
Ramatou Hama	Niger	Internal (Resigned in July 2022)
Talaat Latif	Egypt	Internal (End of term in January 2023)
Neish McLean	Jamaica	External
Isabel Serrano	Spain	Internal
Jona Turalde	Philippines	External
Daniela Urquijo Defex	Colombia	Internal (End of term in January 2023)
Joyce Renee Ago Djanie	Ghana	Internal
Olivier Makambira	Burundi	Internal
Luisa Fernanda Guzman Gonzalez	Mexico	Internal

Members of the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee

Elizabeth Schaffer	USA	External
Bience Gawanas	USA	External
Judith Laurence Maffon Gbehinto	Benin	Internal
Nicolette Loonen	Netherlands	Internal
Maisarah Ahmad	Malaysia	Internal
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Director, External Affairs Division
Mina Barling

Director, Finance & Technology Division
Varun Anand

Director, People, Organization and Culture
Claire Jefferey

Africa Regional Director
Marie-Evelyne Petrus-Barry

Arab World Regional Director
Fadoua Bakhadda

Americas and Caribbean Regional Director
Eugenia Lopez Uribe

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Caroline Hickson

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Solicitor

IPPF uses the services of several law firms, each one in accordance with their area of expertise. Further information is available on request.

How to Help

If you would like to support the work of IPPF or any of our national affiliates by making a financial donation please visit our website at www.ippf.org or contact IPPF Central Office in London, UK.

IPPF Financial Statements 2022

If you would like to support the work of IPPF or any of our national affiliates by making a financial donation please visit our website at www.ippf.org or contact IPPF Central Office in London, UK.

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INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

England & Wales - Charity number 229476

Accounts

IPPF

From choice, a world of possibilities



Financial Statements

2021

Who we are

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. We are a worldwide movement of national organizations working with and for communities and individuals.

IPPF works towards a world where women, men and young people everywhere have control over their own bodies, and therefore their destinies. A world where they are free to choose parenthood or not; free to decide how many children they will have and when; free to pursue healthy sexual lives without fear of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. A world where gender or sexuality are no longer a source of inequality or stigma. We will not retreat from doing everything we can to safeguard these important choices and rights for current and future generations.

Cover image: IPPF/Samar Abu Elouf/Palestine

The 10 May 2021 saw an escalation of hostilities in Gaza strip, with more than 220 people killed, demolition of buildings and over 75,000 people internally displaced. There were an estimated 87,000 pregnant women in the Gaza strip and vulnerable areas of the West Bank. 60% of MoH clinics had been closed and 16 of the 22 UNRWA primary health care clinics were currently open. Following a ceasefire on 21 May, the PFPPA humanitarian response ran for three months from June 2021. A small mobile team was made up of a doctor, a midwife/nurse, a social worker and a youth volunteer. They visited host families (approximately 10 homes/day), providing information, psychosocial support, basic sexual and reproductive healthcare services, and referrals.

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Foreword from the Director General

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) has always been a driver of change, ensuring access to, and protection of, sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. Now we are tasked with doing so in a world reshaped by a global pandemic. No one has been spared the pain and uncertainty brought on by the pandemic; we also know some communities and individuals have suffered more because of gender inequality, racism, and economic hardship. This has led to an increase in human rights violations and a widening gap in access to quality health care, particularly sexual and reproductive health care which is currently in the cross hairs of a most vicious attack by its opponents. The full impact of intersecting inequities will continue to become more visible and will add fuel to the growing global health, social, economic and human rights crises.

We have strengthened our foundation to weather the storm with you, and in doing so we will continue to deliver alongside you. As we stand at the crossroads of then and now, we are reimagining sexual and reproductive health and rights to encompass more than just the basics of "choice". We are shaping a pathway to a future that celebrates pleasure, sexuality and bodily autonomy in a just and equal world.

This report highlights progress made in 2021, when IPPF and its Member Associations used our collective voice and action to fight for and protect sexual and reproductive freedoms around the world. We are a Federation of committed civil society organizations, and together we make part of a fierce global movement. Alongside our Member Associations, we were leading the charge when the United States Democratic Administration rescinded the Global Gag Rule. Our collective advocacy efforts brought about change in abortion law and policies in Argentina, Benin, Mexico, South Korea and Thailand. Our support led to Botswana becoming the fifth country in Africa to decriminalize same-sex marriage. Globally, Member Associations' 40,000 clinics and community distribution points expanded on successful interventions piloted at the height of COVID-19, reaching more people with vital information and SRH services and contributed to IPPF's record number of unwanted pregnancies averted. We remained present and steady in areas experiencing humanitarian crisis to provide life-saving care, including gender-based violence services.

IPPF's financial results were equally exceptional given the economic climate. We did not make use of any of the business support measures made available by the UK government – and in fact were hard hit by the catastrophic cuts they made to their official development assistance (ODA). Income for the year for the group (US$164.7 million) decreased by only 0.8% (US$1.4 million) from 2020. With tighter management in a unified Secretariat and less travel, total expenditure (US$147.3 million) decreased by 7.6% (US$12.3 million) compared to 2020. This has put us in a strong position to finance the transition to a new strategy (2023–28) and a more predictable three-year financial cycle. IPPF has proven itself an agile, focused, and future-oriented Federation that performed extraordinarily well in the face of a global pandemic, humanitarian crises and growing inequities.

IPPF's outstanding results and successes are attributed to the resilience, determination and strength of the people that form the Federation. I humbly acknowledge and show immense gratitude for: the expertise and courage of our frontline defenders, the sweeping governance reform and resource allocation changes that strengthened our Federation and the exceptional support received from funding partners and supporters as we set about this transformation.

As part of the global community, IPPF will continue to shape the future of sexual and reproductive healthcare and to defend the most intimate of rights. Thank you for accompanying us.



Alvaro Bermejo
Director General



Kondwani Tinah, a Youth Action Movement Volunteer working with FPAM, gives a talk on different methods of contraception in the village of Chigude, near Mzuzu, Malawi.

IPPF/Tommy Trenchard/Malawi

Trustees' report

Introduction: who we are

The Board of Trustees presents its reports and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 under the Charities Act 2011.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for all. IPPF is a worldwide movement of national organizations working with and for communities and individuals, focusing support on those who are poor, marginalized, socially-excluded and under-served.

IPPF currently has 120 Member Associations (MAs), working in 128 countries (the Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation operates in 9 countries). In addition, IPPF has 21 national Collaborative Partners (CPs) and two International Collaborative Partners (ICPs) working in a further 18 countries where there is not currently a Member Association. This brings the total number of countries in which IPPF is working to 146.

The Member Associations of IPPF are all autonomous and report independently; their financial statements are therefore not presented here.

The financial statements contained herein have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including the 'Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)' ("Charities SORP (FRS 102)") and applicable UK law. The financial statements include the charity, comprising the London office and four regions (South Asia, East and South-East Asia, Americas and Caribbean and Arab World), and the group which additionally includes the Africa and Europe regions and IPPF World Wide Inc.

In addition to the annual report, IPPF publishes an Annual Performance Report which outlines in detail the major activities of IPPF and their alignment to the strategic goals of the organization. Copies of this report will be available on www.ippf.org in July 2022.

IPPF is registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales. IPPF's charity registration number, principal office address and names and addresses of its banker, solicitor and auditor are given on page 64. The names of its trustees and senior management personnel are provided on pages 63 and 64 respectively.

Strategic delivery of IPPF's mission

Our four outcomes

IPPF's current strategy focuses on achieving four key outcomes:

Championing Rights – By 2022, 100 governments respect, protect and fulfil sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality.

Empowering Communities – By 2022, one billion people to act freely on their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

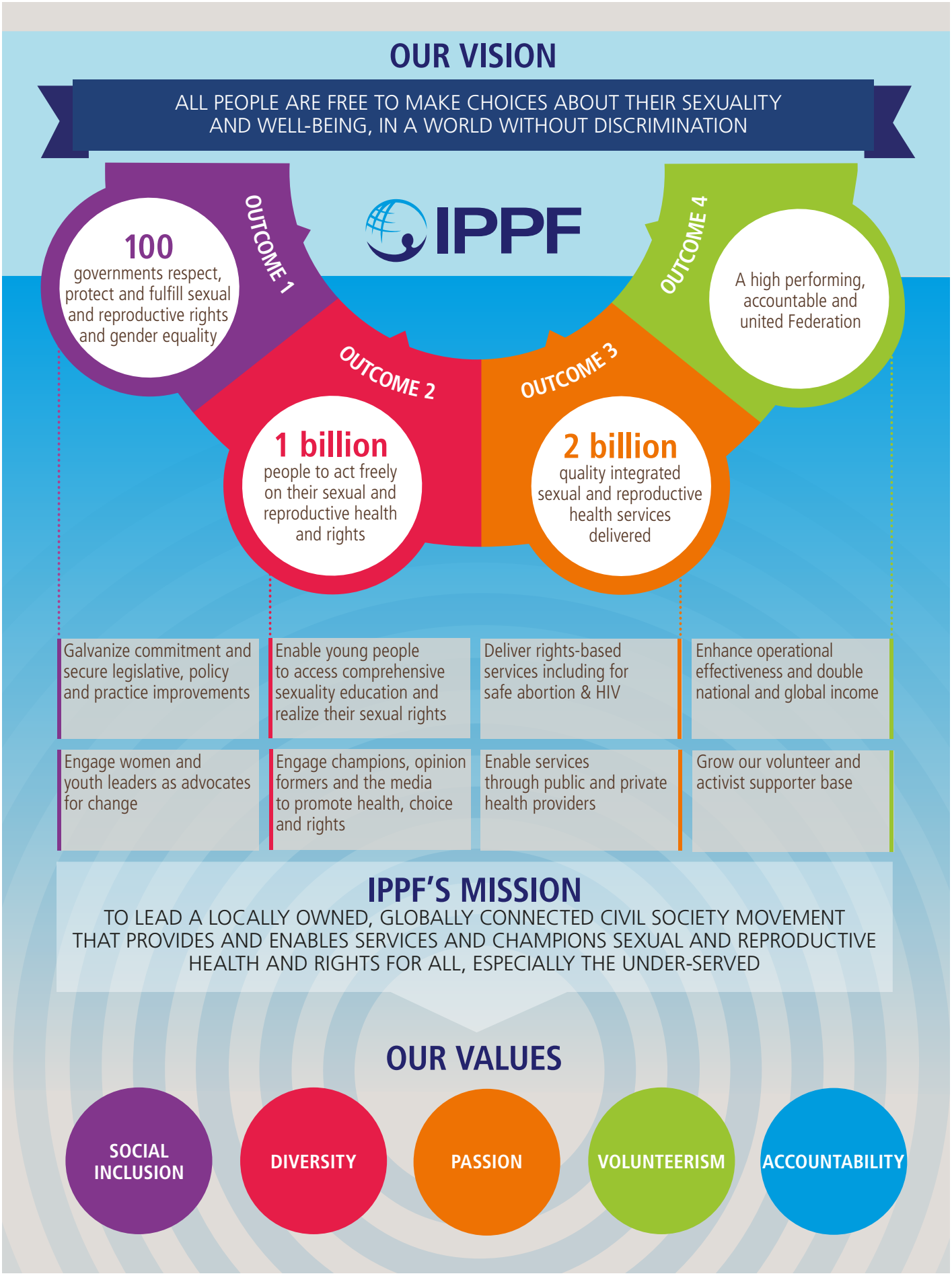
Serve People – By 2022, IPPF and our partners will deliver two billion quality, integrated sexual and reproductive health services.

Unite and Perform – By 2022, IPPF will be a high-performing, accountable and united Federation.



Cherykah Lorde, 21, joined the Youth Advocacy Movement (YAM) in 2019. During her degree in social work, she interned at the BFPA. She was inspired by the impact that YAM has on young people despite limited resources and now she facilitates training sessions and became an Executive Floor Member of YAM in 2020.

IPPF/Anton Nixon/Barbados


OUR VISION
ALL PEOPLE ARE FREE TO MAKE CHOICES ABOUT THEIR SEXUALITY AND WELL-BEING, IN A WORLD WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION
IPPF
OUTCOME 1
100
governments respect, protect and fulfill sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality
OUTCOME 2
1 billion
people to act freely on their sexual and reproductive health and rights
OUTCOME 3
2 billion
quality integrated sexual and reproductive health services delivered
OUTCOME 4
A high performing, accountable and united Federation
Galvanize commitment and secure legislative, policy and practice improvements
Enable young people to access comprehensive sexuality education and realize their sexual rights
Deliver rights-based services including for safe abortion & HIV
Enhance operational effectiveness and double national and global income
Engage women and youth leaders as advocates for change
Engage champions, opinion formers and the media to promote health, choice and rights
Enable services through public and private health providers
Grow our volunteer and activist supporter base
IPPF'S MISSION
TO LEAD A LOCALLY OWNED, GLOBALLY CONNECTED CIVIL SOCIETY MOVEMENT THAT PROVIDES AND ENABLES SERVICES AND CHAMPIONS SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS FOR ALL, ESPECIALLY THE UNDER-SERVED
OUR VALUES
SOCIAL INCLUSION
DIVERSITY
PASSION
VOLUNTEERISM
ACCOUNTABILITY

Grant making to Member Associations and partners

The Federation delivers on its strategies by making grants to Member Associations and partners to carry out their work and to deliver services. Unrestricted funds support Member Associations and Collaborative Partners to carry out core activities. Restricted funds support specific projects or activities. Member Associations also raise their own funds, with IPPF contributing 25% to their total funds raised.

Unrestricted core funding

The level of unrestricted funding allocated to each region was originally established by IPPF's Governing Council in 1997 and subsequently amended after a review in 2004. This percentage allocation formula was used up to 2020, but in 2021 a new resource allocation model was introduced as part of the governance reforms.

Up to and including 2021, the regions decided on the funding allocation to individual Member Associations and Collaborative Partners. This decision was made using historical needs-based resource allocation criteria at the country level. In 2012, performance-based funding was introduced such that up to 10 per cent of total unrestricted core funding could be allocated to Member Associations based on their achievement of strategic outcomes. Using this mechanism, the highest recipients of unrestricted core funding are Africa (44.5 per cent), followed by the South Asia region (16 per cent) and the former Western Hemisphere region (now called the Americas and Caribbean region) (16 per cent).

The new resource allocation model that was introduced in 2021 (for allocation in 2022 and beyond) was developed after extensive consultation across the federation and research into best practices of other peer organizations. It is a needs based allocation and prioritizes transparency and has a performance focus.

Unrestricted core grants are awarded on an annual basis to Member Associations and some Collaborative Partners based on an annual programme budget, which outlines the activities and funding required at the country level, in relation to IPPF's Strategic Framework. The planning and budgeting process is a detailed annual exercise that identifies specific areas of investment at the country level, and the technical assistance required and agreed to be provided by the Regional Offices. In 2022 and moving forward, the Secretariat and grant-receiving Member Association present business plans outlining the totality of their operations and all streams of funding. This is an important step towards greater cohesion and alignment through unified planning and budgeting processes.

Once approved, most of the Member Associations and Collaborative Partners upload their annual data using IPPF's Performance Planning and Reporting Information Sharing and Management System (PRISM). Following which, funding is disbursed in three equal instalments during the year based on satisfactory submission of half yearly and annual reports, audited financial statements and management letters.

Restricted funding

Restricted grants are made for a diverse range of purposes and project activities. The restriction and specific procedures in relation to issuing grants are governed by the funding agreement signed between IPPF and the donor.

Below are some examples of IPPF's restricted-funded projects in 2021

In 2021, IPPF continued to deliver large global restricted-funded projects. 2021 was the final year of implementation of the Global Comprehensive Abortion Care Initiative (GCACI), after five phases of implementation. The project continued to expand abortion and contraception service delivery and strengthen quality of care in clinics across 15 Member Associations.

IPPF continued to lead the Women's Integrated Sexual Heath (WISH) Lot 2 consortium programme with funding from the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office. The programme has been successful in reaching millions of young and poor clients across Africa, South Asia and the Arab world regions with integrated SRH services, in addition to strengthening sustainability in the WISH countries through improving accountability, advocating for health financing, improving quality of service provision and strengthening private sector access.

Since 2007, the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has funded IPPF's global SPRINT (Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme in Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations) Initiative which provides SRHR services during and after crises. To date, SPRINT has responded to 105 humanitarian crises, and reached over one million people with critical SRH services. SPRINT III will end in early 2022; SPRINT IV will immediately commence with a continued focus on the Indo-Pacific Region. DFAT also funded IPPF's Responding with Essential SRHR Provision and New Delivery Mechanism (RESPOND) programme, launched in 2021. The programme develops innovative approaches to combat the impact of COVID-19, with an aim to restore and expand the utilization of high-quality and equitable SRHR information and services in South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

The Japan Trust Fund continued to support Member Associations to implement innovative projects with the aim to ensure universal access to SRH care. In addition, with support from the German Federation for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Japan Supplementary Budget, the Federation increased efforts to improve the SRHR of women, girls and youth in crises-affected Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. Over the course of the next year, Member Associations will: increase the availability of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services and SRH services, including sexual and gender-based violence; improve accessibility to under-served, hard-to-reach groups; and enhance quality of care.

Fundraising

IPPF continued to increase young people's access to youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services and Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) through its Solution Three Initiative (to enable and empower young people), which includes the Enabling and Empowering Young People through Rights-Based Sexual and the Reproductive Health Service Delivery and Comprehensive Sexuality Education project funded by Global Affairs Canada. Funds from the Packard Foundation also supported the advancement of the Youth Social Venture Fund under the Solution Three Initiative. The Fund will play a catalytic role in fostering innovation and entrepreneurship among MAs and their partners globally and support young innovators to develop technology to accelerate solutions or mitigate problems to increase young people's access to SRHR.

Global Affairs Canada also supported IPPF's gender equity work by funding its research on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), specifically intimate partner violence and reproductive coercion. Research outcomes will strengthen and expand IPPF's approach to preventing and responding to SGBV.

In 2021, the vast majority of the international resources that came through the Secretariat were from international donors as opposed to individual giving fundraising but going forward we do have an aim to increase funding from private donations. We are registered with the Fundraising Regulator and are committed to the Code of Fundraising Practice. The Federation ensures that all fundraising activity is compliant with the Code and monitors this regularly. We do not routinely use agencies for fundraising, but we do undertake checks on all suppliers to ensure they are financially viable and meet our criteria prior to working with them. We listen to our supporters and endeavour to build long-term relationships with them. During 2021, we did not receive any complaints about our fundraising activity.



Afsana Khaatoon, 19, Santoshpur, Kolkata. Tropical Cyclone Amphan hit West Bengal on 20 May 2020. PA India provided SRH services to communities affected in urban slums of Kolkata.

IPPF/Disha Arora/India

Our impact in 2021

2021 was a year of expansion, scaling-up innovative and successful approaches piloted during the height of COVID-19 in 2020.

Expected results	2021 results	2020 results	2019 results	% change from 2020 to 2021	Target 2016–21	Cumulative results 2016–21	% target achieved 2016–21
OUTCOME 1 INDICATORS							
1 Number of successful policy initiatives and/or legislative changes in support or defence of SRHR and gender equality to which IPPF advocacy contributed	**122**	136	141	–10%	685	760	111%
3 Number of youth and women's groups that took a public action in support of SRHR to which IPPF engagement contributed	**551**	752	756	–27%	n/a	n/a	n/a
OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS							
4 Number of young people who completed a quality-assured comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)	**34.8m**	25.5m	31.9m	36%	235.6m	147.8m	63%
5* Number of educators trained by Member Associations to provide CSE to young people or to provide CSE training to other educators (training of trainers)	**100,629**	109,426	154,692	–8%	n/a	538,776	n/a
OUTCOME 3 INDICATORS							
7 Number of SRH services provided	**155.4m**	142.9m	181.3m	8%	961.5m	801.6m	83%
8 Number of couple years of protection	**29.1m**	26.8m	27.0m	9%	103.2m	117.1m	113%
9 Number of first-time users of modern contraception	**7.3m**	5.5m	6.6m	32%	60.2m	30.5m	51%
10* IPPF clients who would recommend our services to family or friends as measured through the Net Promoter Score methodology	**64%**	69%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
11 Number of SRH services enabled	**75.7m**	75.2m	71.0m	1%	297.8m	283.4m	95%
17** Number of clients served in humanitarian settings	**6.1m**	5.5m	4.6m	11%	n/a	18.3m	n/a
OUTCOME 4 INDICATORS							
12 Total income generated by the Secretariat (US$)	**164.7m**	166.0m	191.5m	–1%	792.7m	745.9m	94%
13 Total income generated locally by unrestricted grant-receiving Member Associations (US$)	**190.6m**	215.9m	252.1m	–12%	1,865.0m	1,315.2m	71%
14 Proportion of IPPF unrestricted funding used to reward Member Associations through a performance-based funding system	**8%**	6%	8%	n/a	20%	n/a	n/a
15 Number of IPPF volunteers	**316,240**	316,798	314,068	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
18** MAs receiving no more than 50% of their income from IPPF unrestricted grant	**81%**	74%	79%	n/a	n/a	80%	n/a

Key

* Revised metric for 2020 ** New metric for 2020

Activities that shaped 2021

The following section provides a brief overview of the key activities IPPF conducted in 2021, grouped under its four headline outcomes. More information is available in IPPF's Annual Performance Report 2021, which provides greater detail on the strategic areas, and case studies highlighting achievements of the grant-receiving Member Associations. Find out more at www.ippf.org.

The examples shared below offer a selection of highlights from across IPPF's global work. Embedded in these examples is the continued delivery of millions of sexual and reproductive health and rights services day to day.

Championing Rights – Outcome 1

IPPF will continue to advocate for rights-based quality services and programming, regardless of roadblocks built to deter us. Opposition to SRHR has grown over the last two years, but those who stand in the way of sexual and reproductive freedom will find IPPF ready to respond. Below are a few examples of IPPF's advocacy efforts.

IPPF advocacy highlights from 2021

Abortion laws and policy changes around the globe: Choosing to be pregnant or not is a human right. Criminalizing or restricting access to abortion, or necessary abortion care, leads to delays in essential SRH care and services, mental distress, and is associated with long-term negative health outcomes, including death for women and girls who are forced to seek unsafe abortion methods.

2021 proved to be a year of highs and lows when it came to changes in abortion laws and policies. The United States Democratic Administration rescinded the Global Gag Rule (GGR) at the beginning of 2021. IPPF's MA Planned Parenthood Federation of America advocated in coalition for the permanent repeal of the GGR but it was not approved. IPPF celebrated the decriminalization of abortion in Argentina, Benin, Mexico, San Marino, South Korea, and Thailand. Advocacy efforts were ramped up in Poland, where access to abortion has become nearly impossible, and in some states across America, where hard-won gains on abortion rights were revoked. IPPF was on the frontlines of it all.

Country-level spotlights

In Thailand: Until February 2021, abortion in Thailand was only legal if the pregnancy resulted from sexual assault, posed a risk to the mother's physical or mental health, or the fetus was impaired. Even then, it was at the discretion of a healthcare provider. In February 2020, Thailand's Constitutional Court ruled that existing abortion laws were unconstitutional and gave the Thai Government 360 days to amend the law. The MA Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand (PPAT) provided key technical inputs in a series of meetings with the Office of the Prime Minister's Council of State, the governing body charged with drafting the amendment to the existing abortion policy. The amended law allows abortion up to twelve weeks and protects healthcare providers who perform abortions from prosecution.

In Benin: In October 2021, the Benin National Assembly voted to significantly widen the conditions under which women and gender non-confirming people can legally access abortion care. Restrictions on access to abortion in Benin mirrored the restrictions in Thailand, same with regard to legislative changes. IPPF Member Association, Association Beninoise pour la Promotion de la Famille (ABPF), has been actively involved in advocating for abortion policy change for years. Among its many activities, ABPF organized capacity building and advocacy sessions with parliamentarians. Only six other countries in Africa have lifted restrictions on abortion, making Benin the newest trail-blazing country in Africa to deliver on SRHR rights of women and pregnant people.

In Mexico: In September, the Supreme Court of Mexico, declared the absolute ban on abortion unconstitutional. At the state level, five parliaments – Mexico City, Oaxaca, Hidalgo, Veracruz, and Baja California – have decriminalized abortion up to twelve weeks. IPPF's Member Association, MexFam, has been at the forefront of a strategic and targeted advocacy campaign since early 2019 which included building consensus, focusing efforts and demanding change.

In Poland: Pregnant people have faced extreme barriers to accessing abortions in the year since a Constitutional Tribunal ruling virtually banned legal abortion in Poland. The environment for SRHR activists and human rights defenders has become increasingly hostile. IPPF European Network (EN) continues to coordinate the work of a group of Polish and European civil society organizations to fight the ban and put pressure on the European Union Member States to address breaches of the rule of law, violations of women's rights and the right to peaceful protest. In May 2021, the EN joined forces with Human Rights Watch and CIVICUS to publish an extended media report, detailing the escalating threats to women human rights defenders. In October 2021, the European Parliament passed a strong resolution condemning the near total-abortion ban. The EN now pushes for the European Council to address human rights violations.

Global commitments to SRHR and GBV: IPPF celebrated long-fought advocacy wins in the form of global resolutions and commitments that drive attention and resources to SRHR. In April, the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) globally recognized that fulfilling SRHR is central to the realization of social justice and to achieving global, regional, and national commitments to sustainable development. The agreement was reached during the fifty-fourth session of the CPD, after five years of not having an outcome document

and thus reiterating the political and strategic importance of the CPD and its agenda. In June, the United Nations Human Rights Council adopted a resolution to accelerate efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, highlighting the vulnerability of women and girls living with disabilities. The resolution also called for protection of SRHR for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including survivors of intimate partner violence.

Country and regional commitments to SRHR and CSE in Africa: Advocacy efforts led by IPPF's Africa Regional Office (ARO) ensured prioritization of SRHR in the renewed African Union's (AU) Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE). This went hand in hand with IPPF's contribution to the relaunch of the AU's Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA) scorecard, which tracks member states' accountability to the implementation of the Maputo Plan of Action (MPoA).

Funds for women's rights within the European Union: It took IPPF European Network (EN), EN Member Associations, and Brussels-based partners three years of intense advocacy efforts to ensure political recognition for SRHR and to secure funds for women's rights, gender equality and the fight against gender-based violence (GBV) in the European Union's Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021–2027 budget. In April 2021, the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme was adopted by the EU, which includes an objective to promote women's full enjoyment of rights and gender equality, including SRHR, and to promote and combat all forms of GBV within the EU. It is the only programme dedicated to funding civil societies defense of EU values. The overall budget was doubled from the previous year and integrated a minimum percentage to be dedicated to gender equality.

Moving the needle on rights for LGBTQI+ communities in Africa: Botswana became the fifth country in Africa to decriminalize same-sex marriage. At the tail end of November 2021, five judges from the Court of Appeal unanimously ruled that criminalizing same sex-relationships was a violation of the constitutional rights to dignity, liberty, privacy, and equality of people who are identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, or Intersex (LGBTQI). IPPF Member Association Botswana Family Welfare Association (BOFWA) plays a leading role in providing and championing access to high-quality and integrated SRHR programmes and services for marginalized and underserved communities, including the LGBTQI+ community. BOFWA has long advocated for changes to the law, arguing that criminalization creates barriers to accessing SRH services, including HIV interventions. BOFWA was the first non-governmental organization in the country to offer antiretroviral therapy to people managing an HIV diagnosis.



Memory Gondwe, a volunteer with the Youth Action Movement, photographed at the Youth Life Center in Mzuzu, Malawi.

IPPF/Tommy Trenchard/Malawi

Empowering Communities: Outcome 2

In 2020, when face-to-face interactions became more difficult because of COVID-19, IPPF adapted quickly to ensure vital information and services continued to reach people. Technology became one of the most crucial components for sustained engagement. Activities for 2021 largely focused on expanding on the successes of piloted interventions from the previous year. Below are a few examples of the many ways in which IPPF brings together communities.

IPPF empowerment highlights from 2021

Driving innovation to scale-up Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE): In response to COVID-19, IPPF's Centres of Excellence in CSE and youth programming in Togo, Ghana, Colombia, and the Pacific Islands have continued to provide access to rights-based, youth-friendly SRHR programming by developing e-learning platforms to ensure CSE reaches young people. The mobile application in Togo – *InfoAdoJeunes* – gained the support of and was certified by both Ministries of Health and Education. The success of Togo's MA to rapidly implement the application has positioned the country as a leader in West Africa and was spotlighted at the *4th Economic Community of West African States Best Practices Forum in Health* in November 2021. Given the shifting context and changing world, IPPF has prioritized capacity strengthening of MAs and Centres of Excellence through global webinars on delivering and scaling-up CSE, in addition to reviewing, revising and relaunching CSE tools "Deliver+ Enable Toolkit" and "It's All One Curriculum".

Collaborating with social media influencers and reaching new audiences: Breaking through the pandemic and SRHR opposition noise, IPPF launched *#NewSexSlang,* a social media campaign to encourage positive discussions and references to sex and sexuality. IPPF worked with twenty influencers from India to Nigeria to participate in and boost the campaign, which drew in over 800 submissions from fifteen countries and garnered over 4 million impressions from around the globe. IPPF's website remains the most popular digital platform, engaging young people looking for information about health and well-being.

Uniting young people across the globe: IPPF is committed to driving forward youth-centred approaches that empower and enable young people to explore, exercise and realize their SRHR. IPPF also recognizes young people as leaders and change agents, whose participation is essential in strategy and decision-making processes. Forums organized by youth, for youth, were launched in each of the six IPPF regions. Over 600 young people attended to share experiences, strategies, and approaches for CSE in and out of school, and strengthening youth friendly SRH services in IPPF's MAs. Recommendations emerging from the forums, as well as other consultations with young people, have helped to set IPPF's strategic direction and shape Strategy2028.

Communicating on issues that matter to the community: IPPF successfully managed extensive media coverage on the devastating budget cuts to SRHR programming and service delivery, caused by the reduction in UK development assistance. IPPF quantified the impact SRHR funding cuts would have on communities. Through agile and swift internal coordination, IPPF became a strong voice against the cuts which positioned the Federation as the go-to organization for media on the issue. Alongside the extensive coverage on the FCDO cuts, IPPF had ongoing coverage on the situation in Poland, press pick-up on key moments such as the Green Wave movement in Latin America to the current crises in Ethiopia, Palestine, and Ukraine.

Sharing best practices and lessons learned: IPPF's East and South East Asia and Oceania Region (ESEAOR) Regional Office organized and hosted the Pacific CSE Regional Sharing and Learning Forum which drew in over 700 participants spanning thirteen Pacific Island countries. The hybrid nature – virtual and in-person – allowed representatives from various government entities, regional partnerships, academia, civil society, and youth-led organizations to participate. Best practices in CSE implementation were shared, and new accelerators were set for reaching Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets for universal access to SRHR through CSE. Broadcast widely through the Pacific by Fiji TV, governments received the unified call to action in renewing and scaling up their commitments to CSE and access to SRH for young people.

Supporting social movements for social change: The Federation established the European Network Movement Accelerator Programme (EN MAP) in 2019 in response to the proliferation of attacks on gender, equality and women's rights across Europe and Central Asia. EN MAP is driven by three IPPF Centres (Countering Opposition, Social Movements, Winning Narratives) that carry out and support activities that include research into strategic communication; testing and employment of innovative, context-specific narratives and strategies; monitoring harmful anti-rights discourses; and support to grassroots social movements that target national SRHR policy change. In 2021, thirteen of the thirty grants awarded by EN MAP focused on social movements led by women and young people. Substantial achievements lead grantee organizations in Sri Lanka, Namibia, and Indonesia to be hopeful for policy change in 2022.

In Sri Lanka: IPPF's MA in Sri Lanka has worked diligently to craft a strategic communications campaign targeting the need for legal changes affecting the LGBTQI+ community. The campaign gained traction in 2021, accumulating support from influencers and interest groups, and is poised to present a policy change ask in 2022.

In Namibia: The Voices for Choices and Rights Coalition used the public consultation meetings on abortion as an opportunity to raise awareness and mobilize support for legislative change. This encouraged community participation in their 2021 "Feminist Festival" and mass media campaign.



In December 2020, category 5 severe Tropical Cyclone Yasa cut a path of destruction across Fiji. IPPF's Member Association, the Reproductive and Family Health Association of Fiji (RFHAF), was supported by the Australian Government to provide life-saving sexual and reproductive healthcare (SRH) care in the hardest hit communities.

IPPF/Masada Vuikadavu/Fiji

In Indonesia: IPPF's MA in Indonesia trained eleven advocacy groups on SRHR and increased their strategic communication skills for media engagement. Each of the advocacy groups produced their own unique campaign and supporting materials. Combined efforts have reached over a half million people with supportive and proactive SRHR messaging. The documented challenges and learning opportunities will inform the MA's training of another twenty-six organizations in 2022.

Serve People: Outcome 3

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, MAs showed exceptional resilience, drawing on task sharing and establishing alternatives to in-clinic abortion care, including digital health, supported self-care and home-based care. MAs have learned that these models of care and ways of working are an essential and effective part of service delivery, not just during health crises, but also for ongoing sustainable care that is focused on client needs and preferences.

IPPF service delivery highlights from 2021

Global initiative ensures safe abortion: Clinics from fifteen MAs implementing IPPF's Global Comprehensive Abortion Care Initiative (GCACI) provided abortion care to 127,309 clients, a 21% increase from 2020. Of these clients, 93% adopted a method of contraception after the procedure. The increase in services delivery was attributed to demand generation strategies that were developed and adapted during the height of the pandemic. Many MAs found that young clients preferred to seek abortion information and care through discreet and convenient digital health models, such as call centres, chat function and online applications. Home-based care and supported self-care approaches were welcomed by clients who live in remote areas or who prefer to manage their care in their own homes.

The Arab World continues to deliver: Several countries in the Arab World are suffering from crises and consequential dire living conditions, while also struggling with the impact of COVID-19. IPPF's MAs have continued to ensure the delivery of critical and lifesaving SRH services. The MA in Palestine offered holistic care to families following air strikes on the Gaza strip in May, providing SHR services and psychosocial support to families while youth volunteers led childcare efforts. The MA in Sudan operates inside Um Rakuba Camp and provides the growing population of Ethiopian refugees affected by the Tigray war with essential SRH services, including HIV and STI prevention and treatment, contraception, and pre-natal care. The MA operating in Syria scaled-up SRH services to internally displaced people with a focus on survivor-centred gender-based violence holistic care options.

Expanding access to self-managed abortion in Asia: The East and Southeast Asia and Oceania Region (ESEAOR) office and the South Asia Regional Office (SARO) have expanded access to abortion care through successful partnerships and collaborations with key players. ESEAOR and SARO partnered with World Health Organization (WHO) to undertake a rapid assessment on abortion self-care in six countries in Asia. Phase One focused on Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. Phase Two focused on the Maldives and Thailand. The assessment outlined challenges, level of preparedness, and opportunities for self-care interventions, as per WHO's self-care guidelines. As a result, ESEAOR and SARO signed a partnership agreement with Women on Web (WoW) to converge forces to support accessible, and affordable self-managed abortion across the regions.

Building a supportive abortion ecosystem in Africa: MAs in Africa collaborated with local partners, civil society and movement builders to counter opposition and build a united front for access to abortion care. In Uganda, IPPF MA Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU) partnered with government clinics to provide abortion services, and co-created an alliance with the Centre for Health, Human Rights and Development to advance abortion rights in the country. In Togo, IPPF MA Association Togolaise pour le Bien-Entre Familial digitally brought together a coalition of law enforcement, legal representatives and social workers to develop an abortion advocacy agenda they will advance in 2022.

Mitigating COVID-related challenges in Southeast and East Asia: In Cambodia, HIV project implementation was severely affected by COVID-19 lockdowns, closures of entertainment establishments and restrictions on group gatherings. This caused issues for the mobile outreach teams of IPPF's MA Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia (RHAC) in reaching and serving key populations, including female entertainment workers and men

who have sex with men. To ensure continued access to HIV-related services, RHAC enacted different approaches to reaching people such as night-time outreach, peer-driven interventions, and digital outreach via mobile applications and call/chat lines. When and where possible, RHAC accelerated counseling and testing service provisions.

Bridging the gap between underserved communities and essential SRHR services: To reach underserved communities in Togo, the MA trained and supported community health workers to provide information, distribute contraceptives, and generate referrals for comprehensive SRH care. IPPF's MA in Malawi – Family Planning Association of Malawi (FPAM) – operates one of the only mobile health units that reaches rural women, girls and young people living in the mountains of Nkhata Bay.

In Madagascar, IPPF's MA Fianakaviana Sambatra (FISA) plays a leading role in ensuring that persons with disabilities have access to high-quality and integrated sexual and reproductive healthcare. This includes longer appointment times for people who may need it, and resources available for people who utilize Braille and sign language.

Improving service delivery to promote gender equality: In 2021, the MAs in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines and Samoa conducted gender assessments that highlighted the need for adjustments in service delivery and updates to organizational policy and practice. The MAs in Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and India also conducted assessments to assess the inclusion of people with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC), through a series of six virtual workshops led by local SOGIESC organizations. The assessments identified significant gaps in care to diverse communities, and thus the challenges diverse communities experience when accessing services. This has led to the development of a SOGIESC Inclusion Program to ensure SRHR services adequately address the needs of people who identify as LGBTQI+.

Eliminating FGM and GBV in the Arab World: IPPF's Arab World Regional Office (AWRO) has worked relentlessly in Mauritania, Sudan, and Somaliland to execute multi-year, multi-layered approaches for responding to and preventing female genital mutilation (FGM), as well as other forms of gender-based violence (GBV). Efforts were scaled-up in Mauritania with the opening of the "FGM Centre of Excellence in Mauritania" under the leadership of the IPPF MA – Mauritanian Association for the Promotion of the Family (AFPM). The Centre will promote best practices in care and treatment, and work to build the capacity of other MAs to advocate against FGM.



Midwife Betty Gueye, 28, (left) speaks with a client during a free consultancy day by ASBEF at School Seydina Limamou Laye in Dakar, Senegal.

IPPF/Xaume Olleros/Senegal

Unite and Perform: Outcome 4

Since 2019, IPPF has been going through a transformative process that will result in a Member Association-centred Federation. Below are examples of IPPF's activities to achieve a unified and high-performing Federation.

Member Association Governance Strengthening

The General Assembly sits at the top of IPPF's newly reformed governance system as the highest level of authority, setting the strategic direction of the Federation. The governance structure includes a Nominations and Governance Committee, the Board of Trustees and its committees, namely those for: Finance, Audit and Risk; Policy Strategy and Investment; Resource Allocation Technical; and Membership. These bodies have been functioning since 2019.

To reform governance at the country level, the IPPF Secretariat launched its Global Initiative on Member Association Governance Strengthening. The Global Initiative aims to ensure participating MAs are equipped with governances that will make sound decisions and are capable of driving forward IPPF's strategy. Participating MAs receive a small grant from IPPF to implement local reforms.

The Global Initiative consists of two phases: analyzing existing structures, systems, and processes (phase 1); and developing an action plan for governance reform (phase 2). To date, IPPF has launched three rounds of MA governance reforms. Currently, 23 MAs are undergoing governance reform in the Federation:

- Round 1, launched Spring 2020: MAs from Cameroon, Denmark, India, Malaysia, Mozambique, Palestine, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Uganda are currently in phase 2, developing action plans.
- Round 2, launched March 2021: MAs from Afghanistan, Fiji, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, and Nigeria are currently in analysis phase 1.
- Round 3, launched June 2021: MAs from Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Sudan, Tunisia, and Vanuatu have completed the preparation needed to begin phase 1.

Anti-racism initiative

In November 2020, IPPF made the decision to proactively engage in an Anti-Racism Program of Action to address issues of racism and the colonial legacy within the organization.

The Working Group, comprising staff from all levels, was formed and a team of researchers was recruited to develop a Federation-wide survey examining racism within the organization. Launched in early 2021, the anonymous survey covered racism, power dynamics, opportunity equity, and institutional culture, including trust and belonging. A sobering report with key findings and recommendations was presented to the Directors' Leadership Team (DLT) and Working Group in July 2021. Consistently, the survey results show that the majority of IPPF staff believe that racism is a problem at the Federation.

Recommendations for creating organizational change were formulated into the Programme of Action (PoA) – Anti-racism Roadmap, which spans 2021 – 2022 and is structured upon three pillars of growth, each with its own set of actionable items:

1) **Emerging:** IPPF begins to address a more anti-racism and equity-based approach (2021)

2) **Established:** IPPF has an established approach to anti-racism and key structures are in place to support the structure (2022)

3) **Leading:** IPPF is a role model organization in which power imbalances are recognized and addressed through the PoA (2022)

By the end of 2021, the Federation had established a Board of Trustees Anti-Racism Sub Committee that drafted and disseminated the Board's Statement on Anti-Racism to the Secretariat and Member Associations. The Secretariat-level Anti-Racism Working Group was formed in October 2021 and was divided into five sub-committees focusing on training, communication, counseling, MA support and modernizing policies and practices.

Safeguarding and incident management

IPPF staff and volunteers have the right to work or volunteer in a safe, harm free and positive environment. IPPF beneficiaries and clients have the right to access and receive services in an environment they feel safe, and where they are treated with dignity and respect. IPPF is committed to creating this environment. In 2021, the Federation continued to develop its safeguarding and incident management functions, making sure that staff, volunteers, and clients can raise concerns and have them resolved in a timely and effective manner.

An improved IPPF SafeReport system was re-launched in April 2021, creating a safe space for confidential reporting. Improvements include a more streamlined set of categories of concern, and voluntary equal opportunities monitoring for all reporters. An escalation protocol was developed to facilitate compliance with the reporting requirements of donors and the UK Charity Commission.

The new Safeguarding Training Pack was rolled out across the Federation in a series of 16 events. A total of 228 MA and Secretariat staff were trained as trainers who will cascade the training in their respective locations. A new Secretariat staff safeguarding induction package was launched in October 2021, reaching 79 newly employed staff members.

Strategic communications

Streamlining strategic communications and launching digital approaches of engagement has been a key area of growth in 2021. Both were necessary in raising IPPF's profile, which has led to IPPF becoming a go-to-SRHR organization. The Federation used its brand, expertise and voices to not only counter opposition but to help influence audiences and to shape new narratives on SRHR.

Unifying communications departments across the Federation has resulted in collaborative efforts to generate key messages during critical moments and crucial events. Unification is also evident in the global rebrand of IPPF websites which generate most digital interactions with supporters.

In 2022, the communications teams will test different ways to attract young people and new audiences, reaching more people with timely, relevant and accurate SRHR developments, crises updates, engagement opportunities and access points for services delivery. Media influence and positioning remains a high priority for the global communications team, especially during times of crisis such as the FCDO cuts and the crisis in Ukraine. The global communications team will continue to focus on growing IPPF's media presence at a global level at key media and advocacy moments.

Americas and Caribbean Regional Office (ACRO)

IPPF has been working through a change process in the Americas and the Caribbean, after the former Western Hemisphere Regional Office withdrew from the Federation on 1 September 2020. After the separation, IPPF updated its priorities in the region to ensure women, girls, and youth keep at the centre of its work. The new Americas and Caribbean Regional Office (ACRO) has two locations in Colombia and Trinidad and Tobago. The staff has been working to unify the existing work of MAs, while also growing the member base. In December 2021, ACRO signed a partnership agreement with the National Center for Sex Education (CENESEX) in Cuba, and accredited the Antigua Planned Parenthood Association and Dominica Planned Parenthood Association as Member Associations in December. There are six additional partners in the due diligence process to become Member Associations, which would extend IPPF's reach to Aruba, Brazil, Ecuador, Haiti, Guyana, and Bolivia.



IPPF humanitarian response to the earthquake in Sulawesi and flooding in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

IPPF/Jenny Frans Pongrangga/Indonesia

Support for COVID-19 vaccine rollout

In 2021, COVID-19 spread rapidly across Fiji. The country had very low vaccination rates and its health system was overwhelmed. The Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) turned to IPPF's Sub-Regional Office in the Pacific and partners to support a national vaccine rollout. Local MA Reproductive and Family Health Association of Fiji (RFHAF) activated its volunteer base, many of whom are retired health workers. From May to August 2021, 99 RFHAF volunteers supported vaccination teams to conduct community outreach and to support client registration and data collection during vaccine distribution events. The teams reached 672,123 people – nearly 75% of the population – with COVID-19 vaccinations. Additional DFAT funds have been secured to support the COVID-19 booster rollout.

Work towards gender equality

IPPF's Gender Steering Group (GSG) was formed in 2021 to strengthen programming that drives systemic change towards gender equality. The GSG mapped workstreams to zero in on issues related to sexual and gender-based violence, disabilities, men and masculinities, and adolescent girls, and to carve out LGBTQI+ and feminist programming. Moving forward, the GSG will guide IPPF through the piloting and implementation of gender-related guidelines that reinforce the Federation's mission to secure SRHR for all.

Rapidly respond to humanitarian crises and disaster

The Global Humanitarian Team is strengthening the capacity of MAs across the globe to put in place agile systems that ensure life-saving humanitarian response within seventy-two hours of an event; maintain that response throughout complex crisis; accurately collect and report SRHR data; and protect the safety of IPPF staff. In 2021, simulation exercises for SHR in emergencies were nationally and locally adapted for six Pacific countries and three Asian countries, in partnership with RedR Australia. The Team remained adaptive in their approach to capacity building during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic by moving activities online, including gender-based violence, supply chain management and service delivery trainings.

Looking ahead to 2022

The last three years have been a defining time for IPPF. It has included a Federation-wide reform and extraordinary performance in the face of a global pandemic, humanitarian crises, deepening political divides, growing inequities, and a catastrophic cut of the aid budget by the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). The Federation's mission has been tested over and over but IPPF and its Member Associations (MAs) have continued to deliver no matter what.

This year marks the last year of IPPF's Strategic Framework 2016 – 2022, and the final push to deliver the four strategic outcomes. It is also the final year in which ground will be paved for a new strategic framework, shaping a future in which a stronger-than-ever Federation is poised and positioned to provide human centered care and to continue to protect and promote human rights and bodily autonomy for all.

The Secretariat 2022 Business Plan includes focus areas that will push the Federation to deliver on remaining targets in the current framework, while also preparing the Federation to launch Strategy2028. The focus areas for 2022 are summed up below:

Harmonizing advocacy efforts to champion rights

In 2022, IPPF will work to better coordinate sub-national, national, regional and global advocacy efforts taking place across the Federation, and further advance its engagement with other movements. A new learning framework for advocacy will be developed, with a special focus on conducting advocacy across digital and virtual platforms.

Empowering young community leaders

IPPF believes young people are change leaders and visionary architects in shaping current sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) strategies and the future of the SRHR sector. IPPF will support young people to drive forward movement building initiatives, capacity building efforts, participate in resource mobilization and decision-making processes to ensure IPPF is responsive and adapting to the emerging needs of young people.

Modernizing services to better serve people

IPPF will prioritize digital health and self-care interventions as part of a holistic SRHR package that complements face-to-face service delivery and provides another avenue for which women, girls and young people can realize their SRHR. IPPF will build its capacity to rapidly respond to humanitarian crises, and scale-up pathways that build long-term resilience and sustainable recovery in the face of emergency or disaster.

Building a united and high performing Secretariat

Core strengthening

The global governance reform is completed, and the management reform to create a unified Secretariat is well advanced. In 2022, attention will be focused on supporting Member Associations (MAs) in their efforts to optimize governance and accountability. MAs will also be supported in strengthening assurance mechanisms, which will be made easier with the introduction of an online management system.

New business planning processes place MAs and the Secretariat on the same footing regarding requirements and accountability. The new corresponding streams-based model for allocating unrestricted funds creates greater accountability, transparency, and predictability in the IPPF allocation process.

Management reform created the conditions and opportunity to ensure equity and fairness across the Secretariat. It also created a strong platform for our Anti-Racism Programme of Action; this is a secretariat wide effort to examine and address racism and colonial legacies within IPPF.

IPPF will analyze its programs, policies, and service delivery to ensure they are responsive and gender-transformative, creating opportunities for the Secretariat and MAs to challenge gender norms and abuses of power, and to promote gender equality. IPPF will continue its journey of becoming an anti-racism organization and has put a plan of action into place. That which the Federation promotes externally – empowerment, ending discrimination, gender equality and rights– must be reflected internally.

Generating income

IPPF continues to implement its Global Income Generation Strategy 2019 – 2022 (GIG Strategy) – the approach for modernizing its income generation. The GIG Strategy aims to accelerate key areas of the Strategic Framework, and respond to the changing funding landscape, especially in the current COVID environment. It was a vital ingredient for IPPF's successful 2021 efforts to raise resources, diversify income and to secure financial sustainability.

IPPF also recognizes that progress towards any area of the Strategic Framework is inextricably linked to the political and social environments in which IPPF works. The pandemic, coupled with unexpected and devastating funding cuts from the UK government, presented IPPF with undeniable challenges that wreaked havoc on the Federation's budget and planning process. It also indicated a shift in the funding environment and funder interests and values. IPPF is taking steps to adopt a more commercial approach to income generation and programme quality, delivery and spend down.



Diana at a volunteers' meeting at Matadouro Accommodation Centre in Beira, Sofala Province, Mozambique.

IPPF/Isabel Corthier/Mozambique

Significant steps have been taken to bolster the capacity of Member Associations to generate their own funds. A trend towards funding at the national level presents a significant opportunity for IPPF's MAs and they are eager to grasp it.

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to wane, humanitarian crises worsen and political divides widen, IPPF needs continued and predictable support from donors. Interruptions in funding threatens the sexual and reproductive health and safety of women, girls, and young people, especially those that are marginalized and vulnerable. To ensure no one is left behind, the Federation also aims to secure new restricted funds, mobilize support for Strategy2028, and develop the Individual Giving Programme in the USA.

Shaping our future beyond 2022

The COVID-19 pandemic has shaped a new social and political landscape for how people live and how they experience sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). The climate crisis and humanitarian crises are worsening, preventing SRH services from being provided in affected areas. The gap between health disparity and health equity widens without Universal Health Care. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) rates are skyrocketing, while an increasingly well-connected and funded opposition to SRHR continues to grow across all regions, with potentially devasting consequences.

The world looks very different than it did just five years ago, and IPPF is needed now, more than ever.

Improved business planning

As part of the reform and core strengthening efforts, IPPF has adopted two new strategies for business planning and unrestricted resource allocation. Starting in 2022 and moving forward, Member Associations and the Secretariat are on an equal footing with respect to process requirements and accountability. Both the membership and the Secretariat are required to develop business plans for review and approval.

The new streams-based model for allocating unrestricted resources has been phased in. Stream One is the largest of streams and accounts for all core funds to the Secretariat and Members. Stream Two is for strategic projects and activities. Stream Three is reserved for IPPF Member Associations and Partners who experience emergencies or crises that affect SRHR delivery. This is the second year of implementation, but the first year of utilizing an improved formula for determining indicative funding amounts to Member Associations, based on a host of relevant criteria. The model will be fully implemented in 2023 and will run on a three-year cycle, aligning with the halfway point review of Strategy2028.

The new ways of planning and budgeting create layers of accountability and will provide greater transparency and predictability in the IPPF allocation process.

A new strategic direction: Strategy2028

IPPF is committed to attaining the goal of SRHR for all, in a just and equal world, but that world is changing and it's changing quickly. Traditional SRHR frameworks that focus on "choice" alone no longer reflect the diverse needs of young people and vulnerable women and girls, nor are those frameworks built to respond to a changed world.

IPPF's new strategic direction will reimagine SRHR from the standpoint that everyone has the right to enjoy a fulfilled sex life, and to make decisions about their bodies and the kind of sex they want to have, free from judgement or discrimination.

Pathways to long term resilience

There is no end in sight to global uncertainty, but two years of navigating COVID-19, and humanitarian crises exacerbated by COVID-19, has taught the Federation how to be more innovative, better coordinated and prepared to rapidly respond in times of crisis or emergency.

Chronic inequity and unmet need for vital SRHR programmes and services still exists, but innovative responses provide more options and routes for rights-based support and care. IPPF's COVID-19 Task Force identified pathways for long-term resilience of IPPF and Member Associations. These pathways are reflected in the Secretariat 2022 Business Plan and helped to inform Strategy2028:

Expanding outreach models: Face-to face and clinical care has been a central part of IPPF delivery models for decades, but this model creates gaps in the care available to women and girls during periods of lockdown and crisis. Digital services, combined with tailored outreach through door-to-door, hotspot and mobile units ensure services reach people with what they need.

Harnessing digital approaches: Telemedicine and digital platforms have connected more people than ever to SRH services, including information, safe abortion, contraceptives and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) services, especially young people, hard to reach women and girls and those affected by crisis. Investing in the scale-up of these interventions ensures no one is left behind.

Person-centred care: Addressing the SRHR needs of women and girls in all their diversity includes addressing the sexual and gender-based violence and multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination they experience. Access to supportive care and services, including online assessments, online counseling, and remote provision of medications and contraception is dire. Advocacy, including community engagement, is needed to ensure national emergency preparedness and response plans include access to essential, integrated SGBV and SRH care and services.

Defending SRHR and countering misinformation: Strategic communications and targeted messaging reaches people with accurate, timely and life-saving information. Efforts must be bolstered in times of emergency.

Advancing SRHR in public policy: Ongoing engagement with governments and securing commitments ensures SRHR is no longer deprioritized during times of crisis and emergency. Deep commitments lead to sustainable service delivery and programming, and securing long-term investment, funding, and support for SRHR. Building the resilience of civil society organization engagement at the national level is also vital for increasing support for SRH care and services.

Financial review

Statement of Reserves

IPPF's reserves policy seeks to balance maximizing spending income raised as soon as possible with maintaining the minimum level of reserves to ensure uninterrupted operation and to provide time to adjust to a change in financial circumstances.

IPPF's reserves policy will ensure that it has the resources in place to manage financial risk and short-term income volatility and to continue to invest in initiatives to meet its goals set out in its Strategic Framework/Plan.

In December 2021, the Board of Trustees increased the target unrestricted reserve range to US$19 million – US$26 million (from US$18 million – US$24 million) which it believes strikes an appropriate balance between the need to spend income when it is received and maintaining operational integrity. This represents 11 to 15 months of core secretariat costs.

Note 15 to the financial statements shows the split of reserves between the general, designated, restricted and endowment funds. The total funds held at 31 December 2021 were US$103.0 million (2020: US$82.4 million), including the pension liability. Of this, US$32.4 million (2020: US$31.0 million) was restricted funds and US$38.5 million (2020: US$28.9 million) was designated funds, whilst an additional US$1.0 million (2020: US$1.4 million) was held on behalf of a Member Association in Cape Verde.

The general reserve level of the group as at 31 December 2021 was US$24.1 million, an increase of US$2.6 million from the balance of US$21.5 million at 31 December 2020 and within the range set in IPPF's reserves policy. The unrestricted expenditure budget for the year ending 31 December 2022 is US$66.2 million. The general reserve balance at 31 December 2021 of US$24.1 million represents 36.4% of this budgeted amount and provides necessary cash flow as the majority of unrestricted funding is received in the second half of the financial year.

Unrestricted funds are designated at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Within designated funds is US$7.9 million (2020: US$7.8 million) which represents fixed assets. Funds have been designated for various projects including the Stream 2 Strategic/ Catalytic fund which provides funding to develop innovative projects and try new approaches to our work; and funds set aside to implement the Secretariat Business Plan.

Statement on Investments

There are no restrictions under the 1977 Act in relation to the charity's powers to invest. IPPF's investments include US$1.7 million held in cash (2020: US$1.7 million) on behalf of a Member Association and a property worth US$1.1 million (2020: US$1.1 million). The property was independently valued as at 31 December 2020 and IPPF believes it is correctly carried at fair value by carrying out a desktop value assessment.

Financial Summary

Income for the year for the group decreased by US$1.4 million (0.8%) from US$166.1 million in 2020 to US$164.7 million. Total expenditure decreased by US$10.9 million from US$159.6 million in 2020 to US$148.7 million which led to a group net operating surplus before investments gains (combined for unrestricted and restricted funds) for the year of US$16.1 million (2020: US$6.6 million).

Total unrestricted expenditure of US$51.1 million (2020: US$58.7 million) covers grants to Member Associations and partners of US$35.6 million (2020: US$37.6 million), group Secretariat expenditure of US$13.7 million (2020: US$19.7 million) and fundraising costs of US$1.9 million (2020: US$1.5 million). The net operating unrestricted surplus for the year was US$15.3 million (2020: US$3.2 million).

Total restricted expenditure of US$97.5 million (2020: US$100.8 million) includes grants to Member Associations and partners of US$74.0 million (2020: US$78.3 million), group Secretariat expenditure of US$22.4 million (2020: US$20.7 million) and fundraising costs of US$1.1 million (2020: US$1.9 million). There was a restricted surplus of US$0.7 million (2020: US$3.3 million). A full analysis of restricted projects balances and 2021 income and expenditure is available in note 15.

Income

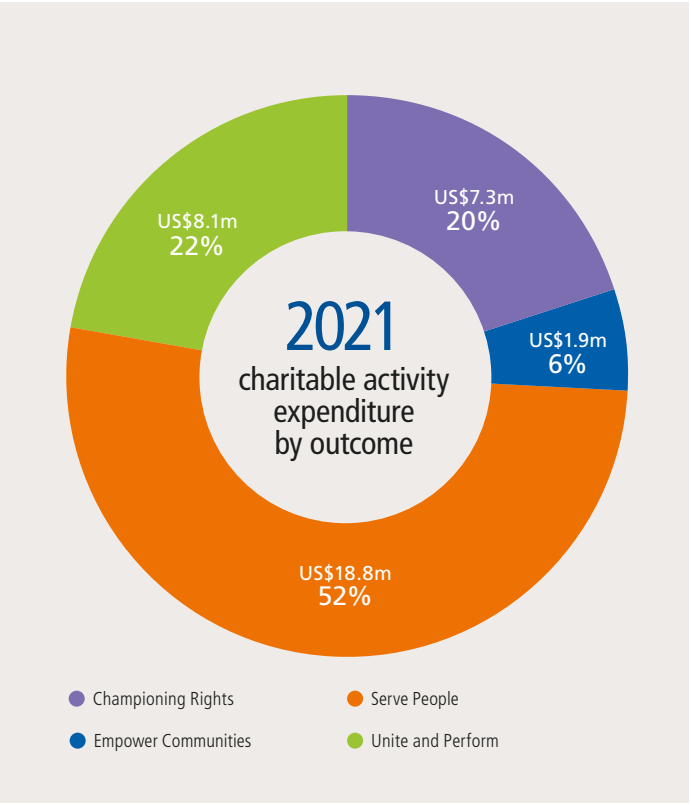
Unrestricted income rose by US$4.5 million and restricted income fell by US$5.9 million despite the coronavirus pandemic. We would like to thank donors for the trust they have continued to place in IPPF throughout the pandemic.

IPPF's main source of funding is government grants, which account for 91% (2020: 88%) of total income. In 2021 unrestricted government funding increased by US$4.9 million (8.3%) from US$58.7 million in 2020 to US$63.6 million.

Restricted government funding amounted to US$86.3 million, down from US$88.0 million in 2020. A full analysis of restricted projects' balances and 2021 income and expenditure is available in note 15. The following Governments were the major contributors to the restricted funding of IPPF: Government of United Kingdom, primarily through the WISH programme in Africa, South Asia and the Arab World, US$50.5 million; Government of Australia continued to provide support (US$19.7 million) in relation to the global SPRINT Initiative to provide sexual and reproductive health services to crisis and post crisis areas in South East Asia, the Pacific, South Asia and the RESPOND programme to respond to the additional SRH needs of communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in 22 countries; Government of Canada contributed US$3.7 million primarily to Young People.

The governments of the Netherlands, Norway, UK and a private foundation also provided funding of US$4.7 million to the Safe Abortion Action Fund.

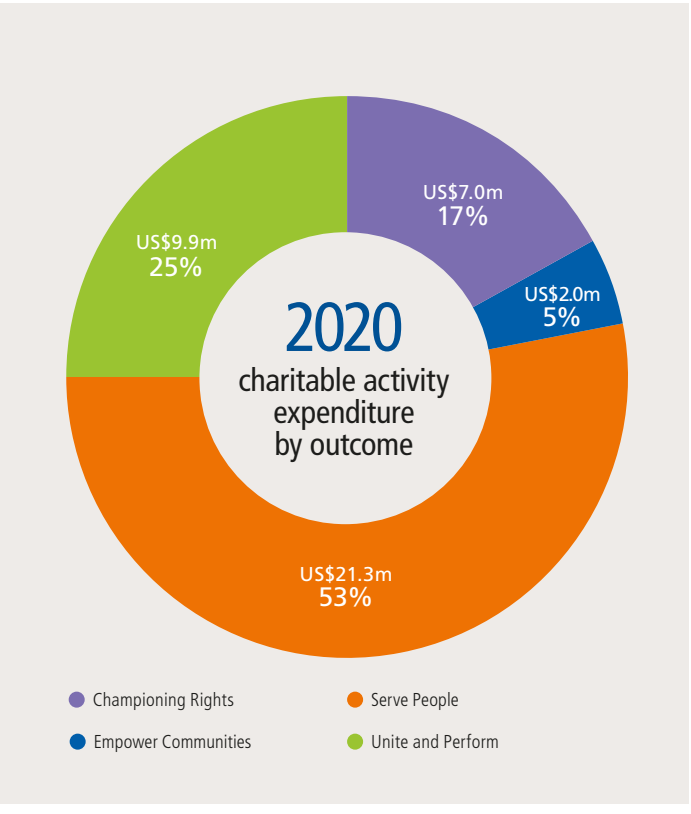
Grants from multilateral donors and other sources decreased from US$18.3 million in 2020 to US$14.3 million.



Expenditure

IPPF spent US$148.7 million in 2021 compared to US$159.6 million in 2020, a decrease of US$10.9 million (7%).

Grants to Member Associations and partner organizations decreased by US$6.2 million (5%) from US$115.8 million in 2020 to US$109.6 million.



Funds (including pension fund deficit)

Overall there was a surplus before investment gains of US$16.1 million compared to a surplus of US$6.6 million in 2020. This surplus was increased by an actuarial gain on the defined benefit pension scheme of US$5.8 million (2020 loss: US$3.4 million) and unrealized foreign exchange gains on forward contracts of US$2.3 million (2020 loss: US$2.7 million), offset by other foreign exchange losses of US$3.5 million (2020 gain: US$2.1 million), leading to an overall increase in IPPF's total funds and reserves from US$82.4 million to US$103.0 million.



Elena Paneva, social worker at the HOPS sex worker support drop in centre, demonstrating how to use a condom to a client.

IPPF EN/Jon Spaull/Macedonia

The general fund has increased by US$2.6 million, from US$21.5 million to US$24.1 million. Designated reserves have increased by US$9.6 million, from US$28.9 million to US$38.5 million. The asset revaluation reserve has remained at US$12.0 million. The restricted fund balance has increased by US$1.4 million from US$31.0 million to US$32.4 million.

The 2021 balance sheet contains a net pension liability of US$4.9 million. This represents a decrease in liability of US$7.5 million from the 2020 balance of US$12.4 million. The pension liability forms part of unrestricted funds and represents the total net future liability arising from the Central Office defined benefit pension scheme. The defined benefit scheme was closed in 2007; further details on the scheme are included in note 19 to the financial statements. Agreement has been reached with the scheme's trustees on a recovery plan that will see the deficit cleared by October 2025 instead of December 2024.

Going concern

The Members of the Board of Trustees and management have assessed the current events and conditions, including COVID-19, as well all information currently available about the future, in determining whether IPPF is a going concern.

Whilst many of IPPF's frontline services across its Member Associations were (and in some cases continue to be) impacted by the ongoing Covid 19 pandemic, IPPF's rapid response in 2020 de-risked the impact on IPPF and positioned it to successfully weather the storm in 2021. As a result, IPPF did not need to make use of any business support measures that were made available by the UK government in 2021.

Donors reinforced their support for IPPF in 2021 by making additional funds available (Germany, Norway and Denmark) which resulted in an additional US$8.2 million of core funding.

Throughout the pandemic, IPPF's secretariat offices successfully transitioned to a working from home model that had little impact on the running of the business. IPPF secretariat office teams worked proactively to keep staff safe by ensuring they were equipped to work effectively from home, establishing standard operating procedures for creating safe working environments in the offices as they reopened and ensuring safety protocols were followed.

Through ongoing, close engagement with its donors, who have remained compellingly supportive, IPPF secured core funding for 2022 that is in line with 2021 and this puts IPPF in a strong position to continue delivering on its mission.

We have forecast our income, expenditure, gains and losses for the financial year ending 31 December 2022 and up to early June 2023. We have a strong cash and investments balance and multi-year funding agreements with key donors in place for both restricted and unrestricted funds. Core funding for 2022 has already been 97% committed and the projected cashflow position across all funding sources demonstrates a positive balance. Forecasts and cashflow analysis to early June 2023 do not rely on any overdraft facility or other financing to stay positive. The Members of the Board of Trustees have therefore concluded that it remains appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Structure, Governance and Management

Governing Document

IPPF was formed in 1952 and incorporated in 1977 under a UK Act of Parliament: The International Planned Parenthood Federation Act 1977. The Board of Trustees confirms that the Strategic Framework (as described on page 4) is in alignment with the purposes stated in the Act.

Public benefit

The Charity Commission guidance on public benefit has been considered and the recommended self-assessment for the public benefit principles undertaken. The Board of Trustees confirms that the aims of the organization as stated in The International Planned Parenthood Federation Act 1977 meet the charitable purposes as outlined in the Charities Act 2011. Specifically, IPPF is engaged with purposes in relation to the "advancement of health or the saving of lives" and the "advancement of human rights".

IPPF's mission is to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights for millions of women, men and young people around the world. IPPF works through one Member Association/ Collaborative Partner in each of the 146 countries delivering sexual and reproductive health services, education programmes, advocating on policy changes and other similar activities, to deliver its mission. IPPF monitors this delivery by monitoring global indicators and service statistics, that track delivery and upholding of sexual and reproductive health and rights for the poor, marginalized, socially-excluded and/or under-served groups.

Governance

Until May 2020, IPPF was governed by a Governing Council, composed of 18 volunteers from Member Associations (also known as the Trustees). In addition to the 18 Trustees, the IPPF Governing Council had six external advisors, who were to act as subject matter experts and advise the Governing Council on IPPF policy. These six external advisors did not have any voting rights in the Governing Council.

In May 2020, the Governing Council was replaced by a Board of Trustees following the reforms described below.

Reforms

In the extraordinary General Assembly meeting of all the MAs held in New Delhi in November 2019, more than 90% of IPPF's MAs reached a historic consensus on bold recommendations for transforming IPPF's governance structures and resource allocation system.

The decisions taken by the General Assembly are reproduced below.

IPPF is a Member Association-led governance structure that is accountable to the membership and the people IPPF serves.

The new governance structure removes intermediary layers between MAs and global governance and will advance IPPF's mission through:

- **General Assembly:** The highest decision-making authority of the IPPF is the General Assembly that has the mandate to review and approve IPPF's strategic direction, appoint members of a Nominations and Governance Committee ("NGC"), and confirm the slate of candidates the NGC proposed to be on the Board of Trustees ("BOT"), among other responsibilities.
- **Nomination and Governance Committee:** Under IPPF's new regulations, the Nominations and Governance Committee (NGC) has the mandate to recruit and evaluate the performance of members of the Board of Trustees and the Board committees. Reporting to the General Assembly, the NGC is a seven-person committee that has majority MA members, at least half of whom must be women and at least 20% of whom must be youth under 25.
- **Board of Trustees:** The Governing Council was replaced in May 2021 with a 15-member, skills-based BOT that has nine MA volunteers and six external trustees and maintains IPPF's commitment to 20% representation of youth, 50% representation of women, geographical diversity, and representation of vulnerable or at-risk populations.
- **Board Committees:** Four Standing Committees support the governance function of the BOT: Membership; Finance, Audit and Risk; Policy, Strategy and Investment; and Resource Allocation Technical Committees. Each of these committees has a majority of members from MAs, and includes non-Trustee members.
- **Regional Forums and Regional Youth Forums:** The previously existing Regional Councils have been transformed into knowledge and learning exchange platforms, called Regional Forums, that are preceded by Regional Youth Forums.

Adopted governance model

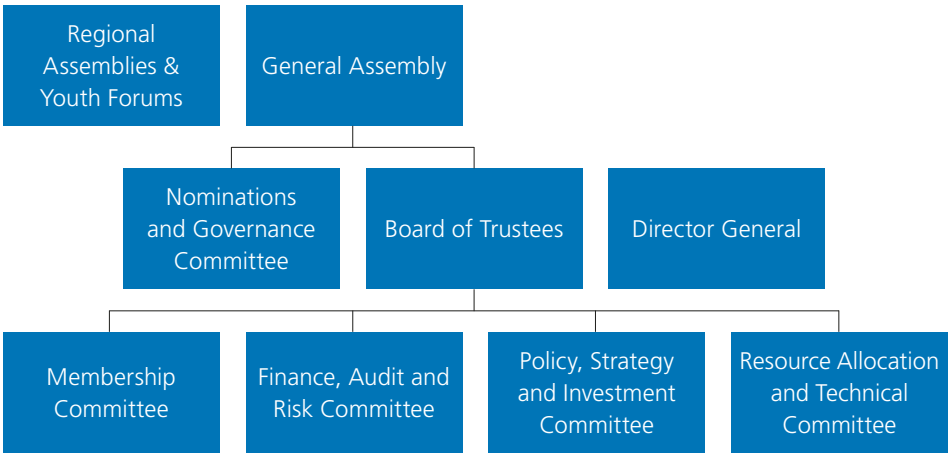
General Assembly = peak body

Non-governing regional assemblies and youth forums

Governance by a Board of Trustees

Secretariat reports to Board of Trustees through the Director General

Expert Committees advising the Board of Trustees



Selection of the Board of Trustees

To transition from the previous Governance structure to the one approved above, the Governing Council set up a Transition committee. The Transition Committee was mandated to take the necessary steps to:

- Enable a smooth transition to a new governance structure, through the election of a new Board of Trustees at the Governing Council meeting in May and the first meeting of the Board in July 2020;
- Lay the foundation for developing a new resource allocation formula and system based on the guidance given by the General Assembly;
- Ensure that MAs remain central to the change process and participate in decision-making on how the reforms are monitored and evaluated.

As part of the above mandate, the Transition Committee identified the first slate of candidates for the 15 members of IPPF's new Board of Trustees and seven members of the Nomination and Governance Committee, which was approved by the Governing Council during its meeting held on 15–16 May, 2020. The names of the Board of Trustees and the Nomination and Governance Committee members are provided on page 63.

Ms Kate Gilmore has been elected as the Chairwoman of the newly appointed Board of Trustees. Kate has been a Fellow at the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy, Harvard Kennedy School since February 2020. She is researching human rights concerns including: The political economy of sexual and reproductive health and rights; Organizational leadership in a world of "J curve" change; Acceleration of youth participation in public decision making; and Civil service without fear or favour. Kate was United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights from 2014 to 2019 and was Assistant Secretary General and Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) from 2012 to 2014. Before this, she was Executive Deputy Secretary General at Amnesty International from 2000 to 2009. Amongst the skills required for the Board of Trustees, Kate can point to senior executive experience; safeguarding; and programme delivery experience. She is from Oceania, currently located in the United Kingdom (and the USA while at Harvard). She has also lived in Australia for 40 years, the UK for 14 years, the USA for 4 years and Switzerland for 4 years.

Our Director General is Dr. Alvaro Bermejo. Alvaro has more than 20 years' experience as a senior executive in global federations, working across HIV and AIDS, humanitarian issues and health policy.

The Board of Trustees intends to meet three times a year. Meetings may be held in person (no more than twice a year) or by suitable electronic means agreed by the Board in which all participants may communicate with all other participants. In addition, extraordinary meetings of the Board may be called by the Chair or by one third of the Trustees.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to hire, support, oversee and evaluate annually the performance of the Director General.

Recruitment, appointment and training of new Trustees

The recruitment of new Trustees commences with the Nominations and Governance Committee launching a call for nominations through an independent recruitment firm. This firm scrutinizes candidates and puts forward a slate of candidates who meet the requirements to serve on the Board for interview by the Nominations and Governance Committee. Following the interviews, the Nominations and Governance Committee puts forward the potential trustees for the available vacancies for the Board of Trustees' appointment and the General Assembly's confirmation. This has been the case in November 2020 and July 2021.

As soon as new Trustees are appointed and confirmed by the General Assembly, a multi-disciplinary team provides an induction to the Trustees. The induction includes the term of references, the Strategic Framework, the history of IPPF, board processes, board evaluation, IPPF Regulations and Procedural Byelaws, financial and compliance oversight, Trustees' roles and responsibilities with regards to Charity Commission expectations.

Resource allocation

The new resource allocation model determines the use of IPPF's unrestricted core funding across the Federation, including to the Secretariat. The funding flows through three separate streams.

Stream 1 of the model, known as Accelerating Delivery, is the largest stream, with a minimum of 80% of all unrestricted funds flowing through it. The indicative allocation amounts are determined by a transparent formula based on set national criteria, including unmet need and country income status. To access funding under Stream 1, IPPF members and the Secretariat will have to develop and submit organizational business plans for the each of the funding cycles.

The business plans will outline the organizational context, overall outcomes, strategies, results, as well as the expected budget in the given time period. The business plan covers the entire remit of the organization's activities, outputs and budget.

The first funding cycle will run for a single calendar year (2022), and it will be followed by a three-year cycle (2023–25) which will coincide with the mid-term of the new strategic period. The stream introduced greater transparency in the distribution of funds, greater accountability for its use, and greater predictability of funding for the applicants.

Stream 2 of the new model is dedicated to strategic initiatives, and it is also known as the Strategic Fund. The purpose of the Strategic Fund is to support MA initiatives in the areas of the Strategic Framework that require additional investment and focus and that will help IPPF deliver its global outcomes. It was introduced at the wishes of the membership to have a more dynamic model, which allowed the federation to capitalize on strategic opportunities when they emerge.

Stream 3 of the new model is a funding stream that can receive unrestricted core funding of up to 5% to enable IPPF to provide life-saving SRHR services in humanitarian crisis.

All funds are subject to approval by the IPPF Board, who also agree the annual strategic themes of the fund.

Organization

IPPF has a unified Secretariat that carries out the policies and functions as approved by the Board of Trustees. The Secretariat has its main offices in London, Nairobi, Tunis, Kuala Lumpur, Brussels, New Delhi, Bogota and Port of Spain.

In addition to this, Secretariat functions are also carried out in Ethiopia (Africa Union Liaison Office), Fiji (Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific), Australia (Resource Mobilization Office), and New York, (IPPF Worldwide Inc.).

The senior management, known as the Directors' Leadership Team, comprises: the Director-General who is based in the London office; six Regional Directors who report to the Director-General; and four London Office Divisional Directors. Further details are on page 64.

Risk management

The Board of Trustees is responsible for ensuring that IPPF has a sound system of internal control to safeguard its assets and funds, and for ensuring that its assets and funds are used only in furtherance of IPPF's objectives. The Trustees have ultimate responsibility for identification of the risks to which IPPF is exposed.

The system of internal control is intended to manage risks appropriately, rather than eliminate them and to give reasonable, rather than absolute assurance. The risk management framework approved by the Trustees includes the following measures:

- The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (C-FAR) reviews the organizational risk register, assesses the risks facing IPPF and the measures put in place to mitigate them, and reports its findings to the Board of Trustees.
- Critical risks are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Directors' Leadership Team (DLT), a process which includes a quarterly review of the organizational risk register. The Director General regularly updates the chair of the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee on any significant new risks or other significant changes to the register.
- Risk management is embedded across the organization through use of project, programme and regional office risk registers. Risks raised on the operational risk registers are monitored and reviewed by senior staff, and inform the organizational risk register.
- Each risk is analysed according to its perceived potential impact and likelihood of occurring, together with actions that either have been, or will be, taken in mitigation.
- The internal audit function carries out a programme of audits across all operations and activities based on an annual internal audit plan approved by the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee.

The table below captures the principal strategic risks and uncertainties after mitigating controls currently in place. The residual risk of other significant risks is considered lower than the risks presented here and the management actions relating to them are subject to regular review by the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee.

We are clear about our duty of care responsibilities; ensuring that we have high standards of security and safeguarding practices in place is a key part of our work.

We consider security and safeguarding to be a principal risk. As a result of the mitigating controls we have in place, the residual risk in these areas is considered lower than the other strategic risks presented below.

Principal risks and mitigation strategies

Risk	Mitigation Strategy
Failure to deliver on restricted project objectives, poor donor compliance, poor financial management or fraud. Leading to failure to reach strategic targets, financial loss and reputational damage.	Risk registers are in place for all major programmes and projects. Integrated enterprise resource planning system in place. (NetSuite) Quarterly reviews of all major grants to ensure adequate corrective action on financial and programmatic underperformance – reports issued to DLT for action/follow up as required. Robust operational plans are in place supported by project management and regular monitoring and evaluation. Training of relevant staff on project management. Defined levels of authorization within the scheme of delegation. SafeReport system monitored by a team of three senior people. All allegations are investigated. Learning informs policy and practices improvements. Rotating internal audit plan ensuring all regional offices, high risk MAs and global systems are reviewed periodically. Comprehensive IT controls and policies. Sanctions checking all individuals, staff and volunteers, partners, and suppliers. Robust due diligence checks and capacity assessments on all IPPF partners.



Community liaison volunteer Michelle. Staff and volunteers working with IPPF visit a settlement community in Port Moresby to distribute information and basic health services on sexual and reproductive health.

IPPF/Kalo Fainu/Papua New Guinea

Risk	Mitigation Strategy
Missed opportunities due to a failure to effectively position IPPF's value proposition with donors and due to IPPF not meeting compliance requirements for large-scale restricted opportunities.	Constant and proactive engagement with donors to ensure strong donor confidence is built, so that IPPF remains the organization of choice whilst investing in Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights. Proactively scanning the donor environment searching for new opportunities and new donors that can support IPPF in delivery of its vision and mission. Regular tracking of bids being submitted, won or lost and reasons thereof by the senior management. Donors are kept informed of progress on systems strengthening and outcomes of any external assessments. Attendance of donor meetings and engagement at various global advocacy forums and technical consultations and coalitions. New partnerships and relationships constantly being developed.
Political conservatism, including a rising opposition, disrupts our relationship with our major stakeholders and impedes our ability to deliver on our strategy and operating plan.	Continuously urging and nurturing relationships with donor governments to ensure that ODA budgets remain focussed on SRHR. Counteracting opposition at the national level by advocating for political change and accountability in favour or young people and the most marginalized on abortion, contraception, comprehensive sexuality education, gender-based violence and universal health coverage. Holding national governments to account and allocating domestic funding to SRHR policies. Systematically monitoring anti-rights, anti-gender and anti-SRHR developments and counteracting by Member Associations supported by the Movement Accelerator through supporting social movements and changing the narratives. Strengthening our political relations and joint advocacy in favour of SRHR and countering opposition by partnering with She Decides and NEXUS. Convening key entities and groups working on countering opposition by share intelligence and generating knowledge and thought leadership. Monitoring and counteracting the opposition through three centres of excellence of the Movement Accelerator that support social movements and provide technical and political support to activists – especially young people and marginalized groups.
Failure to attract and retain good calibre Trustees could result in weak governance that leads to decisions that may not address the needs or expectations of member organizations and increases the risk of reputational damage alongside a disconnect between IPPF trustees and SRHR grassroot movements.	Regular inductions for new board members. Board retreats to enable members to openly discuss strategic issues. Skills matrix in place and the use of external recruitment firms to attract required skills. Effective staggering of board members to ensure continuity and retention of strategic knowledge and skills. Regularly keep the membership updated about developments across the federation through virtual meetings and newsletters. Various platforms that enable regular engagement between the various board and committee members with membership organizations. Governance roundtables organized and attended by all IPPF Member Associations. Regional forums attended by trustees as part of the ongoing engagement with Member Associations.

Risk	Mitigation Strategy
Inability to comply with budgetary limits due to limited budgetary control and forecasting ability. This could lead to financial loss and lack of donor trust.	Management accounts presented quarterly to Directors Leadership Team and the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee. Quarterly income and expenditure forecasts produced and reported to Directors Leadership Team and the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee. Foreign exchange risk hedging system in place to prevent significant loss due to foreign exchange movements. Reconciliations of grants and commodities provided to all Member Associations. Implementation of a cost recovery policy, development of cost recovery guidelines and training relevant team members in use of the cost recovery guidelines. Implementation of a three-year rolling planning and budgeting system for all Member Associations – starting from 2023–25 planning and budgeting cycle.
IPPF Member Associations are poorly governed, managed, unable to raise adequate resources, failing to deliver on quality restricted programmes and badly positioned, leading to Member Associations reaching crisis, reputational damage for IPPF and loss of Federation funding.	Ongoing dialogue with the Member Associations around governance, compliance, risk and assurance to encourage their participation in the reform process. Funding contributions for Member Association's financial sustainability initiatives. Monitor and support Member Associations to help enable responsible organizational change or closure decisions. Lifeline policy and crisis fund available from Secretariat. IPPF Membership Committee in place to independently review and manage membership issues. Member Association monitoring and Accreditation Cycle. Robust scoping, selection and due diligence of potential Member Associations. Controls and procedures to suspend Member Associations if there is any fraud or intentional malpractice identified.

IPPF incident management data relating to financial wrongdoing

IPPF has zero tolerance of corrupt practices of any type or in any circumstances.

We aim to maintain the highest standards of openness, decency, integrity and accountability in our work.

Everyone who works with or for IPPF must be vigilant for signs of wrongdoing or criminal activity and is encouraged to report suspicions about criminal practices, misconduct, or serious concerns about any aspect of IPPF's work in accordance with our raising a concern process. Our Raising a Concern Policy encourages anyone to report any serious concerns they have, without fear of punishment or unfair treatment.

IPPF's systems aim to keep a whistle-blower safe by protecting confidentiality and offering anonymity. To ensure the safety of whistle-blowers, IPPF undertakes to treat all whistleblowing reports as either confidential or anonymous. The choice between confidential or anonymous whistleblowing is entirely that of the whistle-blower.

IPPF's Fraud Policy, Financial Crime Policy and the Policy to Combat Bribery underpins our operational practices in the areas of fraud and risk. These policies require all incidents or allegations of fraud, loss, and bribery to be reported regardless of financial materiality and ensures a consistent approach to fraud awareness, prevention, reporting, and investigations across IPPF.



IPPF humanitarian response to the earthquake in Sulawesi and flooding in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

IPPF/Jenny Frans Pongrangga/Indonesia



Rosa Elvira Umaña, Juana Margoth Murcia, Judith Ester Barrera, Lidia Marleni Ramirez. Commission focus on SGBV 2021.

IPPF/Carlos Barrientos/El Salvador

The Directorate Leadership Team and Senior managers often remind people of their duty to report any wrongdoing through various channels so the process of reporting is fully understood.

Serious incidents have been reported to the relevant donors and UK bodies, including the Charity Commission, as appropriate, and in accordance with IPPF's 'Raising a Concern' and 'Confidentiality and Information Sharing' policies.

Despite our enhanced approach to fraud prevention, the reality is that from time to time we will be victims of corrupt practices. The table below shows the number of reports across IPPF, including its Member Associations, relating to financial wrongdoing that were submitted to IPPF SafeReport, our independent, confidential reporting service:

Incident type	2021	2020
Corruption and bribery	1	1
Fraud	5	11
Malpractice	5	5
Total	11	17

In 2021 we received 45 new concerns and closed 95 concerns which is a 53% improvement on 2020 closure performance. The 95 concerns received relate to six reportable issue types including financial wrongdoing, so this figure includes the 11 financial wrongdoing concerns mentioned above.

During 2021 IPPF continued to make improvements to safeguarding as follows:

- All secretariat staff were required to complete the 2021 annual safeguarding refresher training
- All new staff attend safeguarding induction training with the Head of Safeguarding within their first eight weeks of employment

The Modern Slavery Act (UK)

IPPF adopted a policy in relation to Forced Labour and Human Trafficking in November 2016, which considered the requirements of the UK Modern Slavery Act along with other international laws and guidance on this subject area. IPPF remains committed to the eradication of modern slavery and will work to ensure that all people have the right to protection from abuse and exploitation. Further information can be found in IPPF's website www.ippf.org/about-us/accountability-old/statement-against-forced-labour-human-trafficking.

Remuneration

At IPPF, we are committed to equality and diversity across the Secretariat in all areas of work.

The Board has approved that IPPF sets pay at the 50th percentile against comparable benchmarks, in size and complexity, to attract and retain talent whilst remaining affordable. With the formation of a unified Secretariat, IPPF engaged external consultants during 2021 to conduct a job evaluation and create a single job

structure which has been applied consistently across all roles in all locations. Salary scales for each region have been designed using a common philosophy and approach. To ensure equality, net pay-scales have been set for countries where the host country defines international job holders as tax free. A salary benchmarking analysis was conducted and a plan has been approved to increase those falling below the minima of pay-scales to the minima within a defined period of time(*). The external consultants also carried out an equity analysis in 2021 to look at gender pay gap across the Secretariat, however the information available was ad hoc and this information will therefore be reported in 2022 supported by a new global HR information system. Information for London is provided, as usual, for 2021. Based on Q4 2020 benchmarking, the Director General's position is at the middle of market range at the 54th percentile, with the rest of the senior leadership positions placed at the 58th percentile.

Ongoing work is designed to provide a solution in the following areas:

- A global HRIS to generate gender pay gap/equity analysis for the Secretariat
- Approach to pay progression and benchmarking updates
- Benefit review

*approximately 12% of posts benchmarked fell under the minima

Gender pay gap

Gender pay gap 5 April 2021
(in comparison against 5 April 2020)

What is the gender pay gap?

The gender pay gap is a measure that shows the difference in average earnings between women and men. It is different from Equal Pay which is about men and women carrying out comparable jobs and which has been illegal in the UK for 45 years.

Gender pay gap data

The current gender pay gap report relates to only the Central Office in London. A snapshot of the numbers as at 5 April 2021, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	5 Apr 2021	5 Apr 2020	5 Apr 2019
Difference in mean pay as a percentage	12.96%	9.8%	10.95%
Difference in median pay as a percentage	99.5%	5.6%	8.58%

The gender pay gap in the London Office is lower than the national average gender pay gap of 15.4%, as reported by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) in 2021, with the headcount split 71% female and 29% male. Both genders saw a 26% headcount reduction in 2021 compared to 2020 at the point of snapshot. However more high paid females left the company during 2020 than males either through the restructure or through natural attrition.

The Global Health 50/50 report 2021 placed IPPF in the top 7 highest performing NGOs and non-profit organizations sampled. This takes into account the numbers provided by IPPF for all its offices. They assessed four key areas: commitment to gender equality, gender equality and diversity policies at work, gender and geography of gender health leadership and gender responsiveness of health policy and programmes. [SOURCE: Global-Health-5050-2021-Report.pdf p36.]

Working with non-charities

When considering or developing new external partnerships or reviewing existing partnerships, the following steps should be taken:

- Research potential partners including consideration of any conflict of interest.
- Assess Risk involved, potential value and the ability of IPPF to deliver including the resource impact and all costs and benefits involved in the partnership.
- Consult and involve stakeholders.
- Develop jointly a partnership structure, aims and objectives, accountability including roles and responsibilities, processes, reporting arrangements and an exit strategy.
- Determine who will be responsible for developing and embedding the partnership/relationship in each organization.
- Set up a steering group where appropriate with named operational contacts on both sides that hold the relationship.
- Agree in writing clear and robust partnership arrangements ensuring that transparency and accountability are maintained. Monitor, evaluate and review the partnership at pre-agreed points.
- Share experiences and good practice with a conscious effort to engage and involve at all levels in order to encourage learning.
- Promote successes within and outside of the Federation.

Thanks

IPPF thanks all its donors for their continuing and generous support. It also wishes to acknowledge the immense ongoing contribution it receives from its volunteers in terms of time, hard work, and personal commitment. Volunteers provide a huge range of help to the organization from assisting in clinics, sitting as Board members, acting as peer educators to meeting donors etc. Without this volunteer commitment IPPF could not achieve its mission or be the strong voice it currently is within the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights.



Mother of three, Diane Benson, smiles after recieving a contraceptive implant from the mobile clinic set up by PNGFHA.

IPPF/Kalolaine Fanu/Papua New Guinea

Statement of the Members of the Board of Trustees responsibilities in respect of the board of trustees annual report and the financial statements

The Board of Trustees is responsible for preparing the Board of Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the Board of Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Board of Trustees is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 30 June 2022.

Kate Gilmore
Chair

Bience Gawanas
Treasurer

Elizabeth Schaffer
Trustee

Independent Auditor's Report to the Trustees of International Planned Parenthood Federation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of International Planned Parenthood Federation ('the charity') and its subsidiaries ('the group') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the group statement of financial activities; the group and charity balance sheets; the consolidated cash flow statement; and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent charity's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of the group's income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's or the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorized for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient and proper accounting records have not been kept by the charity; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 30, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the group and the parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members including internal specialists and significant component audit teams. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charity and group operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Charities Act 2011, together with the Charities SORP (FRS 102). We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the charity's and the group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the charity and the group for fraud. The laws and regulations we considered in this context for the UK operations were anti-fraud, bribery and corruption legislation, taxation legislation and employment legislation. We also considered compliance with local legislation for the group's overseas operating segments.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing of recognition of grant and contract income; end use of funds including funds granted to Member Associations and partner organizations; and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management, internal audit and the Finance, Audit & Risk Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases, reviewing regulatory correspondence with the Charity Commission and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Crowe U.K. LLP

Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London

30 June 2022

Crowe U.K. LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Consolidated statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	Total US$'000	2020 Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	Total US$'000
Income from:									
Donations and Legacies									
Grants from governments	2	63,636	86,258	–	**149,894**	58,733	87,950	–	**146,683**
Grants from multilaterals and other sources	3	1,070	11,994	–	**13,064**	1,071	16,117	–	**17,188**
Donations and legacies from others		1,245	–	–	**1,245**	1,119	8	–	**1,127**
Other Trading Activities		89	–	–	**89**	239	–	–	**239**
Income from Investments	4	67	–	–	**67**	219	10	–	**229**
Other Income		366	–	–	**366**	579	99	–	**678**
Total Income and Endowments		**66,473**	**98,252**	**–**	**164,725**	**61,960**	**104,184**	**–**	**166,144**
Expenditure on:									
Raising Funds									
Central fundraising	7	1,554	1,112	–	**2,666**	1,388	1,930	–	**3,318**
Regional fundraising	6	319	–	–	**319**	125	–	–	**125**
Investment management costs		–	–	–	**–**	–	–	5	**5**
Charitable Activities									
Grants to Member Associations & Partners	5	35,573	74,046	–	**109,619**	37,557	78,262	–	**115,819**
Central expenditure	7	5,695	13,579	–	**19,274**	6,854	10,749	–	**17,603**
Regional expenditure	6	7,996	8,788	–	**16,784**	12,804	9,902	–	**22,706**
Total Expenditure		**51,137**	**97,525**	**–**	**148,662**	**58,728**	**100,843**	**5**	**159,576**
Net operating income / (expenditure) before investment (Losses) / Gains		**15,336**	**727**	**–**	**16,063**	**3,232**	**3,341**	**(5)**	**6,568**
(Losses) / gains on investment assets		–	–	–	**–**	(193)	–	125	**(68)**
Net Income		**15,336**	**727**	**–**	**16,063**	**3,039**	**3,341**	**120**	**6,500**
Transfer between funds		(266)	660	(394)	–	1,483	(1,483)	–	–
Other recognized gains / (losses)									
Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit pension scheme		5,801	–	–	**5,801**	(3,363)	–	–	**(3,363)**
Foreign exchange gain / (loss) on Forward contract	21	2,274	–	–	**2,274**	(2,665)	–	–	**(2,665)**
Foreign exchange (loss) on pension liability		(53)	–	–	**(53)**	(63)	–	–	**(63)**
Unrealized foreign exchange loss taken to reserves		(3,432)	(13)	–	**(3,445)**	2,003	115	–	**2,118**
Net movement in funds		**19,660**	**1,374**	**(394)**	**20,640**	**434**	**1,973**	**120**	**2,527**
Reconciliation of funds									
Total funds brought forward at 1 January		49,973	30,997	1,394	**82,364**	49,539	29,024	1,274	**79,837**
Net movement in funds for the year		19,660	1,374	(394)	**20,640**	434	1,973	120	**2,527**
Total funds carried forward at 31 December		**69,633**	**32,371**	**1,000**	**103,004**	**49,973**	**30,997**	**1,394**	**82,364**

There are no recognized gains and losses other than those included above. All the above results arise from continuing operations.
The notes on pages 38 to 62 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

Balance Sheets as at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 Total US$'000	2020 Total US$'000	2021 Total US$'000	2020 Total US$'000
		Charity	Charity	Group	Group
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	17,162	17,409	20,041	19,920
Investments	10	24,126	38,055	2,802	2,790
Long term loans	11	–	–	97	97
Total fixed assets		**41,288**	**55,464**	**22,940**	**22,807**
Current assets					
Stock		83	452	83	452
Debtors	12	12,239	21,494	10,005	26,929
Short term loan	11	148	386	148	386
Cash at bank and in hand		73,954	49,255	95,779	71,049
Total current assets		**86,424**	**71,587**	**106,015**	**98,816**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(19,369)	(29,826)	(19,792)	(23,581)
Total current liabilities		**(19,369)**	**(29,826)**	**(19,792)**	**(23,581)**
Net current assets		67,055	41,761	86,223	75,235
Total assets less current liabilities		108,343	97,225	109,163	98,042
Provisions for liabilities	14	(265)	(85)	(1,085)	(902)
Net assets excluding pension liability		**108,078**	**97,140**	**108,078**	**97,140**
Forward contract liabilities		(182)	(2,352)	(182)	(2,352)
Defined benefit pension scheme liability	19	(4,892)	(12,424)	(4,892)	(12,424)
Total net assets including pension liability		**103,004**	**82,364**	**103,004**	**82,364**
Represented by:					
Unrestricted:	15				
General		24,057	21,510	24,057	21,510
Designated		38,468	28,887	38,468	28,887
Revaluation reserve		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Restricted		32,371	30,997	32,371	30,997
Endowment		1,000	1,394	1,000	1,394
Total funds and reserves excluding pension liability		**107,896**	**94,788**	**107,896**	**94,788**
Pension liability	19	(4,892)	(12,424)	(4,892)	(12,424)
Total funds and reserves including pension liability		**103,004**	**82,364**	**103,004**	**82,364**

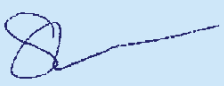
Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 30 June 2022. The notes on pages 38 to 62 form part of these financial statements.



Kate Gilmore
Chair



Bience Gawanas
Treasurer



Elizabeth Schaffer
Trustee

Consolidated cash flow statement

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	A	**25,640**	**379**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received and similar income		67	229
Purchase of tangible assets		(720)	(141)
Sale of tangible assets		–	2
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(653)**	**90**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Long term loan repayments received		–	57
Short term loan received		3,000	–
Decrease in short term deposits		239	–
Short term loans issued		–	(330)
Not cash flows from financing activities		**3,239**	**(273)**
Increase in cash	B	**28,226**	**196**

Note A: Reconciliation of net income to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Net operating income		
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources	16,062	6,568
Interest receivable and similar income	(67)	(229)
Depreciation	579	563
Exchange movements on tangible assets	20	(142)
Exchange movement on Investments	(12)	(17)
Increase/(decrease) on pension liability	5,801	(1,625)
Unrealized gain / (loss) on forward contract	2,274	(2,665)
Long term loan written off	–	4
Loss/(gain) on disposal of fixed assets	–	(2)
Movements in working capital		
Decrease/(increase) in stock	369	(257)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	16,924	(4,458)
Decrease/(increase) in creditors	(6,789)	(1,894)
Decrease in Provisions in Pensions	(7,532)	–
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	181	2,412
Decrease in Provisions in Forward contract	(2,170)	
Unrealized exchange movement	–	2,121
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**25,640**	**379**

Note B: Reconciliation of net cash flow to movements in net debt

	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Increase in cash in the year	28,226	196
Movement on foreign exchange	(3,497)	–
Change in cash for the year	**24,729**	**196**
Net cash at 1 January	71,050	70,854
Net cash at 31 December	**95,779**	**71,050**

Note of explanation

Cash balances are historically higher at 31 December each year due to the timing of government receipts, many of which are received in the last quarter of the financial year. However, the timing of grant payments to Member Associations means that the cash funds are significantly reduced in the first quarter of each financial year. The cash balance also includes restricted funds for use in the following years.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognized at cost or transaction values unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the 'Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)' ("Charities SORP (FRS 102)"), and applicable UK law and the Charities Act 2011. IPPF meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. The Charity meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemption available to it in respect of its separate financial statements in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement.

Going concern

The trustees assess whether the use of going concern is appropriate i.e. whether there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern, including the impact of COVID-19. The trustees make this assessment in respect of a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In making this assessment, the trustees have considered the impact of COVID-19 and the impact it may have on its unrestricted income and reserves.

The members of Board of Trustees have reviewed IPPF's financial position, its level of net assets and its future cashflow forecasts, which take into account the impact of future activities, and believe it is appropriate to continue to produce the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Basis of preparation

IPPF exists as an entity incorporated in the UK under the provisions of the IPPF Act ("the charity"). Its registered address is at 4 Newham's Row, London, SE1 3UZ United Kingdom and its activities are undertaken through a Secretariat of which there is a Central Office. IPPF is a registered charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

IPPF Arab World Region ("AWRO"), East and South-East Asia ("ESEAOR"), Americas and Caribbean Office ("ACRO") and Oceania Region and South Asia Region ("SARO") are not separate legal entities and their results are included in those of the charity. IPPF (Bangkok Hub) was established in 2016 and was merged with South-East Asia, and Oceania Region in 2021. Its results are also included with those of the charity.

Subsidiaries

IPPF Worldwide Inc. ("WWI") is a separately registered not-for-profit organization. This is established for the purpose of receiving funding from organizations based in the United States of America. The Directors of the company are Central Office Divisional Directors. Their results are included with those of the group.

IPPF Africa Region (Nairobi, Kenya) ("ARO") and IPPF Europe Network ("EN") are separate legal entities in Nairobi, Kenya and Brussels, Belgium respectively. As subsidiaries they use the name of the charity to raise funds exclusively for the IPPF and/or its local activities. They represent themselves publicly as the charity's local representative. Their results have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis in the statement of financial activities ("SOFA") and balance sheet as part of the group.

IPPF has a dormant trading subsidiary, International Contraceptive and SRH Marketing Limited (trading as ICON). Up until 31 August 2013 this entity was engaged in commodity supply services and social marketing of contraceptives in conjunction with Member Associations. No transactions were made by this entity during 2021.

Income

Income is recognized when the Group and Charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably. See also the separate deferred income policy.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises amounts received in the period, which the donor has given for use in future accounting periods and there is no entitlement to the funds at the year end.

Commercial trading activities

Income from commercial trading activities is included in the period in which it is earned.

Donations and grants

Grants from governments and other agencies have been included as donations as these relate to core funding or are provided for a general purpose rather than being service agreements. These are included in income when these are receivable, except as follows:

- When donors specify that donations and grants given to the charity must be used in future accounting periods, the income is deferred until those periods.
- When donors impose conditions which must be fulfilled before the charity becomes entitled to use such income, the income is deferred and not included in income until the conditions for use have been met.
- Assets given for distribution are recognized as income for the year only when received.

Legacies

Legacies, if any, are recognized when the following three conditions are met a) the charity is entitled to control the legacy resource and determine its future application, b) receipt is probable and c) the resource can be measured monetarily with sufficient accuracy.

Investment income and interest

Investment income in the form of dividends together with interest and rental income from the investment property is included when receivable by the charity.

Donation in Kind – Income

Donations in kind are included in donations, where the amounts are material, at their market value. Commodities donated to IPPF for distribution to Member Associations are recognized at their market value as income to the extent that they have been received in the year.

IPPF wishes to acknowledge the immense on-going contribution it receives from its volunteers, in terms of the time, hard work, and personal commitment given to IPPF and its objectives. IPPF does not believe it is possible, or desirable, to place a monetary value on this contribution, and subsequently does not recognize volunteer time as income in the Financial Statements. IPPF does not believe there is a concise, workable, or accurate method of quantifying this contribution, or establishing how this contribution is expressed in financial terms.

Donation in Kind – Expense

Donations in kind supplied to Member Associations and partners are recorded as grants to Member Associations and partners at the cost of procurement plus related delivery expenses upon distribution to Member Associations and partners.

Expenditure and basis of allocation of costs

Grants payable to Member Associations of cash and commodities (being contraceptives and related goods) represent direct aid to affiliated and non-affiliated organizations. Cash grants to Member Associations can either be core grants or restricted grants. Core grants are generally given on an annual basis, while restricted grants may relate to multiple years. Grants payable are accounted for once all conditions that would limit recognition of the funding commitment have been met. Grant commitments which do not meet all the recognition conditions of Grant payable are disclosed separately as 'Grant Commitments' in Note 17.

Expenditure other than Grants is classified between regional and central activities. Regional activities are those carried out by the regional offices serving local Member Associations. Central activities are exclusively, those of the Central Office, which serve IPPF as a whole.

Costs of generating voluntary income comprise the costs incurred in commercial trading activities and fundraising. Fundraising costs include all direct costs including personnel costs, publicity material and direct mailing material.

Programme activities represent expenses directly attributable to the issuing or monitoring of grants to Member Associations as well as providing technical assistance to allow the grant recipients to implement programmes effectively. At the regional offices most staff are involved as focal points for a selected number of Member Associations as well as being an expert in a technical area e.g. HIV/AIDS, Advocacy and Accreditation. Central Office staff generally provide technical support to Regional Office staff and indirectly to Member Associations.

Support costs represent expenses on activities that are not directly attributable to programme activities and include general management, finance, office facilities, human resources and information technology and governance. Support costs are allocated to programme activities based on staff costs.

Redundancy costs are recognized as immediate costs and charged to the statement of financial activities. Provision for future redundancy costs is measured at a best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Where IPPF acts as an agent for another party upon specific projects, all costs and overheads recovered are netted off against those costs. Where overheads on IPPF's own projects are recovered by way of donations and grants, these and their related costs are not netted off but are shown separately.

Taxation

IPPF is a registered charity and has no liability to corporation tax on its charitable activities under the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (chapters 2 and 3 of part ii, section 466 onwards) or Section 256 of the Taxation for Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent surpluses are applied to its charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

All assets costing more than US$5,000 are capitalized. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. All assets are depreciated in line with their expected useful lives using the straight-line method at the following rates:

Freehold Land	no depreciation
Freehold buildings	2–5%
Office furniture	10%
Office equipment	20%
Computer hardware	33%
Vehicles	33%
Freehold improvements	10%
Leasehold improvements	Period of lease

Any realized gains or losses on disposals of fixed assets are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they occur.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Investments

Investments are valued at fair value at the balance sheet date. All gains and losses are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities as they arise and allocated to funds in line with the amounts held.

Investment properties are included within fixed assets, valued at fair value, and not depreciated. Full valuations are made every five years by a qualified external valuer, and in each other year there is a management assessment of fair value. Fair value of the investment property is considered to be the open market value. Any material increase or decrease in value is reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Investments in subsidiaries are reported using the net asset value (NAV) method based on management's assessment that the NAV method reflects the fair value of subsidiaries since a substantial value of the assets of subsidiaries comprise current assets and current liabilities, which are highly liquid in nature. Any increase or decrease in the value is reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Stock of goods

Purchased stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value and consists of contraceptives and related medical equipment.

Donated items of stock are recognized at fair value which is the amount the charity would be willing to pay for the items in the open market.

Foreign currency

IPPF's financial statements are presented in US dollars. Whilst IPPF receives income in many different currencies, most of IPPF's expenditure is denominated in US dollars. The following secretariat offices use their local currencies as their functional currencies: London (pound sterling), Tunis (Tunisian Dinar), Delhi (Indian Rupee), Brussels (Euro), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysian Ringgit), Addis Ababa (Ethiopian Birr), Bangkok (Thai Bhat) and Suva (Fijian Dollar).

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction to translate into the base currency of each component. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date to translate into the base currency, and the gains and losses on translation are included in the statement of financial activities.

The results are translated, where required, into the presentational currency of US Dollars at the average rate of exchange during the year for the statement of financial activities, and the year-end rate for the assets and liabilities. Gains and losses arising on these translations are taken to the General Reserve.

Leased assets

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Provisions

Provisions for liabilities are recognized when there is a legal or constructive obligation for which a measurable future outflow of funds is probable.

Provision is made, where material, for the present value of future liabilities and losses which have occurred during the financial year and identified up to the date on which the financial statements are approved by Board of Trustees. The recognition of a provision is in accordance with FRS 102. The charge for a provision is made against the expenditure to which it relates.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in accordance with FRS 102. No recognition is made in the Statement of Financial Activities. Where it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of resources the liability will cease to be contingent and is accrued in the financial statements. Full details on each contingent liability are disclosed in note 18.

Financial instruments and financial liabilities

Basic financial instruments are initially recognized at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

The charity uses derivative financial investments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange risk. In line with the charity's risk management policies, the charity does not enter into speculative derivative contracts. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Trade and other debtors are recognized at the settlement amount due after any discount offered and net of the bad debt provision. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due. Creditors and provisions are recognized where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognized at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Pension contributions

IPPF contributes to both a closed defined benefit scheme and a number of defined contribution pension schemes (see note 19).

Defined contribution scheme costs are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as they are incurred.

IPPF makes contributions to the Central Office defined benefit pension scheme (closed to new members from 1 September 2003 and current members from 1 September 2007) based on the advice from triennial actuarial valuations. Any material deficiencies or surpluses that arise are dealt with by changes to the level of contributions. In accordance with FRS 102, the Statement of Financial Activities includes: the cost of benefits accruing during the year in respect of current and past service (charged against net expenditure); the expected return on the scheme's assets and the increase in the present value of the scheme's liabilities arising from the passage of time (shown as pensions finance charge); actuarial gain recognized in the pension scheme (shown within net movement of funds). The balance sheet includes the deficit in the scheme taking assets at their year-end market value and liabilities at their actuarially calculated values.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of IPPF's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates and the estimates and underlying assumptions are continually reviewed.

Key estimates:

Pensions: Estimates of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension funds' assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide IPPF with expert advice reporting the assumptions to be applied. During the year the liability moved from US$12.4 million to US$4.89 million as a result of assumptions being updated, differences in actual experiences against expectation, and exchange rate movements. Further details are in note 19.

There are no other critical estimates or judgements.

Funds

IPPF maintains five types of funds:

- Permanent Endowment – where the capital is held in perpetuity to generate income to further the charitable objects of IPPF;
- Restricted – where the purposes for which the funds can be used have been restricted by donors or the terms of an appeal;
- Pension Reserve – in accordance with FRS 102, the liability attributed to the Central Office Defined Benefit Scheme is shown as a separate fund. As the scheme is currently in deficit this is a negative reserve;
- Designated – where the funds are unrestricted, but where the Board of Trustees have designated them for a specific purpose; and
- Unrestricted – where the funds are not restricted as to use and may be applied for any purpose within the charity's objects.

Transfers between funds are made upon designation of unrestricted funds by the Trustees or where the donor restrictions allow with appropriate disclosure in Note 15. Other recognized gains and losses are allocated to funds in line with the restrictions on the funds which generated such gain/loss.

2 Grants from Government

Group	Local Currency (LC)	2021 LC'000	2020 LC'000	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Unrestricted					
Australia	Australian Dollar	3,600	3,600	2,588	2,526
Denmark	Danish Krone	70,000	50,000	11,042	7,470
Finland	Euro	1,750	1,350	2,064	1,580
Germany	Euro	15,000	15,000	17,381	16,811
Japan	US Dollar	2,787	3,982	2,787	3,982
South Korea	US Dollar	158	133	158	133
Malaysia	US Dollar	15	–	15	–
Netherlands	Euro	3,600	3,600	4,286	3,969
New Zealand	US Dollar	1,788	1,592	1,788	1,592
Norway	Norwegian Krone	60,000	60,000	6,718	6,261
Sweden	Swedish Krona	110,000	110,000	12,505	12,307
Switzerland	US Dollar	2,300	2,100	2,300	2,100
Thailand	US Dollar	2	2	2	2
Pakistan	US Dollar	2	–	2	–
Total Unrestricted				**63,636**	**58,733**
Restricted					
Australia	Australian Dollar	25,762	6,600	19,705	4,534
Australia	US Dollar	340	139	340	139
Belgium	Euro	200	200	226	239
Canada	Canadian Dollar	4,680	3,300	3,715	2,508
China	US Dollar	789	736	789	736

Group	Local Currency (LC)	2021 LC'000	2020 LC'000	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Denmark	Danish Krone	6,000	13,000	957	1,965
Germany	Euro	1,541	946	1,739	1,029
Japan	US Dollar	2,000	(194)	2,000	(194)
Netherlands	Euro	–	200	–	222
Netherlands	US Dollar	2,447	1,113	2,446	1,113
New Zealand	British pound	–	336	–	417
New Zealand	US Dollar	432	1,006	432	1,006
Norway	Norwegian Krone	12,211	18,000	1,418	1,888
Sweden	US Dollar	226	–	226	–
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	–	100	–	110
Switzerland	US Dollar	100	100	100	100
United Kingdom	British pound	36,817	55,302	50,483	70,558
Canada	US Dollar	442	839	442	839
European Commission	US Dollar	264	511	264	511
France	US Dollar	976	230	976	230
Restricted				**86,258**	**87,950**
Total restricted and unrestricted grants from governments				**149,894**	**146,683**

3 Income from Multilaterals and Other Sources

			2021			2020
Group	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Total US$'000
Name of donor						
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation		2,759	2,759	–	2,942	2,942
Children's Investment Fund Foundation		358	358	–	–	–
European Commission		70	70	–	125	125
The Global Fund	–	–	–	–	66	66
Open Society Foundation		901	901	–	300	300
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)		196	196	–	561	561
World Health Organization (WHO)		34	34	–	41	41
Anonymous (At donor's request)		5,336	5,336	–	6,137	6,137
Amplify Change	–	–	–	–	909	909
Merk for Mothers		397	397	–	608	608
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	1,000		1,000	1,000	–	1,000
RFSU (The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education)		52	52	9	30	39
CORDAID	–	–	–	–	498	498
Rutgers – GUSO		(300)	(300)	–	1,070	1,070
Bergstrom Foundation		26	26	–	228	228
David & Lucile Packard Foundation		1,050	1,050	–	1,000	1,000
Korea Foundation for International Healthcare	–	–	–	–	406	406
Sex Samfund		34	34	–	39	39
The Concept Foundation		15	15	–	27	27
Med Global		98	98	–	–	–
RUTGERS (ARO)		124	124	–	–	–
William & Flora Hewlett Foundation			–	–	550	550
Levi Strauss Foundation			–	–	300	300
Other < $100,000, or individuals not to be disclosed	70	844	914	62	280	342
Total	**1,070**	**11,994**	**13,064**	**1,071**	**16,117**	**17,188**

4 Investment Income and Interest

	2021			2020		
Particulars	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Interest receivable from cash deposits	26	–	26	184	10	194
Property investment income	40	–	40	35	–	35
Dividends and similar income from	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total	**67**	**–**	**67**	**219**	**10**	**229**

5 Grants to Member Associations and Partner Organizations

	2021			2020		
Group	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Africa	15,014	44,926	59,940	16,179	55,923	72,102
Arab World	3,674	3,947	7,621	2,519	4,687	7,206
East, South-East Asia and Oceania	4,533	7,345	11,878	3,966	3,795	7,761
Europe	2,275	5,165	7,440	1,417	3,748	5,165
South Asia	6,036	10,723	16,759	7,553	8,507	16,060
Americas and the Caribbean	4,041	1,940	5,981	5,923	1,602	7,525
Total	**35,573**	**74,046**	**109,619**	**37,557**	**78,262**	**115,819**

Grants to Member Associations and Partner Organizations by Strategic Outcomes

	2021			2020		
Group	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Strategic Outcomes						
Championing Rights	1,384	3,045	4,429	501	2,236	2,737
Empower Communities	651	2,162	2,813	75	1,583	1,658
Serve People	33,031	68,694	101,725	35,170	72,056	107,226
Unite and Perform	507	145	652	1,811	2,387	4,198
Total	**35,573**	**74,046**	**109,619**	**37,557**	**78,262**	**115,819**

Support costs for grants are included within the central and regional charitable expenditure.

The following ten associations received the largest grants in 2021:

	2021			2020		
Group – Member Associations	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Rahnuma-Family Planning Association of Pakistan	1,470	3,873	**5,343**	1,594	1,066	**2,660**
Reproductive Health Uganda	1,465	969	**2,434**	1,108	1,298	**2,406**
IPPA Indonesia	393	1,724	**2,117**	383	144	**527**
Family Planning Association of Nepal	1,108	899	**2,007**	1,634	2,509	**4,143**
Family Planning Association of India	1,370	492	**1,862**	1,812	929	**2,741**
Sudan SFPA	474	1,319	**1,793**	446	3,275	**3,721**
Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria	1,737	44	**1,781**	1,692	3	**1,695**
Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia	1,210	565	**1,775**	1,054	584	**1,638**
FPOP Philippines	331	1,368	**1,699**	393	225	**618**
PROFAMILIA Colombia	800	823	**1,623**	450	–	**450**

6 Regional Activities

Regional activities by type of expenditure

a) Fundraising costs

Group	2021 Total US$'000	2020 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	265	123
Consultancies	21	1
Travel	19	–
Occupancy	4	–
Communications	1	–
Other costs	9	1
Total	**319**	**125**

b) Programme activities

			2021			2020
Group	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000
Personnel costs	7,213	5,126	12,339	10,702	4,146	14,848
Consultancies	1,086	489	1,575	785	833	1,618
Travel	488	205	693	1,104	286	1,390
Occupancy	352	542	894	248	810	1,058
Communications	89	144	233	93	12	105
Grants to IPPF/WHR	–	–	–	2,075	–	2,075
Other costs	619	431	1,050	1,225	387	1,612
Total	**9,847**	**6,937**	**16,784**	**16,232**	**6,474**	**22,706**

Regional Activities by Strategic Outcomes

			2021				2020
Group	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Grants to IPPF – WHR US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000
Strategic Priorities							
Championing Rights	3,279	987	4,266	3,732	–	929	4,661
Empower Communities	893	321	1,214	978	–	308	1,286
Serve People	3,607	2,521	6,128	6,182	2,075	2,140	10,397
Unite and Perform	2,068	3,108	5,176	3,265	–	3,097	6,362
Total	**9,847**	**6,937**	**16,784**	**14,157**	**2,075**	**6,474**	**22,706**

Support costs for regional activities are fully allocated to programme activities.

7 Central Activities by Type of Expenditure

a) Fundraising costs

Group	2021 Total US$'000	2020 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	1,615	1,493
Consultancies	526	1,487
Travel	20	70
Occupancy	19	24
Communications	107	108
Other costs	379	136
Total	**2,666**	**3,318**

b) Programme activities and support costs

	2021			2020		
Group	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000	Programme activities US$'000	Support costs US$'000	Total US$'000
Personnel costs	6,156	2,715	8,871	7,240	2,664	9,904
Consultancies	5,594	1,487	7,081	4,000	1,181	5,181
Travel	160	49	209	347	154	501
Occupancy	32	243	275	16	254	270
Communications	227	94	321	348	5	353
Other costs	798	1,719	2,517	334	1,060	1,394
Total	**12,967**	**6,307**	**19,274**	**12,285**	**5,318**	**17,603**

1) Programme activities represent expenses directly attributable to the issuing or monitoring of grants to Member Associations and partners as well as providing technical assistance to allow the grant recipients to implement programmes effectively. Central Office staff are occasionally involved in issuing grants to Member Associations and also provide technical support to Regional Office staff and Member Associations.

2) Support costs represent all other expenses incurred in the running of IPPF and are allocated across the Strategic Outcomes based on a proportion of direct personnel costs attributable to the implementation of the activities. This methodology is applied to all areas of IPPF and has been selected for consistency of use and ease of implementation.

3) Fundraising costs comprise activities related to the Federation's global income generation and resource development.

Included within support costs are fees payable to the external auditor, Crowe U.K. LLP, of US$152,792 for the group (2020: Deloitte LLP US$221,100) for statutory audit. There were no fees from assurance services, tax advisory services or other financial services. Within other support costs is a foreign exchange loss in 2021 of US$(2.68m) (2020 gain of US$2.0m) and governance costs incurred by the London office of US$418,729 (2020: US$259,149).

Central Activities by Strategic Outcomes

	2021			2020		
	Programme activities undertaken directly US$'000	Allocated support costs US$'000	Total programmatic US$'000	Programme activities undertaken directly US$'000	Allocated support costs US$'000	Total programmatic US$'000
Strategic Priorities						
Championing Rights	2,828	160	2,988	2,299	56	2,355
Empower Communities	699	24	723	763	–	763
Serve People	7,555	5,126	12,681	6,346	4,603	10,949
Unite and Perform	1,885	997	2,882	2,877	659	3,536
Total	**12,967**	**6,307**	**19,274**	**12,285**	**5,318**	**17,603**

Support costs represent all other expenses incurred in the running of IPPF and are allocated based on a proportion of direct personnel costs attributable to the implementation of the activities.

8 Employee Numbers and Emoluments

The average total number of staff employed during the year were:

Group	Central Activities	Regional Activities	Total 2021
Technical Knowledge and Support	34	64	98
Strategic Planning, External Affairs, Advocacy & Communications	12	28	40
Management, Governance, Accreditation and Policy	15	42	57
Resource Mobilization	5	12	17
Support Services – Finance, Information Technology, Human Resources & Administration	21	53	74
Total 2021	**87**	**199**	**286**

Group	Central Activities	Regional Activities	Total 2020
Technical Knowledge and Support	37	57	94
Strategic Planning, External Affairs, Advocacy & Communications	12	29	41
Management, Governance, Accreditation and Policy	19	30	49
Resource Mobilization	8	5	13
Support Services – Finance, Information Technology, Human Resources & Administration	25	64	89
Total 2020	**101**	**185**	**286**

The headcount at the group level is maintained at 286.

The cost of employing these staff was:

	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Gross salaries of individuals on IPPF payroll	16,345	16,395
Social security costs	1,299	1,512
Pension	1,281	1,465
Other employee benefits	3,402	3,758
Redundancy costs*	266	3,494
Total employee cost	**22,593**	**26,624**
Temporary staff employed through third party agencies (not included in table above)	356	782
Total personnel cost	**22,949**	**27,406**

*Redundancy costs have been incurred in different locations of the group, in line with the contractual obligations, internal policies and the law of the land. The source of funds used for redundancy payments by the Group is unrestricted core US$176,722 and restricted US$88,929 (2020 Group: unrestricted core US$3,027,000 and restricted US$467,000).

The number of Group employees whose emoluments, excluding pension contributions and employers' national insurance, but including benefits in kind, were in excess of US$80,000 (£60,000) was:

Group	2021	2020
US$80,000 to US$90,000	27	28
US$90,000 to US$100,000	12	15
US$100,000 to US$110,000	11	12
US$110,000 to US$120,000	2	6
US$120,000 to US$130,000	8	7
US$130,000 to US$140,000	4	7
US$140,000 to US$150,000	3	1
US$150,000 to US$160,000	2	–
US$160,000 to US$170,000	1	2
US$170,000 to US$180,000	2	4

Group	2021	2020
US$180,000 to US$190,000	1	1
US$190,000 to US$200,000	1	1
US$200,000 to US$210,000	–	1
US$210,000 to US$220,000	1	–
US$280,000 to US$290,000	1	–
US$300,000 to US$310,000	–	1
US$320,000 to US$330,000	1	–
US$330,000 to US$340,000	1	–

Contributions amounting to US$1,012,940 (2020: US$564,765) were made to defined contribution schemes on behalf of 64 higher paid employees (2020: 81). The expense is allocated between restricted and unrestricted funds in line with where the employees' salaries are charged.

No ex-gratia payments were made during the year (2020: Nil). No trustee received remuneration during the year (2020: Nil). Total expenses reimbursed to members of the Board of Trustees and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee members or incurred on their behalf for attendance at meetings was US$2,427 (2020: US$5,000).

Key management personnel

The key management personnel of the Group are the Director General, the central office divisional directors and the regional directors of AWRO, ESEAOR, SARO, WWI, EN and ARO.

The total remuneration (including pension contributions and employers' national insurance) of the key management personnel of the Group for the year was US$2,436,739 (2020: US$1,922,049).

The remuneration of the highest paid employee was US$407,291 (2020: US$330,883).

9 Tangible Fixed Assets

	Freehold property US$'000 Charity	Fixtures, fittings equipment & computers US$'000 Charity	Total US$'000 Charity	Freehold property US$'000 Group	Fixtures, fittings equipment & computers US$'000 Group	Total US$'000 Group
Cost						
Cost at 1 January 2021	19,502	1,716	21,218	21,638	3,685	25,323
Exchange adjustments	30	(20)	10	(17)	(56)	(73)
Additions	–	31	31	67	653	720
Total cost at 31 December 2021	**19,532**	**1,727**	**21,259**	**21,688**	**4,282**	**25,970**
Depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2021	2,114	1,695	3,809	2,281	3,122	5,403
Exchange adjustments	(1)	(18)	(19)	(14)	(39)	(53)
Charge for the year	299	8	307	384	195	579
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2021	2,412	1,685	4,097	2,651	3,278	5,929
Net book value at 31 December 2021	**17,120**	**42**	**17,162**	**19,037**	**1,004**	**20,041**
Net book value at 31 December 2020	**17,388**	**21**	**17,409**	**19,357**	**563**	**19,920**

All tangible fixed assets are held for charitable purposes.

10 Investments

	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Group	2020 Total US$'000 Group
Cash and cash equivalents*	1,665	1,669	1,665	1,669
Investment property	1,137	1,121	1,137	1,121
Subsidiary undertakings	21,324	35,265	–	–
Total	**24,126**	**38,055**	**2,802**	**2,790**

*This amount is held in the bank against the endowment fund and the corresponding income earned is for exclusive use in projects in Cape Verde.

Listed investments

	2021 Total US$'000	2020 Total US$'000
Shares and securities investment at market value:		
Listed investments at 1st January	1,669	1,539
Disposal proceeds	(1,665)	–
Unrealized/realized gains/(losses) for the year	(4)	121
Foreign exchange movement	–	9
Listed investments at 31 December	**–**	**1,669**

Investment property

	2021 Total US$'000	2020 Total US$'000
Investment property at fair value:		
Investment Property at 1 January	1,121	1,307
Revaluation gain/(loss)	–	(193)
Foreign exchange movement	16	7
Investment Property at 31 December	**1,137**	**1,121**

Investment property at fair value

The investment property was acquired on 31 December 2012 for no cost, following the early termination of a lease on a property for which IPPF holds the freehold. It is included in the balance sheet at fair value, valued by management. The last independent property valuation was carried out as at 31 December 2020 by an external valuer, Strutt & Parker. Management is satisfied that there have been no material movements in valuation.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings:

International Contraceptive & SRH Marketing Limited (trading as ICON) is a wholly owned dormant trading subsidiary incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales. IPPF owns the entire issued ordinary share capital of US$1. This entity is dormant.

IPPF Worldwide Inc. is a separately registered not-for-profit organization in United States of America (EIN 204365831).

International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa Region) (IPPF ARO) (No. 8229) and International Planned Parenthood Federation Europe Network (IPPF EN) (Company # BE 0840.619.519) are separate legal entities in Nairobi, Kenya and Brussels, Belgium respectively. Their individual results and net assets are as follows:

	IPPF Worldwide Inc.		IPPF ARO		IPPF EN	
	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000
Income	8,173	10,745	7,247	13,489	5,614	5,772
Expenditure	(18,776)	(54)	(11,070)	(9,823)	(5,129)	(5,109)
Surplus / (deficit)	**(10,603)**	**10,691**	**(3,823)**	**3,666**	**485**	**663**

	IPPF Worldwide Inc.		IPPF ARO		IPPF EN	
	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2021 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000
Fixed assets	–	–	2,125	1,684	851	924
Current assets	12,884	21,036	6,971	14,615	4,641	3,551
Current liabilities	(2,952)	(501)	(1,573)	(4,955)	(804)	(272)
Provisions for liabilities	–	–	(713)	(711)	(106)	(106)
Net assets	**9,932**	**20,535**	**6,810**	**10,633**	**4,582**	**4,097**

11 Term Loans to Member Associations

	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Group	2020 Total US$'000 Group
Short term loans to Member Associations	148	386	148	386
Long term loans to Member Associations	–	–	97	97
Total	**148**	**386**	**245**	**483**

The loans to Member Associations bear interest at rates ranging from 0% to 5.5%. The long-term loan is repayable in 2035.

12 Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)

	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Group	2020 Total US$'000 Group
Receivable from donors	5,288	14,330	5,507	17,720
Receivable from associations	–	1,257	–	3,156
Receivable from others	3,671	4,222	4,165	4,475
Due from Regional Offices	3,059	407	48	–
Prepayments	221	1,278	285	1,578
Total	**12,239**	**21,494**	**10,005**	**26,929**

13 Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)

	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Group	2020 Total US$'000 Group
Trade Creditors*	695	3,936	1,951	4,404
Payable to associations	400	–	435	17
Due to regional offices	1,891	1,614	–	49
Held on behalf of IPPF Worldwide Inc	–	10,000	–	–
Short term loan from the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)	3,000	–	3,000	–
Accruals and other creditors	13,383	13,795	14,406	18,630
Deferred income (see below)	–	481	–	481
Total	**19,369**	**29,826**	**19,792**	**23,581**

*Creditors at 31 December 2020 included $94,340 payable to the Nexus initiative for which IPPF acted as an agent per the memorandum of understanding signed on 17 December 2020. However, an addendum was signed on 7 May 2021 whereby the relationship of IPPF was changed to that of a principal. Accordingly, there are no payables to Nexus included in creditors at 31 December 2021.

The intercompany balances, none of which represent loan arrangements, are interest free and repayable on demand.

Deferred Income

	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Group	2020 Total US$'000 Group
Deferred income balances brought forward	481	2,156	481	6,879
Released in the year	(481)	(2,156)	(481)	(2,156)
Reclassification as payable		–		(4,723)
Deferred in the year	–	481	–	481
Deferred income balances carried forward	**–**	**481**	**–**	**481**

Income has been deferred based on conditions outlined by the donor and mainly as stipulated in the grant agreement.

14 Provisions

	2021 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2021 Total US$'000 Group	2020 Total US$'000 Group
Opening balance	85	19	902	842
Utilized in the year	–	(19)	(14)	(32)
Arising during the year	179	85	187	90
Foreign exchange movement	1	–	10	2
Closing balance	**265**	**85**	**1,085**	**902**

15 Group Funds and Reserves

Restricted funds

The use of these funds has been restricted by the donor indicated below:

	Balance at 1 Jan 2021 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2021 US$'000
Government					
Australia					
SPRINT III	1,174	3,371	(3,252)	–	1,293
Pacific Strategy	1,014	500	(655)	–	859
RESPOND	–	15,317	(5,606)	–	9,711
Australia Samoa and Other	245	780	(382)	–	643
Belgium – She Decides	152	–	(1)	–	151
Canada					
She Decides	97	–	(20)	–	77
Freedom to Choose – RHASS	(819)	421	(248)	–	(646)
Canada – Young People	2,040	3,175	(2,658)	–	2,557
Protection of children working in mines in DRC and other	(176)	419	(333)	–	(90)
China – China Grant	190	789	(979)	–	–
Denmark					
Friendship Retreat and other	206	24	(36)	–	194
Denmark – Support for RHU	(7)	476	(435)	–	34
France	306	788	(33)	–	1,061
Germany					
Germany – Enhancing SRH refugees in West Africa and Other	490	–	(545)	–	(55)
Improved SRHR in Afghanistan and Pakistan	–	1,693	(5)	–	1,688
Japan	1,725	1,999	(1,490)	–	2,234
Netherlands					
Right Here Right Now and Other	(92)	124	(35)	–	(3)
Get Up Speak Out	272	(300)	(25)	–	(53)
New Zealand					
Reproductive Health Facility for the Pacific	517	433	(236)	–	714
New Zealand – Pacific Strategy	841	–	(704)	–	137
Norway					
Elimination of FGM in 3 AWR countries and Other	16	340	(200)	–	156
Switzerland – Support for IPPF Geneva Office	–	100	(100)	–	–
United Kingdom					
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 1	1,585	2,389	(3,023)	–	951
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 2	10,549	41,730	(51,662)	–	617
UK Connect – ACCESS SRHR	1	5,281	(5,287)	–	(5)
United States of America – Projects					
Multi-donor Fund – Nexus	(7)	1,207	(993)	–	207
Multi-donor Fund – Safe Abortion Action Fund	611	4,687	(4,117)	–	1,181
Total government restricted funds	**20,930**	**85,743**	**(83,060)**	**–**	**23,613**
Multilateral and other sources					
Arab Gulf Fund – Youth Health Protection	90	–	–	(90)	–
Bergstrom – Support of Africa Region	(131)	26	(26)	–	(131)
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation					
Countdown 2030 Europe	663	2,141	(2,098)	–	706
Other	492	650	(246)	–	896

	Balance at 1 Jan 2021 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2021 US$'000
Cordaid – Jeune S3 IPPFAR	200	33	–	–	233
Danish Arab Partnership for Improved SRHR	4	24	(27)	–	1
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation					
Africa Region various and Bus Plan and Solutions	511	–	(424)	–	87
Abortion Stigma	80	–	(95)	–	(15)
Frontiers	700	800	(712)	–	788
AULO strength adolesence SRH	250	–	(26)	–	224
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	(56)	(16)	(25)	–	(97)
Children's Investment Fund Foundation – Business Plan	–	358	(408)	–	(50)
European Commission (EC)					
State of the African Women Campaign	3,076	275	(1,141)	–	2,210
Other projects	51	58	(107)	–	2
Korea Foundation For International Healthcare	219	–	–	–	219
Health Pooled Fund – Crown Agents – Technical assistance to South Sudan	81	–	–	–	81
Levi Strauss	200	–	(81)	–	119
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)					
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) – Workplan	49	216	(237)	(3)	25
Other	2	–	–	–	2
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	13	–	–	–	13
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation					
Voices: Towards universal access to SRHR for all and Other	253	–	(336)	–	(83)
World Health Organization					
National dissemination workshops and other	(4)	34	(22)	–	8
Multi-donor Fund – Covid-19	502	635	(1,032)	–	105
Multi-donor Fund – SheDecides	754	1,659	(1,413)	–	1,000
Anonymous donors (not disclosed at their request)	1,125	3,900	(4,678)	180	527
Other (various)	943	1,716	(1,344)	573	1,888
Total Multilateral and other sources	**10,067**	**12,509**	**(14,478)**	**660**	**8,758**
Total Restricted Funds	**30,997**	**98,252**	**(97,538)**	**660**	**32,371**

	Balance at 1 Jan 2020 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2020 US$'000
Government					
Australia					
SPRINT III	715	2,801	(2,342)	–	1,174
Samoa	47	139	(125)	–	61
Pacific Strategy	537	1,462	(985)	–	1,014
Australia – Other	427	184	(126)	(301)	184
Belgium – She Decides	1,605	–	(1,453)	–	152
Canada					
Protection of children working in mines in DRC	(380)	320	(108)	–	(168)
She Decides	423	1	(327)	–	97
Freedom to Choose – RHASS	(452)	520	(887)	–	(819)
Canada – Young People	1,779	1,779	(1,518)	–	2,040
Canada – Other	(8)	–	–	–	(8)
China – China Grant	57	736	(603)	–	190
Denmark					
Friendship Retreat and other	48	160	(2)	–	206
Denmark – Support for RHU	590	–	(597)	–	(7)

	Balance at 1 Jan 2020 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2020 US$'000
France	76	230	–	–	306
Germany					
Germany – other	28	–	(13)	(15)	–
Germany – Enhancing SRH refugees in West Africa	209	1,030	(749)	–	490
Japan	2,628	(199)	(704)	–	1,725
Netherlands					
Netherlands Other	4	–	(1)	–	3
Right Here Right Now	61	179	(335)	–	(95)
Get Up Speak Out	611	1,070	(1,409)	–	272
New Zealand					
Reproductive Health Facility for the Pacific	251	430	(152)	(12)	517
New Zealand – Pacific Strategy	313	993	(465)	–	841
Norway					
Norway Other	(2)	–	2	–	–
Elimination of FGM in 3 AWR countries	116	291	(391)	–	16
South Africa – BRICS Study Tour India	3	–	–	(3)	–
Switzerland – Support for IPPF Geneva Office	19	210	(229)	–	–
United Kingdom					
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 1	23	6,146	(4,584)	–	1,585
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 2	8,396	59,427	(57,274)	–	10,549
UK Connect – ACCESS SRHR	(681)	2,434	(1,752)	–	1
United States of America – Projects	(109)	–	109	–	–
Multi-donor Fund – Nexus	–	540	(550)	3	(7)
Multi-donor Fund – Safe Abortion Action Fund	1,173	4,538	(5,100)	–	611
Total government restricted funds	**18,507**	**85,421**	**(82,670)**	**(328)**	**20,930**
Multilateral and other sources					
Arab Gulf Fund – Youth Health Protection	90	–	–	–	90
Bergstrom – Support of Africa Region	(300)	228	(59)	–	(131)
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation					
Countdown 2030 Europe	908	2,295	(2,540)	–	663
Other	765	148	(347)	(74)	492
Cordaid – Jeune S3 IPPFAR	(22)	318	(96)	–	200
Danish Arab Partnership for Improved SRHR	(16)	39	(19)	–	4
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation					
Africa Region various	37	300	–	–	337
Abortion Stigma	454	1	(375)	–	80
Business Plan and Solutions	250	–	(76)	–	174
Frontiers	–	700	–	–	700
AULO strength adolescence SRH	250	–	–	–	250
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	(74)	–	18	–	(56)
European Commission (EC)					
State of the African Women Campaign	2,740	536	(200)	–	3,076
Other projects	73	100	(43)	(79)	51
Korea Foundation For International Healthcare	–	406	(187)	–	219
Health Pooled Fund – Crown Agents – Technical assistance to South Sudan	81	–	–	–	81
Levi Strauss	40	200	(40)	–	200
Reckitt Benckiser (Brands) – Partnership Project Fund	43	–	–	–	43
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)					
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) – Workplan	–	454	(404)	(1)	49
Other	20	–	(28)	10	2
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	497	14	(52)	(446)	13
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation					
Voices: Towards universal access to SRHR for all	(107)	450	(90)	–	253

	Balance at 1 Jan 2020 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2020 US$'000
Other	105	–	(105)	–	–
World Health Organization					
National dissemination workshops and other	8	42	(54)	–	(4)
Multi-donor Fund – EuroNGOs	1	–	–	–	1
Multi-donor Fund – Covid-19	–	2,748	(2,246)	–	502
Multi-donor Fund – SheDecides	1,519	674	(1,439)	–	754
Multi-donor Fund – IPPF Governance Reform	70	1,207	(1,277)	–	–
Anonymous donors (not disclosed at their request)	2,737	5,530	(7,143)	1	1,125
Other (various)	348	2,373	(1,256)	(566)	899
Total Multilateral and other sources	**10,517**	**18,763**	**(18,058)**	**(1,155)**	**10,067**
Total Restricted Funds	**29,024**	**104,184**	**(100,728)**	**(1,483)**	**30,997**

The subtotal funds by Government and Multilateral in Note 15 differ from those in Note 2 and Note 3 due to some projects being funded by both Government and Multilateral sources. This is the case with multi-donor projects such as SAAF, Covid-19, SheDecides and IPPF Governance Reform.

In addition, IPPF has an endowment fund of US$1,000,000 (2020 US$1,394,000) which it holds for the exclusive use of projects in the Cape Verde member association.

Unrestricted funds and reserves

Unrestricted funds and reserves are those funds that are free of any donor restriction on their use. All unrestricted funds and reserves, apart from the General Fund, are designated by IPPF for specific purposes as noted below.

Group	Note	Asset Revaluation Reserve US$'000	Fixed Asset Reserve US$'000	Other Designated Funds US$'000	Innovation Fund US$'000	Pension Reserve US$'000	General Fund US$'000	Total US$'000
2021								
Additions to Fixed Assets (note 9)	a	–	720	–	–	–	(720)	–
Transfer to Designated Funds	b	–	–	15,716	–	–	(15,716)	–
Other funds	c	–	–	–	–	–	(266)	(266)
Transfers between funds		**–**	**720**	**15,716**	**–**	–	**(16,702)**	**(266)**
Balance as at 1 January 2021		12,000	7,798	20,813	276	(12,424)	21,510	49,973
Net income/(expenditure)		–	(579)	(6,255)	1	1,783	20,386	15,336
Unrealized foreign exchange movement		–	(22)	–	–	(52)	(3,411)	(3,485)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension scheme		–	–		–	5,801	–	5,801
Forward Contract Unrealized Loss		–	–	–	–	–	2,274	2,274
Net gains/(losses) on investment assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 31 December 2021		**12,000**	**7,917**	**30,274**	**277**	**(4,892)**	**24,057**	**69,633**
2020								
Additions to Fixed Assets (note 9)	a	–	(38)	(2)	–	–	40	–
Transfer to Designated Funds	b	–	–	(3,931)	–	–	3,931	–
Other funds	c	–	–	8,969	–	–	(7,486)	1,483
Transfers between funds		**–**	**(38)**	**5,036**	**–**	–	**(3,515)**	**1,483**
Balance as at 1 January 2020		12,122	8,082	22,334	752	(10,624)	16,873	49,539
Net income / (expenditure)		(122)	(397)	(6,557)	(476)	1,626	8,965	3,039
Unrealized foreign exchange movement		–	151	–	–	(63)	1,852	1,940
Actuarial gains / (losses) on defined benefit pension scheme		–	–	–	–	(3,363)	–	(3,363)
Forward Contract Unrealized Loss		–	–	–	–	–	(2,665)	(2,665)
Net gains / (losses) on investment assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 31 December 2020		**12,000**	**7,798**	**20,813**	**276**	**(12,424)**	**21,510**	**49,973**

Explanations of movements on unrestricted funds and reserves:

a The Fixed Asset Reserve represents the net book value of fixed assets with fixed asset additions being funded from the General Fund and depreciation being charged to this reserve each period.

b Funds allocated to the Designated Funds from savings on budget allocation for utilization in 2022.

c Funds set aside for innovation projects and other transfers.

Asset Revaluation Reserve	The Asset Revaluation Reserve represents the difference between the historical cost of fixed assets and the depreciated revalued equivalent.
Fixed Asset Reserve	The Fixed Asset Reserve represents the value of IPPF funds invested in unrestricted fixed assets (see note 9) or allocated for their replacement.
Other Designated Funds	Other Designated Funds include the Member Association Performance Fund, the Resource Mobilization Fund, and various funds set aside for use by specific Regions.
Innovation Fund	The Innovation Fund is used to develop innovative projects and try new approaches to our work.
Pension Fund	The Pension Fund represents the value of IPPF's assets and liabilities arising in respect of the Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme, which was closed in 2007. The movements in this fund are detailed in note 19.
General Fund	The General Fund contains the undesignated unrestricted funds of IPPF which are free of donor restrictions for specific activities or countries. These will fund future activities.

16 Net assets between funds

	2021				2020			
Charity	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Endowment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Endowment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Fixed assets	24,841	15,447	1,000	41,288	30,121	23,949	1,394	55,464
Current assets	56,998	29,426	–	86,424	44,856	26,731	–	71,587
Current liabilities	(7,043)	(12,326)	–	(19,369)	(10,143)	(19,683)	–	(29,826)
Provisions for liabilities	(271)	(176)	–	(447)	(2,437)	–	–	(2,437)
Pension liability	(4,892)	–	–	(4,892)	(12,424)	–	–	(12,424)
Net assets	**69,633**	**32,371**	**1,000**	**103,004**	**49,973**	**30,997**	**1,394**	**82,364**

	2021				2020			
Group	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Endowment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Endowment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Fixed assets	21,241	699	1,000	22,940	21,017	396	1,394	22,807
Current assets	61,406	44,609	–	106,015	57,851	40,965	–	98,816
Current liabilities	(7,031)	(12,761)	–	(19,792)	(13,217)	(10,364)	–	(23,581)
Provisions for liabilities	(1,091)	(176)	–	(1,267)	(3,254)	–	–	(3,254)
Pension liability	(4,892)	–	–	(4,892)	(12,424)	–	–	(12,424)
Net assets	**69,633**	**32,371**	**1,000**	**103,004**	**49,973**	**30,997**	**1,394**	**82,364**

17 Financial Commitments

a) Commitments against orders placed for contraceptives and health products

Charity and Group	**2021 US$'000**	**2020 US$'000**
Orders for contraceptives and other health products due within one year	2,946	–

The commitments recognized are orders placed by the year-end but not yet delivered to IPPF, for which there is a legal obligation to make payment to the supplier.

b) Operating lease commitments

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2021			2020		
Group	**Buildings US$'000**	**Equipment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Buildings US$'000**	**Equipment US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Due						
Within the next 1 year	317	–	317	554	15	569
Between 2–5 years	830	–	830	960	–	960
Greater than 5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**1,147**	**–**	**1,147**	**1,514**	**15**	**1,529**

c) Grant commitments

There are several projects which are in progress at the year-end and will be completed over a few years. The majority of the funds needed for these projects are subject to legal agreements with the donors, which ensure that IPPF will be entitled to grants from the donors after complying with the conditions imposed by the respective donors. For some of these projects, IPPF is required to provide additional funding to match that provided by the main donor, which is sourced from other donors who may award restricted or unrestricted grants to IPPF.

Based on the duration of the restricted projects awarded by the donors, IPPF signed funding agreements with its Member Associations and partners for a similar duration. Since the funding to the Member Associations is subject to them fulfilling the imposed conditions, such grant commitments have not been recognized in the accounts as grant payable until fulfilment of the grant conditions. As at 31 December 2021, the following grant commitments were made, which will be paid to the Member Associations or partners in the subsequent years after their complying with the imposed conditions:

Group / Charity	**2021 Total US$'000**
Grant commitments due within 1 year	16,202
Grant commitment due between 2–5 years	2,877
Grant commitment due after 5 years	–
Total grant commitments at 31 December 2021	**19,079**

Out of the above grant commitments, restricted grants signed with the donors comprise US$15.7 million, which has either been received or will be received in subsequent years after complying with the conditions imposed by the respective donors. The remaining balance of US$3.3 million has already been earmarked as designated funds from the unrestricted funds.

d) Capital commitments

The value of group contracts placed in the year for future capital expenditure not accrued for in the financial statements was US$nil (2020: US$nil).

18 Contingent Liability

In the ordinary course of operations, IPPF is subject to certain legal actions. In the opinion of management, such matters will not have a material effect on the financial position of IPPF.

19 Pension Schemes

IPPF operates three pension schemes as described below:

a) The Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme (closed)

This is a defined benefit scheme covering full-time staff in the Central Office, London. A decision was taken to close the scheme to current members effective 1 September 2007. This followed the earlier decision effective 1 September 2003 to close the scheme to new members. The assets of the fund are managed by independent professional investment managers.

The scheme's assets and liabilities are calculated by professional actuaries. The most recent formal actuarial valuation as at 1 July 2018 was performed using the Defined Accrued Benefit Method. The assumption used reflected the Employer Covenant Strength and the average term of the liabilities. The main assumptions used in the valuation were:

- Pensioners (average duration of the fund liability is 12.5 years);
- Non-Pensioners (average duration of the fund liability is 23 years);
- Investment return 3.85% per annum pre-retirement.
- Investment return 2.35 % per annum post retirement.
- Pension revaluation before retirement in line with CPI (maximum 5%) – 2.70% per annum; and
- Pension increases after retirement in line with RPI (maximum 5%) – 3.45% per annum.

The report for the actuarial valuation as at 1 July 2018 showed the fund to have an asset value of GBP£31.9 million under the ongoing valuation method. This is equivalent to a funding level of 77% (market value of assets versus liabilities). An updated recovery plan was submitted to the Pensions Regulator from December 2019. This informed the regulator that of the recovery plan end date to be 31 October 2025.

As a result of the latest valuation as at 1 July 2018, the Employer and the Trustee agreed the following deficit funding contributions from 1 January 2020 to 31 October 2025:

- On 1 July 2021 and on each subsequent anniversary, the monthly amount will increase by 3.5%.

The next full valuation is due to be carried out as at 1 July 2022.

IPPF is aware of evolving U.K. case law in relation to final salary schemes and is assessing any possible implications to its defined benefit scheme (closed). It is not yet certain whether any additional liability occurs and therefore any financial impact.

b) The Central Office Defined Contribution Pension Scheme

Since 2003, a defined contribution pension scheme has been offered to permanent staff in the Central Office, London wherein IPPF contributes 7% of salary. For staff previously included in the defined benefit scheme a contribution of 10% of salary is made.

The 2021 pension charge for this scheme is US$141,755 (2020: US$210,000).

c) The Overseas Employee Pension Scheme

Most full-time employees in the Africa Regional Office and some members of the Arab World and South Asia Regional Offices are members of this scheme. It is a defined contribution scheme under which IPPF contributes 12% of basic salary and is non-contributory for staff.

The 2021 pension charge for this scheme was US$1,318,000 (Group) and US$702,000 (Charity) (2020: US$564,000 (Group) and US$402,000 (Charity)).

At 31 December 2021 there were no outstanding or prepaid contributions for any of the defined contribution schemes (2020: US$nil).

FRS 102 disclosure note

There is one defined benefit pension scheme providing benefits on final pensionable salary, the Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme. The latest full actuarial valuation of this scheme was carried out at 1 July 2018 and was updated for accounting purposes to 31 December 2021 by a qualified independent actuary.

The pension contributions payable by IPPF to the scheme were as follows:

	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Pension contributions	1,995	1,900

Outstanding contributions at the year-end Nil (2020: Nil).

The major assumptions used in the FRS 102 valuation were:

	2021 Per annum	2020 Per annum
Inflation – RPI	3.45%	3.00%
Inflation – CPI	2.75%	2.20%
Rate of discount	1.85%	1.20%
Pension increases		
Pre 88 GMP	Nil	Nil
Post 88 GMP	2.70%	2.70%
Excess over GMP accrued pre 1.3.1998	6.00%	6.00%
Excess over GMP accrued between 1.3.1998 and 31.7.2002	6.00%	6.00%
Excess over GMP accrued between 1.8.2002 and 5.4.2005	3.40%	3.00%
Excess over GMP accrued from 5.4.2005	2.75%	2.30%

Life expectancy (at age 65)	**Years**	**Years**
Males born 1956	23.0	23.0
Females born 1956	25.1	25.0
Males born 1976	24.0	24.0
Females born 1976	26.1	26.1

The present value of the scheme liability was calculated as follows, using the updated year of birth series adjusted for the medium cohort:

	2021	2020
Pre-retirement mortality (male/female)	S1PA / S1PA	S1PA / S1PA
Post retirement mortality for non-pensioner members (male/female)	S1PA / S1PA	S1PA / S1PA
Post retirement mortality for pensioner members (male/female)	S1PA / S1PA	S1PA / S1PA

The assumptions used by the actuary are chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

In 2010 the UK Government announced a change in the statutory minimum pension increase for public and private pension schemes. Previously this inflation rate was linked to the Retail Price Index (RPI). The announced change links this inflation rate to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), where this is in line with the legal obligations detailed within the rules of the scheme. After clarifying the legal obligations that apply to the scheme, IPPF linked the inflation rate to CPI.

Scheme assets

The fair value of the scheme's assets, which are not intended to be realized in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are realized, and the present value of the scheme's liabilities, which are derived from cash flow projections over long periods and thus inherently uncertain, were:

	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Equities	11,013	10,814
Bonds	24,630	18,910
Cash	1,125	849
Liability driven investment	18,127	22,467
Total market value of assets	**54,895**	**53,040**
Present value of scheme liability	(59,787)	(65,464)
Deficit in scheme – Net pension liability	**(4,892)**	**(12,424)**

The expected rates of return on the assets in the scheme were 1.85% (2020 – 1.2%). The actual return on scheme assets was US$1.1 million (2020 – US$6.7 million) which is a rate of return of 2.02% (2020 – 13.59%).

Movement in pension fund liability during the year

	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Deficit in scheme at 1 January	(12,424)	(10,624)
Employer's contributions	1,927	1,838
Benefits paid	(145)	(210)
Actuarial gain / (losses)	5,801	(3,363)
Exchange rate gain	(51)	(65)
Deficit in scheme at 31 December	**(4,892)**	**(12,424)**

The scheme closed to future accrual on 1 September 2007, with all active members being given deferred pensions at that date. This means that benefits for those members now increase broadly in line with price inflation. Previously, these benefits increased in line with salary.

The actuary has confirmed that the valuations made above under the requirements of FRS 102 do not indicate that there is an immediate funding requirement or that there is any need to change the current funding rates made by the employer to the pension scheme.

The pension fund liability of US$4.9 million does not exceed the unrestricted funds balance.

Charge to the Statement of Financial Activities over the financial year

	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Expected return on pension fund assets	(640)	(919)
Interest on pension fund liabilities	785	1,129
Net Interest Cost	145	210
Net cost recognized within net income for the year	**145**	**210**
Other recognized gains/losses – actuarial (gains)/losses	**(5,801)**	**3,363**
Other recognized gains/losses – Unrealized foreign exchange (gains)/losses	**(51)**	**(65)**
Total cost relating to defined benefit scheme recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities	**(5,707)**	**3,508**

20 Related Parties

Trustees and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee members

IPPF requires each Board of Trustees member and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee member to complete a declaration of material transactions and interest form. These are reviewed by senior management and the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee. All IPPF staff are also required to complete such a form on joining the organization, which is then updated as individual circumstances change. These forms are reviewed by senior management. These procedures are part of the policy which aims to ensure that employees always act in the best interests of IPPF and that there is openness and transparency concerning any actual or potential conflict of interest.

Some members of the Board of Trustees are Presidents of Member Associations who receive grants from IPPF in accordance with the volunteer governance structure of IPPF.

The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee of IPPF has reviewed the above disclosures and does not consider that any indicates a conflict of interest. There are no other related party interests or transactions that require disclosure.

No remuneration was paid to members of the Board of Trustees or Finance, Audit and Risk Committee.

Total expenses reimbursed to 4 members (2020: 5) of the Board of Trustees and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee members or incurred on their behalf for attendance at meetings was US$2,427 (2020: US$5,000).

IPPF Worldwide Inc.

The table below summarises the transactions that took place between IPPF and WWI during the year together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Description of transaction
IPPF Worldwide Inc.	Wholly-owned subsidiary	Donation received from subsidiary out of the donations and grants collected by it from different donors

Income for the year 2021 US$'000	Income for the year 2020 US$'000	Debtor Balance 2021 US$'000	Debtor Balance 2020 US$'000
17,396	–	2,716	10,000

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs / made payments to third parties on behalf of WWI of US$111,765 (2020: US$619) that were recharged by IPPF to WWI during the year. Also, WWI incurred costs / made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$200,780 (2020: US$nil) that were recharged by WWI to IPPF during the year.

IPPF Africa Region (Nairobi, Kenya)

The table below summarises the transactions that took place between IPPF and ARO during the year together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Description of transaction
IPPF Africa Region	Wholly-owned subsidiary	Grants paid by IPPF to ARO for the operation of the regional office

Expenditure for the year 2021 US$'000	Expenditure for the year 2020 US$'000	Creditor Balance 2021 US$'000	Creditor Balance 2020 US$'000
5,234	9,623	1,891	1,528

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs / made payments to third parties on behalf of ARO of US$344,155 (2020: US$418,083) that were recharged by IPPF to ARO during the year. Also, ARO incurred costs / made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$682,723 (2020: US$864,905) that were recharged by ARO to IPPF during the year.

IPPF Europe Network

The table below summarises the transactions that took place between IPPF and EN during the year together with the outstanding balance as at the end of the year.

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Description of transaction
IPPF Europe Network	Wholly-owned subsidiary	Grants paid by IPPF to EN for the operation of the regional office

Income for the year 2021 US$'000	Expenditure for the year 2020 US$'000	Debtor Balance 2021 US$'000	Debtor Balance 2020 US$'000
1,752	2,310	298	(6)

Additionally, IPPF incurred costs / made payments to third parties on behalf of EN of US$90,905 (2020: US$39,233) that were recharged by IPPF to EN during the year. Also, EN incurred costs / made payments to third parties on behalf of IPPF of US$72,423 (2020: US$35,559) that were recharged by EN to IPPF during the year.

21 Financial instruments

IPPF has certain financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Certain other financial instruments are held at fair value, with gains and losses being recognised within income and expenditure. The charity has the following financial instruments measured at fair value through the profit and loss:

Group and Charity	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Investments	1,665	1,669
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(182)	(2,352)
Total	**1,483**	**(683)**

Group and Charity	Income US$'000	Expense US$'000	2021 Gain/(Loss) US$'000	Income US$'000	Expense US$'000	2020 Gain/(Loss) US$'000
Investments	–	(4)	(4)	130	–	130
Forward foreign exchange contracts	2,274	–	2,274	–	(2,665)	(2,665)
Total	**2,274**	**(4)**	**2,270**	**130**	**(2,665)**	**(2,535)**

IPPF entered into forward currency contracts (FCC) in December 2021 with the aim of achieving the following two objectives:

- creating certainty over the budget rates in 2022
- optimizing the exchange rates that can be achieved.

IPPF's primary objective in hedging a foreign exchange position is to de-risk its budgeted income by identifying a projected income amount in one base currency (i.e. US$) against grant income received in multiple currencies from multiple donors. All FCCs set out the currency pair, selling currency amount, settlement date, and delivery rate.

The FCC's rate of exchange is fixed and the value date is not beyond January 2023 allowing IPPF to budget for future financial allocations knowing in advance precisely what the income or costs from the transaction will be at the specified future date. The nature of FCCs protects IPPF from unexpected or adverse movements in the currencies' future spot rates.

During 2021, the selling currencies were DKK, NZD, EUR, NOK, AUD and SEK and the buying currency was USD.

The FCCs are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA). The fair value of the FCC is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date. The mark to market gain/(loss) on hedge contracts and margin held as a deposit as at 31 December 2021 is presented as follows:

	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Margin held due to the aggregate loss >5% carried to balance sheet as deposit	73	1,112
Market to market gain/(loss) recorded in the statement of financial activities	2,274	(2,665)

Members of the Board of Trustees

The following were trustees in the period 1 January 2021 to the date of this report, unless otherwise shown:

Kate Gilmore (Chair)	United Kingdom	External
Isaac Adewole	Nigeria	External
Abhina Aher	India	External
Rosa Ayong Tchonang	Cameroon	Internal
Ulukbek Batyrgaliev	Kyrgyzstan	Internal
Surakshya Giri	Nepal	Internal
Bience Gawanas (Treasurer)	Namibia	External
Jacob Mutambo	Zambia	Internal
Donya Nasser	USA	Internal
Aurélia Nguyen	Switzerland	External
Dr Josephine Obel (on leave)	Denmark	Internal (resigned June 2021)
Sami Natsheh	Palestine	Internal
Elizabeth Schaffer	USA	External
Andreas Prager	New Zealand	Internal
Rose-Marie Antoine	Trinidad and Tobago	Internal
Santiago Cosio Pando	Mexico	Internal

Members of the Nomination and Governance Committee

Don Gunawardena	Sri Lanka	Internal
Ramatou Hama	Niger	Internal
Talaat Latif	Egypt	Internal
Neish McLean	Jamaica	External
Isabel Serrano	Spain	Internal
Jona Turalde	Philippines	External
Daniela Urquijo Defex	Colombia	Internal

Members of the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee

Elizabeth Schaffer	USA	External
Bience Gawanas	Namibia	External
Judith Maffron	Benin	Internal
Nicolette Loonen	Netherlands	Internal
Maisarah Ahmad	Malaysia	Internal
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Marie-Evelyne Petrus-Barry

Arab World Regional Director
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Solicitor

IPPF uses the services of several law firms, each one in accordance with their area of expertise. Further information is available on request.

How to Help

If you would like to support the work of IPPF or any of our national affiliates by making a financial donation please visit our website at www.ippf.org or contact IPPF Central Office in London, UK.

IPPF Financial Statements 2021

If you would like to support the work of IPPF or any of our national affiliates by making a financial donation please visit our website at www.ippf.org or contact IPPF Central Office in London, UK.

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INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

England & Wales - Charity number 229476

Accounts

IPPF

From choice, a world of possibilities



Financial statements

2020

Who we are

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. We are a worldwide movement of national organizations working with and for communities and individuals.

IPPF works towards a world where women, men and young people everywhere have control over their own bodies, and therefore their destinies. A world where they are free to choose parenthood or not; free to decide how many children they will have and when; free to pursue healthy sexual lives without fear of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. A world where gender or sexuality are no longer a source of inequality or stigma. We will not retreat from doing everything we can to safeguard these important choices and rights for current and future generations.

Cover image: IPPF/Hanna Maule-Ffinch/Palestine

Laila, 21, is a peer-to-peer educator with the Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association (PFPPA). PFPPA runs sexuality awareness sessions for young people living in refugee camps in the West Bank. These vital sessions focus on consent, contraception, and sexual and gender-based violence.

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Foreword from the Director General

Delivering no matter what

As we reflect on the most challenging year most of us can remember, we realise how many lessons we have learnt and how much we have to be grateful for. As we entered the world of lockdown we were forced, as individuals, into entirely new psychological and social situations. As organisations we had to change the way we deliver, we advocate for change and we sustain our operations.

This report shares some of the lessons learnt by a Federation that has demonstrated incredible adaptation and resilience. I thought I would share five realisations that were made evident to me during this time:

- Our Federation of locally owned and globally connected Member Associations provides a solid organizational structure. With grant-receiving Member Associations generating two thirds of domestic income and a diverse and committed group of international donors, we have a solid economic model that can weather the storms.
- When the need to keep clients and our frontline healthcare workers safe required us to re-think and adapt the way in which we provide services, Member Associations were able to do this in record time. At its peak we had to close over 5,000 of our clinics and distribution points but we were able to re-programme, deliver virtually, adapt and re-open quickly. As a result, the impact on the number of services delivered has been much less than we initially expected.
- Good governance saves lives. The global and regional governance reforms we introduced in 2019 and early 2020 provided the agility and transparency that allowed us to navigate last year's challenging waters and come out with a strong financial and programmatic performance.
- The pandemic has put a spotlight on the profound (and growing) inequalities that are fracturing our societies and it confirmed that the 'macho politics' of some of our populist leaders are destructive. As a Federation, we also had to contend with the withdrawal of our Western Hemisphere Regional Office and a few Member Associations from the region. But overall, I am proud to say the pandemic has brought the Federation closer together, we managed to mobilise extraordinary global solidarity and have innovated in ways that are here to stay. We are already building back better.
- 2020 also needs to be remembered as the year when we started a systematic anti-racism programme, looking at the intersectionality of race and gender, at decolonising aid (and specifically our approaches to sexual and reproductive health and rights), as well as making sure we can safely bring our whole selves to the workplace.

I am incredibly proud of the efforts made by activists and health care providers across the Federation to deliver against all odds. I am enormously grateful for the support and understanding shown by our donors, and for the trust and flexibility they showed while we adapted programmes.

Our work continues, but now there's more to do and greater challenges involved in doing it. In what has been the most difficult year probably anyone can remember, IPPF has continued its essential work, delivering globally on its mission in the most adverse circumstances.



Alvaro Bermejo
Director General



In the aftermath of strong earthquakes on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, and a tsunami that struck Palu City and beaches in Donggala, the Indonesian Family Planning Associations' humanitarian response team provided vital healthcare through mobile clinics. Siti and Zalna are sisters who both received long-acting reversible contraceptive methods through our emergency mobile health tent.

© IPPF/Kathleen Prior/Indonesia

Trustees' report

Introduction: who we are

The Board of Trustees presents its reports and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 under the Charities Act 2011.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. IPPF is a worldwide movement of national organizations working with and for communities and individuals, focusing support on those who are poor, marginalized, socially-excluded and under-served.

IPPF currently has 118 Member Associations (MAs), working in 129 countries (the Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation operates in 12 countries). In addition, IPPF has 13 national Collaborative Partners (CPs) and two International Collaborative Partners (ICPs) working in a further 13 countries where there is not currently a Member Association. This brings the total number of countries in which IPPF is working to 142.

The Member Associations of IPPF are all autonomous and report independently, and their financial statements are therefore not presented here.

The financial statements contained herein have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including the 'Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)' (SORP 2019), and applicable UK law. The financial statements include the charity, comprising the central office and three regions, South Asia, East and South-East Asia and Arab World regions; and the group which additionally includes the Africa and Europe regions and IPPF World Wide Inc. The separate autonomous business unit representing the Western Hemisphere left IPPF on 31 August 2020.

In addition to the financial statements, IPPF publishes an Annual Performance Report which outlines in detail the major activities of IPPF and their alignment to the strategic goals of the organization. Copies of this report will be available on www.IPPF.org in June 2021.

How we continue to reform and deliver in 2021–22

Last year was relentless, for everyone. COVID-19 killed nearly two million people, caused economic devastation and revealed deep disparities caused by centuries of systemic racism, unequal economic structures, greed and oppression. Last year also taught IPPF that with determination and courage it can deliver no matter how many hurdles are placed in the way.

The last two years were dedicated to governance and Secretariat management reform. The next two years will focus on systems building and delivery. This is summed up in these five priorities for 2021–22.

1. Governance reform

IPPF will complete governance reform by supporting Member Associations that are willing to optimize their governance and finding alternatives for those where obsolete governance will continue to prevent them from delivering. New Regional Forum and Youth Forums will be organized in the regions, creating a participatory platform for Member Association engagement in the work of IPPF – making it a better connected and more Member Association-centric organization.

Management reform is a critical priority, particularly addressing equity, fairness and structural racism, both historic and current, at the Secretariat. IPPF has a responsibility to create the right environment for staff, in all their diversity. There is no reproductive freedom without racial justice.

2. Delivery

IPPF will launch a catalytic initiative to boost IPPF's medical abortion work and optimize Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) platforms for HIV/STI prevention and treatment, including interventions for cervical cancer, and to tackle sexual and gender-based violence.

3. Health policy

IPPF will work to ensure sexual and reproductive health does not take a back seat in governments' health policy, particularly in humanitarian crises which have been exacerbated by the pandemic.



Following Cyclone Idai, nurse Querina Antonio provides contraceptive care at the the Associação Moçambicana para Desenvolvimento da Família's (AMODEFA) mobile clinic based at one of the emergency accommodation centers in the Zambezia province, Mozambique.

© IPPF/Isabel Corthier/Mozambique

4. How we operate

Last year IPPF developed its first solid unified Secretariat budget in spite of the pandemic. This year the Federation plans to invest further for the future. For example, it will invest in the development of Member Association business cases and the rollout of a new business model which allows the Federation to strengthen programme performance and delivery, especially as it relates to specific, defined projects (referred to as 'restricted funding').

5. Strategic design

In 2021, IPPF will convene and provide thought leadership to the International Conference on Population and Development and reach out beyond the NGO world to encourage dialogue and dissent, test assumptions and seek innovation in the way it works.

Plans for future periods

IPPF continues to implement its Global Income Generation Strategy 2019–2022 (GIG Strategy) – the roadmap for modernizing its income generation to meet the demands of a changed funding landscape, especially in the current COVID-19 environment.

As identified in the Business Plan, the GIG Strategy aims to accelerate key areas of the Strategic Framework which offer the most promising approaches to fill the remaining funding gaps until 2022, while positioning the Federation for sustainable growth in the future.

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, IPPF needs continued, predictable support from donors to ensure essential SRHR services can be delivered without interruption to those that need them most, especially marginalized and vulnerable women and girls. The Federation is focusing on strengthening its regional offices' capacity to better support Member Associations in their income generation and sustainability-building efforts. This has been supported by the launch of a website to share upcoming funding opportunities across the Federation, as well as online fundraising tools and guidance for all Member Associations.

With the arrival of the Biden-Harris Administration and the repeal of the Global Gag Rule, IPPF hopes to re-engage with USAID to support SRHR programming, but it will take years to reverse the damage inflicted by the Global Gag Rule. At the same time, the funding environment is worrying: major cuts to overseas aid budgets are expected in the UK which will affect IPPF's ability to reach women and girls with life-saving services when and where they need them.

The Federation continues to adapt its systems and approaches to respond to the restricted and competitive funding environment. IPPF is also working on diversifying and expanding its donor base at the global and regional levels, while also building on its individual giving programme.

Strengthening Assurance Mechanisms at Member Associations

The Board of Trustees and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee have tasked the management of IPPF to develop an action plan to continue addressing, proactively, the risks of fraud and malpractices.

The action plan will focus on strengthening the assurance mechanisms of the country level programmes by proactively undertaking risk based monitoring and audits, dissemination of zero tolerance on fraud and malpractices, regular training on financial crime and fraud response and working with Member Associations to develop strong financial management systems, policies and procedures. All this will make IPPF more transparent and accountable, thereby reducing the possibility of loss of funds and reputation due to fraud and other organisational malpractices.

Delivering beyond 2021

With less than two years remaining in the current strategic period, IPPF is developing its strategy for the 2023–28 period. The world looks radically different to 2015 when the current strategy was developed. Macho politics and nationalism have impacted the IPPF mission, while the global pandemic has stretched health systems to breaking point, deepening existing social ills and injustice. Global sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) rates have soared in the months after the world started to implement COVID-19 lockdown measures, while people of colour and marginalized populations have suffered disproportionately from the disease.

In responding to the changed global context, and in seeking to predict future trends, the IPPF Board has called for the Federation to confront, re-think and re-imagine the idea of SRHR for all. A process roadmap was approved in March 2021 and is now under way, culminating in the launch of the new strategy in November 2022.

New Business Planning for delivery and programme performance

Following the 2019 reforms, the Secretariat instituted a new business planning process and timelines. The Federation piloted new business planning ideas in 2021 and will continue that through 2022 to test concepts and make changes before the 2023–25 planning cycle. In line with a restructured and unified Secretariat, the plans link actions directly to global outcomes and Secretariat priorities and emphasizes institutional delivery.

The primary principle is that IPPF should be Member Association-centred, which views the core role of the Secretariat as an architect and enabler of collaboration across the global Federation.

The 2021 planning priorities were set in January 2021 which built on the ongoing change agenda started with the 2018 business plan and the 2019 reforms, at both Secretariat and Member Association levels. Currently, 15 Member Associations are strengthening their governance through a facilitated and locally-owned process. The work to further coalesce and integrate the many offices of the Secretariat also continues in 2021, which includes structural shifts such as matrix management and leadership sharing, as well as cultural change in relation to issues including anti-racism and safeguarding.

Concerning delivery, the Federation will seek to optimize its potential for medical abortion provision and advocacy. There will also be a focus on Humanitarian responses and increasing preparedness and quality standards.

The 2022 planning process will commence in June 2021 and will place Member Associations and the Secretariat on the same footing in respect of the process requirements and accountability. Aligned to the process is a new formula for determining indicative funding amounts to Member Associations, based on a host of relevant criteria. The formula and the new business planning process will increase transparency, accountability and predictability of funding.

Strategic delivery of IPPF's mission

Our four outcomes

IPPF's current strategy focuses on achieving four key outcomes:

Championing Rights – By 2022, 100 governments respect, protect and fulfil sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality.

Empowering Communities – By 2022, one billion people to act freely on their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

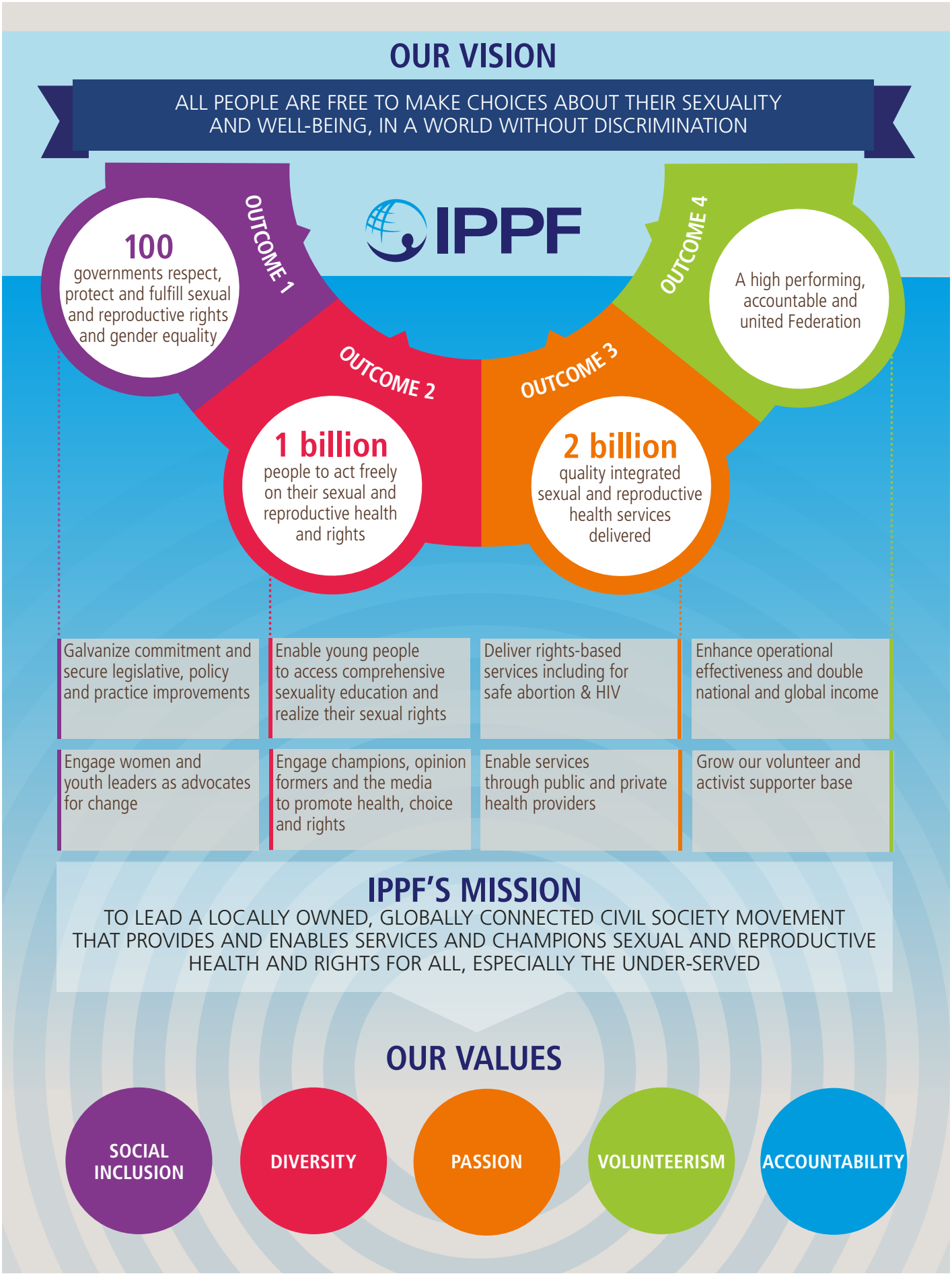
Serve People – By 2022, IPPF and our partners will deliver two billion quality, integrated sexual and reproductive health services.

Unite and Perform – By 2022, IPPF will be a high-performing, accountable and united Federation.



The fragility of the outer islands of Kiribati during natural disasters is compounded by their geographic isolation, which makes transportation and communication during post-disaster relief and response both expensive and difficult. Theta is a member of the Humanitarian Youth Club set up by the Kiribati Family Health Association in her village. Theta is recognized as the smartest member who can write in English. The club has learned how to design a disaster plan for the community and share their knowledge on sexual and reproductive health.

© IPPF/Hannah Maule-Ffinch


OUR VISION
ALL PEOPLE ARE FREE TO MAKE CHOICES ABOUT THEIR SEXUALITY AND WELL-BEING, IN A WORLD WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION
IPPF
OUTCOME 1
100
governments respect, protect and fulfill sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality
OUTCOME 2
1 billion
people to act freely on their sexual and reproductive health and rights
OUTCOME 3
2 billion
quality integrated sexual and reproductive health services delivered
OUTCOME 4
A high performing, accountable and united Federation
Galvanize commitment and secure legislative, policy and practice improvements
Enable young people to access comprehensive sexuality education and realize their sexual rights
Deliver rights-based services including for safe abortion & HIV
Enhance operational effectiveness and double national and global income
Engage women and youth leaders as advocates for change
Engage champions, opinion formers and the media to promote health, choice and rights
Enable services through public and private health providers
Grow our volunteer and activist supporter base
IPPF'S MISSION
TO LEAD A LOCALLY OWNED, GLOBALLY CONNECTED CIVIL SOCIETY MOVEMENT THAT PROVIDES AND ENABLES SERVICES AND CHAMPIONS SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS FOR ALL, ESPECIALLY THE UNDER-SERVED
OUR VALUES
SOCIAL INCLUSION
DIVERSITY
PASSION
VOLUNTEERISM
ACCOUNTABILITY

Grant making to Member Associations and partners

At present the main means by which the Federation delivers on its strategies is by making grants to Member Associations and partners to carry out their work and deliver services. Grants are either to support Member Associations' and Collaborative Partners' core activities (unrestricted) or for specific projects or activities (restricted). The Member Associations additionally raise their own funds with IPPF contributing 30% to their total funds raised.

Unrestricted core funding

The level of unrestricted funding allocated to each region was originally established by IPPF's Governing Council in 1997 and subsequently amended after a review in 2004. This percentage allocation formula was used up to 2020, but in 2021 a new resource allocation model was introduced as part of the governance reforms.

Up to and including 2020, the regions decided on the funding allocation to individual Member Associations and Collaborative Partners. This decision was made using historical needs-based resource allocation criteria at the country level. In 2012, performance-based funding was introduced such that up to 10 per cent of total unrestricted core funding could be allocated to Member Associations based on their achievement of strategic outcomes. Using this mechanism the highest recipients of unrestricted core funding are Africa (44.5 per cent), followed by the South Asia region (16 per cent) and the former Western Hemisphere region (now called the Americas and Caribbean region) (16 per cent).

Unrestricted core grants are awarded on an annual basis to Member Associations and some Collaborative Partners based on an annual programme budget, which outlines the activities and funding required at the country level, in relation to IPPF's Strategic Framework. The planning and budgeting process is a detailed annual exercise that identifies specific areas of investment at the country level and also the technical assistance required and agreed to be provided by the Regional Offices. This process is supported by the IPPF Regional Offices.

Once approved, most of the Member Associations and Collaborative Partners upload their annual data using IPPF's Performance Planning and Reporting Information Sharing and Management System (PRISM). Following which, funding is disbursed in three equal instalments during the year based on satisfactory submission of half yearly and annual reports, audited financial statements and management letters.

Restricted funding

Restricted grants are made for a diverse range of purposes and project activities. The Secretariat sometimes acts as the implementing partner and in other cases coordinates the implementation of restricted projects. The restriction and specific procedures in relation to issuing grants is governed by the funding agreement signed between IPPF and the donor. Restricted grants are made to Member Associations and Collaborative Partners who carry out specific projects to help further the aims and objectives of IPPF. This could be anything from an advocacy grant to champion rights, funds for service delivery, or a grant to innovate new ways of working in the sector or to strengthen country level systems.

Below are some examples of the restricted funding grants that IPPF disbursed in 2020

IPPF increased young people's access to youth-friendly SRH services and Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) through its Solution Three initiative (to enable and empower young people) which includes the Enabling and Empowering Young People through Rights-Based Sexual and Reproductive Health Service Delivery and Comprehensive Sexuality Education project funded by Global Affairs Canada. In 2020, IPPF secured support from the Packard Foundation to build on the work of Solution Three and fund the youth social venture – an incubator programme for developers and entrepreneurs to create new technology to support young people – which is to be implemented in 2021.

2020 was the final implementation year of the five-year Get-Up Speak Out (GUSO) programme which supported five Member Associations to monitor and improve the quality of youth-friendly services. In 2020, the GUSO programme undertook operational research of its activities since 2016, focussing on sustainability and dissemination of learnings.

The Global Comprehensive Abortion Care Initiative (GCACI) continued in its fifth phase to expand abortion and contraception service delivery and strengthen quality of care in participating clinics across 16 Member Associations. With support from the Packard Foundation, IPPF completed the third phase of *Stigma: The unseen barrier to young people's access to SRH services* programme which supports Member Associations to reduce abortion stigma and increase young women's access to quality comprehensive abortion care and information.

IPPF, with other consortium members, continued to reach millions of young and poor clients with integrated SRH services under *The Women's Integrated Sexual Health (WISH)* programme – the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office's flagship project. With a focus on sustainability, the WISH countries also worked on strengthening accountability, advocating for health financing, improving the quality of service provision and strengthening private sector access.

2020 saw the 20th anniversary of the IPPF Japan Trust Fund (JTF) programme. Throughout 2020, 17 Member Associations were supported to implement innovative projects with the aim of ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health, with funding from JTF.

Donors, including Global Affairs Canada, DANIDA and Levi Strauss, provided critical funds for the delivery of services in response to COVID-19 to over 50 Member Associations.

Our impact in 2020: Delivering No Matter What

2020 stress-tested large parts of IPPF's organizational structure. What we discovered is that IPPF's devolved network of local Member Associations responded well to the challenges, proving to be adaptable, innovative and locally relevant in continuing to deliver essential services. Their resourcefulness and commitment has shown that IPPF's combination of global reach and local connection offers a good model for delivering SHRH and other health services even in the most trying conditions.

Measuring Our Achievements in 2020

Expected results		2020 results	2019 results	% change from 2019 to 2020	Target 2016–20	Cumulative results 2016–20	% target achieved 2016–20
OUTCOME 1 INDICATORS							
1	Number of successful policy initiatives and/or legislative changes in support or defence of SRHR and gender equality to which IPPF advocacy contributed	**136**	141	–4%	685	760	111%
3	Number of youth and women's groups that took a public action in support of SRHR to which IPPF engagement contributed	**752**	756	–1%	3,100	4,222	136%
OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS							
4	Number of young people who completed a quality-assured comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)	**25.5m**	31.9m	–20%	235.6m	147.8m	63%
5*	Number of educators trained by Member Associations to provide CSE to young people or to provide CSE training to other educators (training of trainers)	**109,426**	154,692	–29%	n/a	538,776	n/a
OUTCOME 3 INDICATORS							
7	Number of SRH services provided	**142.9m**	181.3m	–21%	961.5m	801.6m	83%
8	Number of couple years of protection	**26.8m**	27.0m	–1%	103.2m	117.1m	113%
9	Number of first-time users of modern contraception	**5.5m**	6.6m	–16%	60.2m	30.5m	51%
10*	IPPF clients who would recommend our services to family or friends as measured through the Net Promoter Score methodology	**69%**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
11	Number of SRH services enabled	**75.2m**	71.0m	6%	297.8m	283.4m	95%
17**	Number of clients served in humanitarian settings	**5.5m**	4.6m	18%	n/a	18.3m	n/a
OUTCOME 4 INDICATORS							
12	Total income generated by the Secretariat (US$)	**166.0m**	191.5m	–13%	792.7m	745.9m	94%
13	Total income generated locally by unrestricted grant-receiving Member Associations (US$)	**215.9m**	252.1m	–14%	1,865.0m	1,315.2m	71%
14	Proportion of IPPF unrestricted funding used to reward Member Associations through a performance-based funding system	**6%**	8%	–2%	20%	n/a	n/a
15	Number of IPPF volunteers	**316,798**	314,068	1%	n/a	n/a	n/a
18**	MAs receiving no more than 50% of their income from IPPF unrestricted grant	**74%**	79%	–5%	n/a	80%	n/a

Key

* Revised metric for 2020 ** New metric for 2020

How we responded to COVID-19

IPPF quickly formed a COVID-19 Task Force which worked to build a resilient SRHR ecosystem for IPPF's Member Associations, structured around four pillars:

1. Ensure continued provision of essential SRH services.
2. Protect, promote and advance SRHR as responsible advocates.
3. Build resilience among IPPF Member Associations to manage disruptions.
4. Promote evidence gathering and cross-learning.

Data collection and information sharing

The IPPF Task Force collected data from Member Associations in three successive surveys in March, May and November 2020. The initial focus was to assess the impact of COVID-19 on Member Associations' operations, staffing and service delivery. Then IPPF set longer term goals to ensure continuity of SRH services, protect the SRHR agenda, and build resilience to manage future disruptions. The last round of data collection focused on sustained innovations and adaptations made by Member Associations to their programmes in response to the pandemic.

Survey results and relevant guidance were posted on a microsite and on the project management app, Slack, allowing Member Associations to connect and access resources.

Advocacy and communication

Key advocacy tasks were developed for Member Associations to tailor to their specific geographies and audiences. Advocacy good practices were shared and contributed to significant policy and legislative changes. Since January 2020 Member Associations have been proactive in ensuring continued provision of essential SRH services and protecting against threats to sexual and reproductive rights.

The Task Force has been hosting and participating in webinars for Member Associations on COVID-19 response and has raised the visibility of SRHR needs in the context of COVID-19 in regional and international forums. A strong online presence – reaffirming the importance of SRHR in COVID-19 times – has been provided via IPPF websites, media and social media presence.

Funds and commodities

Thanks to its swift and coordinated action, IPPF was able to raise more than US$4 million for its COVID-19 response and enabled the release of over US$3 million in existing emergency funding to 70 Member Associations facing major disruptions.

Essential PPE and reproductive health commodities were procured and delivered to Member Associations most in need. Through partnerships with UN programmes, IPPF managed to supply Member Associations even in hard-to-reach locations including Yemen, Syria, Somaliland and Sierra Leone. In addition, more than 50 individual staff or volunteers directly impacted by COVID-19 were supported through an internal solidarity fund.



Sametha receives the contraceptive pill for the first time at the mobile clinic set up by the Family Planning Association of India (FPAI) to help those affected by Cyclone Fani.

© IPPF/Kathleen Prior/India

Solidarity Fund

The Director General launched an appeal to all IPPF staff in April 2020 for donations that would be used to create an internal restricted Solidarity Fund to support staff on the frontlines by issuing small grants to individuals who have been directly impacted by the pandemic. To date, more than 50 requests across three regions have been processed to support the front-line workers.

Member Association innovations

Member Associations adapted quickly and used telemedicine to ensure the continued provision of SRH information, counselling, consultation and follow-up care and referrals in countries including Aruba, Australia, Estonia, Georgia, India, Sudan and The Philippines.

Member Associations also developed their provision of digital comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) through WhatsApp, Skype and other virtual channels. Member Associations such as Mongolia, Uganda, Bahrain, Austria and Cote d'Ivoire have shifted to virtual approaches to offer quality CSE programmes to young people.

Ensuring no one is left behind, other Member Associations (including Vietnam, Cameroon, Pakistan, Dominica, Thailand) reached clients in lockdown through doorstep delivery of SRH services and supplies, including contraceptives, pregnancy test kits and medical abortion.

Key learnings from IPPF's COVID-19 response

Adaptive programming and building organisational resilience is key to mitigating the impact of the crisis. The impact of COVID-19 on sexual behaviour and relationships and SRHR needs is shifting and will need close monitoring for IPPF's response to remain relevant.

Priorities and future plans

IPPF will support Member Associations whose operations were impaired. It will build on innovative strategies developed by Member Associations to ensure that service delivery models continue to be responsive to clients' needs – and allowing them to access affordable and quality reproductive health supplies via effective supply chains.

For more information on IPPF's COVID-19 response, please visit ippf-covid19.org.

Making a difference in 2020

The following section provides a brief overview of IPPF's key activities in 2020, grouped under its four headline outcomes. More information is available in IPPF's Annual Performance Report 2020 which offers greater detail on each of our strategic areas, and case studies highlighting achievements of the grant-receiving Member Associations. Find out more at www.ippf.org.

The case studies below offer a selection of highlights from across IPPF's global work. What lies beneath these examples is the continued day-to-day delivery of millions of sexual health and rights services to some of the poorest people on the planet.

Championing Rights – Outcome 1

Since the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, IPPF and its Member Associations have been advocating with governments, regional and international decision makers, and civil society organizations, to safeguard access to SRHR for all who need it.

Over the past year, opponents of SRHR have repeatedly used the pandemic to revoke hard-won gains on women's rights, by attempting to restrict access to SRHR. IPPF and its Member Associations have countered these attempts by actively advocating to make sure that SRHR does not become deprioritised in the fight against COVID-19; ensuring the sustainability of service provision and programme delivery and securing long-term investment, funding and support for SRHR.

Advocacy Spotlight: Poland's fight for abortion rights – supporting social movements to transform advocacy

Poland's near-total ban on abortion got even tighter in 2020. The ruling, which overturns a 1993 law that allowed abortions in cases of foetal abnormalities, was abruptly implemented in January 2021. In response, hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets to fight for reproductive rights in the largest protests Poland has seen in over forty years.

The new ruling on abortion is but one manifestation in Poland of the development of an increasingly conservative authoritarian and repressive political regime. This tendency has seen attacks on the LGBT community, criminalization of sexuality education, erosion of the rule of law, undermining of citizens' fundamental rights and democracy. A new bill to imprison women for five years if they have an abortion is to be submitted to the parliament and one which aims to withdraw from the Istanbul Convention on Violence Against Women.

IPPF's European Network focused its advocacy efforts on Poland in 2020. Traditional advocacy in a country in which the government controls the parliament and almost the entire judiciary and media was unlikely to be listened to, so IPPF's Movement Accelerator Programme team – which supports social movements and responds to the opposition – had to act radically and create unity behind the cause. It hosted weekly meetings with human



Walaa Abu Monshar, is the Youth Centre Coordinator at the Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association. As part of their emergency response, the youth centre runs sexuality education sessions for young people.

© IPPF/Hannah Maule-Ffinch

rights organizations, parliamentary groups and abortion activists to increase European-level advocacy and media coverage of the situation in Poland. It also focused on countering misinformation and defamation of protesters by the authorities through intensive communication work – ensuring that activists' messages reached the EU and international media.

It created a responsive and connected coalition of SRHR actors dedicated to maintaining pressure for change in Poland, which brought in many leading organizations such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, CIVICUS, the European Parliamentary Forum, Center for Reproductive Rights, Women on Web, the Abortion Provider Network, and IPPF partners and Member Associations in Europe. This unified approach has meant that the European Network – and the activists – are more visible and better motivated and equipped to defeat negative moves and advance a positive agenda.

Other advocacy highlights

New Zealand abortion law change: For decades, abortion in New Zealand was only legal if two doctors certified that legal grounds in the Crimes Act had been met. Most of the 13,000 abortions (97 per cent) each year were authorised on mental health grounds. This led to distress, delays and limited access to services. Law reform became a government priority under Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern. In 2018, the Government initiated a review of New Zealand's abortion laws. In 2019, it introduced the Abortion Legislation Bill. In the face of vocal opposition to abortion reform, New Zealand Family Planning (a Member Association of IPPF) led a group of over 30 organisations – ranging from the College of Midwives, to the Mental Health Foundation and Women's Refuge – to sign an open letter in support of law reform. Their key message was that reform was about ensuring access to good, compassionate health care in line with best practice. On 18 March 2020, the New Zealand Parliament voted to remove abortion from the Crimes Act and treat it as a health issue in legislation.

Watershed moment for Pacific SRHR advocacy: Supported by IPPF, The Hon. Tuilaepa, Prime Minister of Samoa and one of the longest-serving leaders in the region expressed strong support for comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) stating that he believed that successful sexuality education programmes around the world had proven that informed young people were less prone to engage in risky sexual behavior and were more likely to have respectful social and sexual relationships. The event received widespread regional media coverage, helping to promote the message of the importance of CSE.

Promotion of SRHR and CSE in the Arab World: IPPF's Arab World Regional Office's advocacy successes included a Memorandum of Understanding of partnership with the League of Arab States enabling it to contribute to the region's SRHR policies. The Moroccan Member Association collaborated with the Ministry of Health on a study of the cost of family planning to inform decision-making for national programmes, and also succeeded in advocating for integration of CSE in school curricula.

Putting SRHR at the heart of European Union (EU) policy-making: IPPF regional advocacy and strategic communications ensured prioritization of SRHR in key EU long term policies (New EU Gender Equality Strategy and EU Gender action Plan III) and contributed to the recognition of SRHR in three main instruments of the new EU budget 2021–2027, namely the instruments for development aid; for Values and Rights in the EU; and the new programme EU4Health. It also ensured that the EU's global COVID-19 response included SRHR as a key priority.

Traditional leaders become agents for change in Africa: the Maputo Plan of Action (the continental policy framework on SRHR) empowered parliamentarians, traditional and religious leaders (Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, Morocco and Sierra Leone) to advocate for favourable legislation, and renewed their commitment to advance the rights of women by reviewing restrictive abortion policies in their countries.

IPPF's Africa Regional Office scored some notable advocacy wins when the Namibian government rescinded its decision to withdraw from the East and Southern Africa Commitment on Comprehensive Sexuality Education. In Zambia, the parliament withdrew a reactionary motion that sought to suspend the provision of CSE in schools.

Greater access to abortion through technology in South Asia: FPA Nepal, along with other civil society groups, advocated to approve interim government guidelines for home-based medical abortion through outreach and telemedicine services. This decision saved the lives of many women and girls during the pandemic.

Legal, safe and free abortion in Americas: Argentina's 'green wave' scored a major advocacy achievement in 2020 when the Senate approved a national law on legal, safe and free abortion – a result of decades of work by the Argentinian women's movement proudly supported by IPPF. Argentina joins Cuba and Guyana in the list of countries in the Americas and the Caribbean where abortion is liberalized. IPPF will continue supporting access to SRH services and advocacy efforts to advance SRHR and human rights in the region.

Empowering Communities: Outcome 2

Although 2020 started as a 'normal' year, the evolving COVID-19 crisis meant that IPPF had to act quickly to ensure that it could maintain its work in communities, giving people information and access to essential services. When face-to-face interaction became more difficult due to national lockdowns across the world, many IPPF Member Associations refocused their activities online, successfully managing to deliver vital information and services digitally. Below are a few examples of the many ways in which IPPF has adapted and kept on delivering.

IPPF empowerment highlights in 2020

Continuing to deliver CSE: Despite school closures, IPPF Member Associations provided CSE online and via social media – offering young people information and linking them to essential services. For example, the Member Association in Ghana started delivering CSE digitally and youth volunteers were given training, smartphones and support to plan content and deliver it to their peers. In delivering CSE online and/or via social media, Member Associations have faced several challenges. Wherever young people are unable to access digital technology, the Member Associations have had to use hybrid models; using their youth networks and peer educators to keep youth engaged and providing CSE through outreach, depending on the severity of lockdowns.

Ensuring continued funding: Even before COVID-19 struck IPPF's Arab World Regional Office (AWRO) was working hard to deliver SRHR services across a range of catastrophic humanitarian crises. AWRO held virtual consultations with its Member Associations to review innovative strategies for delivering CSE and SRH services and subsequently released regional funds to ensure programmes were sustained.

Tailoring service delivery: In response to COVID-19, methods of service delivery were adapted. Because of restrictions on movement, socially-distanced doorstep visits were initiated in nine African countries participating in IPPF's Global Comprehensive Abortion Care Initiative (GCACI). These visits raised awareness on abortion, contraception and services available in the region's clinics, increasing uptake of SRHR services in these countries. In Somaliland, the Member Association equipped mobile clinics to help manage COVID-19 and SRH emergencies.

Help is only a phone call away: In Sudan, in response to COVID-19 the Member Association established a call centre with a dedicated phone line for SHRH services. Although Sudan's 43 million population is 70 per cent rural and poor, and the country has large nomadic, internally displaced persons (IDP) and refugee populations, over 31.7 million people own a mobile phone. In the face of increased disruptions to an already strained health system, a call centre staffed by physicians offered a good way to continue to provide SRHR services. This was promoted nationally on radio and by text in collaboration with the country's largest telecommunications company. The total number of callers in the six months from April 2020 was 89,000, from which nearly 28,000 services were provided including 19,800 counselling and consultation services, 3,400 laboratory investigations, 2,600 medical prescriptions and 1,980 referrals.

Investment in empowerment: A project initiative with She Decides and the Belgian government created a new generation of community leaders raising awareness of SRHR among their peers and supporting the fundamental right of girls and women to choose for themselves if, when, and how many children they want. Through this IPPF has been able to continue its work to improve the sexual and reproductive rights of girls and women in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda.

In Europe: IPPF continued to conduct research as a basis for its work, carrying out context analyses in seven countries on which to base tailored SRHR messages, mobilization and strategies. IPPF supported partners in Poland, as highlighted earlier, in their fight against government efforts to ban abortion and sexuality education, by amplifying the actions of social movements at regional and national levels in external communications.

Serve People: Outcome 3

2020 was a year in which IPPF had to adapt and respond continuously to an ever-changing health landscape, and also work to address the additional stresses that COVID-19 created for people already living precariously on the edge. IPPF Member Associations adapted to provide home-based essential SRH services including medical abortion, contraception, HIV/STI testing and cervical cancer screening. Their innovative digital health interventions and community outreach initiatives have meant they have been able to continue to deliver vital services.

Humanitarian crises didn't stop for COVID-19– the pandemic heightened existing vulnerabilities and created new humanitarian needs. In 2020, an estimated 235.4 million people required humanitarian assistance and protection compared to 168 million in 2019, which had already seen the highest number in decades. At risk of unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, gender-based violence and maternal mortality, women and girls are among the most vulnerable people in humanitarian settings. Throughout 2020 IPPF promoted localized humanitarian action,

helped ensure access to lifesaving sexual and reproductive health services, including safe abortion care, and offered help to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in emergencies.

The pandemic resulted in a spike in domestic and intimate partner violence that affected young people disproportionately. In August 2020, IPPF's International Medical Advisory Panel (IMAP) adopted a statement on gender-based violence acknowledging the need to scale up community work, including humanitarian contexts.

IPPF service delivery highlights in 2020

The Arab World Regional Office (AWRO) keeps on delivering: AWRO has worked tirelessly to provide SRHR and other health services against a backdrop of dire humanitarian and socio-economic crises and protracted displacement (aggravated by COVID-19) in Yemen, Syria and Lebanon and Sudan. The Member Associations in conflict-stricken Yemen and Syria faced tremendous challenges in getting enough PPE to operate their clinics securely but they kept going. In Syria, the Member Association managed to keep most clinics open and provide home-based services. In spite of Yemeni government denial of COVID-19, the Member Association has managed to keep delivering SRH services driven by the message that: 'the lives of women and girls in Yemen still matter.'

Palestine GBV responses in humanitarian crisis: a hotline was established to support SGBV survivors, providing counselling and follow up, and ensuring protection.

Assistance for Lebanon in the wake of the Beirut explosion: IPPF's London and Tunis offices assisted the Lebanon Member Association in reaching out to women and girls with SRH services after the catastrophic Beirut explosion, one of the largest non-nuclear explosions ever recorded. They delivered SRH and SGBV services, and psychosocial support services in tents amid destroyed buildings despite the additional challenges of COVID-19 and the ensuing devastating economic crisis.

In South Asia: Even before COVID-19, forty years of war in Afghanistan left a fractured health infrastructure, with shortages of medical equipment and trained personnel. In response to restrictions on mobility and women's fear of accessing health facilities, the Afghan Family Guidance Association (AFGA) decided to provide SRHR services through community outreach midwives. As a result, it reached 229,105 people with SRHR services, distributed 500 clean delivery kits to visibly pregnant women and provided family planning services to 66,172 at their doorsteps in the four most COVID-19 affected provinces of Afghanistan.



The Association Togolaise pour le Bien-Être Familial (ATBEF) leads a pioneering programme to train community healthcare workers to administer contraception in the rural areas where they live. Abla is one of those community health workers travelling by bike to clients like Essivi, where she receives the injectable at her home.

© IPPF/Xaume Olleros/Togo

The Africa Region continues to deliver: In Uganda, Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU) has been providing sexual and reproductive healthcare to vulnerable populations in the Northern Region, including in refugee camps on the border of South Sudan. In 2020, RHU was able to open a clinic in Adjumani to expand its service delivery network to the West Nile region, which hosts the largest refugee population in Uganda. Integrated SRH services including family planning, STI management, and cervical cancer screening were provided to 14,917 clients in Adjumani.

In Mozambique, the Member Association built and furnished a new healthcare facility in Cabo Delgado that serves the unique needs of young people. Today the clinic offers SRH services in a neighbourhood where this essential and life-saving service is scarce.

In Europe: Member Associations successfully advocated for improved access to contraception, especially for vulnerable groups. In Bulgaria, new legislation strengthened the role of Roma health mediators in ensuring contraceptive care, ensuring these key figures continue – with the support of our Member Association – to meet the needs of Roma communities in COVID times. In Serbia, government funding was allocated for contraceptive counselling and training of healthcare workers.

Co-ordination from the centre, using IPPF's global network: IPPF used its global supply chains to procure essential PPE and reproductive health supplies, through partnerships with manufacturers and large UN procurers, helping sustain essential services worldwide, including crisis countries such as Yemen, Syria, Somaliland and Sierra Leone.

Unite and Perform: Outcome 4

Since the formation of IPPF's Board of Trustees in May 2020, the Federation has been evolving its governance structure, based on the need to enhance Secretariat efficiency and productivity, strengthen accountability and reduce cost.

Through this process, the Secretariat will:

- more effectively share knowledge, best practice and information;
- enhance communication, coordination, and clarity of roles, including greater synergies between offices and teams;
- ensure more effective cross-team working through a matrix management system, putting the right people in the right place at the right time;
- define clear responsibilities for the process;
- involve and support capacity building in Member Associations.



It's a real event when the mobile clinic of the Association Malienne pour la Protection et la Promotion de la Famille (AMPPF) rolls into town once a month. The mobile clinic provides essential healthcare, free contraception, and cervical screening to the local community.

© IPPF/Xaume Olleros/Mali

The gains through this process will be reinvested in systems to modernize operations and deliver greater accountability with clear monitoring mechanisms and better distribution of resources.

Governance reforms: the story so far

The General Assembly sits at the top of the new IPPF governance system as the highest authority, setting the strategic direction of the Federation. The new governance structure includes a Nominations and Governance Committee, the Board of Trustees and its committees, namely those for: Finance, Audit and Risk; Policy Strategy and Investment; Resource Allocation Technical; and Membership. These bodies are now functional and have undergone inductions for their members.

To reform governance at country level, the IPPF Secretariat launched its Global Initiative on Member Association Governance Strengthening. The Initiative aims to support Member Associations in strengthening their organizational governance, with selected Associations being provided with small grants by IPPF to implement local reforms.

In Spring 2020, it was piloted with a first cohort of nine Member Associations selected from across the Federation – Cameroon, Denmark, India, Malaysia, Mozambique, Palestine, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Uganda. Six more Member Associations have been selected for a second round which commences in January 2021, in Afghanistan, Fiji, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco and Nigeria. The overall support package for these Member Associations includes:

- Governance review and strengthening in line with best practice principles.
- Regulatory/constitutional review against best practice and national legal frameworks.
- Facilitated stakeholder discussions on governance strengthening and development options.
- Technical and communications support.

IPPF's organizational restructure

IPPF's organizational restructure followed on from its governance reforms, primarily driven by reducing the Secretariat's cost base to 30 per cent of total unrestricted funding – so making more funds available 'on the ground' for Member Associations.

The 2020 restructure was built around three key principles:

- Functions with similar client focus should work more closely together.
- Secretariat functions should be positioned closer to their clients and wherever that is most efficient.
- Enhancement of the Secretariat's efficiency and productivity, strengthening accountability and reducing cost.

Key decisions were made prior to the restructure, to promote:

- a Member Association-centred approach.
- a safer organization, with better alignment of organizational core values against individual behaviours.
- financial resilience in the face of uncertainty. To this end, the directors' leadership team set itself an initial ceiling of US$20 million to be drawn by the Secretariat from core funding for 2021 – representing approximately 30 per cent of core funding.
- a unified, bottom-up process for annual planning and for the 2021 budget.
- core and restricted funding being seen as equally important.

Global functions will be established enabling cross-cutting teams to work through a matrix management system. Regions will be given clearer responsibilities and be able to leverage involvement from Member Associations. The Secretariat will focus on peer-to-peer support, connecting Member Associations globally to share knowledge, strengthen capacities and exploit synergies.

Early results from the restructure

The restructure concluded in October 2020. The goal to reduce the Secretariat's portion of unrestricted core funding to 30 per cent was reached by reducing the overall costs of the organization by US$7 million. The Secretariat was streamlined and the focus placed on Member Association priorities to deliver on IPPF's SRHR commitments globally and regionally.

A new IPPF is emerging – less 'top heavy' and better positioned to prioritize more of its core resources to Member Associations, and ultimately to the people it is committed to help.

Other organizational activity

Anti-racism initiatives

In 2020, IPPF started a process of examining and addressing issues of racism and the colonial legacy within the organization. As an NGO that focuses on empowerment, ending discrimination and poverty-eradication, IPPF must reflect these social justice principles internally.

A working group was established which consisted of staff at all levels including members of the newly formed staff association. Furthermore, a team of researchers was recruited to develop a staff and Member Association-wide survey examining racism within the Federation. This anonymous, confidential survey covers institutional culture, racism and power dynamics. The programme to address issues of racism comprises two phases: Phase 1 is an audit of relations within IPPF as well as between the IPPF and its Member Associations. Phase 2 will happen once the audit is complete and will include debriefing and solution-oriented workshops focusing on best practices from other organizations and conversations about how IPPF can become a truly anti-racist organisation.

Growing our volunteer and activist supporter base

From the start in 1952, IPPF was driven by volunteers spread across its founding member countries. Since then, its volunteer and supporter base has grown substantially. IPPF volunteers range from participants at governance level and in Member Associations, to peer educators, clinic volunteers, fundraisers and advocates. Volunteers tend to work a few hours per week (on average 3.5 hours) but they are essential to the functioning of IPPF, helping campaign for sexual and reproductive health and rights, and deliver education and services through 45,000 service points. It is difficult to quantify the total number of volunteer hours as these are grassroots volunteers supporting IPPF's Member Associations in delivering their programmes and campaigns.

Recognising the value that young volunteers bring to the organisation, IPPF launched its Youth Centered Approach toolkit in 2020 to enable young people to take part in decision-making spaces within the Federation. IPPF will be further strengthening its volunteer programme to recruit people who have the skills needed to keep delivering on its mission in an era of ever-tightening budget constraints.

Developing Social Enterprise

IPPF is committed to supporting Member Associations to develop social enterprise activities for the purpose of generating income, diversifying funding sources and, ultimately, achieving organizational and financial sustainability.

This has included the ongoing promotion of social enterprise programmes to Member Associations, co-ordinated globally by the Social Enterprise Hub run by FPA Sri Lanka. IPPF has run many virtual training sessions on Social Enterprise for its Member Associations and continues to develop support to help them create their own sources of income. Successful businesses have already been established in many Member Associations which range from sale of contraception to the provision of health services to the running of a guest house and a cafe.

IPPF in the Americas and the Caribbean

IPPF worked on a change process in the Americas and the Caribbean Region, after the former Western Hemisphere Regional Office withdrew from the Federation on 1 September 2020. IPPF updated its priorities in the region to ensure that women, girls and youth, particularly the left behind, keep at the centre of its work. IPPF has committed itself to building a stronger Federation in the region, led by its Member Associations working in 21 countries. A new regional office with two locations in Colombia and Trinidad and Tobago will open in 2021, while new Member Associations are being identified in several countries.

IPPF as a learning organization

IPPF's European Network continued its journey to becoming a learning organization, investing in a 'community of practice' – sharing best practice and knowledge, conducting after-action reviews, and training 13 Member Associations on safeguarding and carrying out gender assessments of them and their programmes.

Throughout 2020, the European Network shared weekly updates on the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on SRHR, and developed a rapid response mechanism to counter opposition attacks, allowing them to quickly adapt priorities and respond to needs.

Flexibility: moving regional offices

As a part of the restructuring of IPPF towards a more agile, efficient and unified Secretariat, the Humanitarian Team working in the Asia Pacific Hub in Bangkok was integrated into existing Secretariat offices in 2020, with the majority relocating to the East and South East Asia and Oceania Region (ESEAOR) Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur.

When it was first opened in March 2017, the IPPF Asia Pacific Hub housed ESEAOR and South Asia Region (SARO) offices, the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand (PPAT) and IPPF's new Humanitarian Hub. The intention was that its Bangkok location would maximize opportunities for regional collaboration with other humanitarian and development organizations.

However, issues around obtaining work permits and visas for staff to work in Thailand limited operations significantly, resulting in both ESEAOR and SARO being unable to fully transition their work to Bangkok. In 2018, IPPF's Governing Council decided that the ESEAOR Regional Office should return to Kuala Lumpur. The Humanitarian Team continued to operate from Bangkok, but its geographical isolation from other Secretariat offices led to it becoming isolated. To counteract this 'silo effect' and better integrate humanitarian work into the overall function of the IPPF Secretariat, the Humanitarian Team moved to become part of ESEAOR in late 2020. Communication, collaboration and efficiency across IPPF's development and humanitarian work have already been greatly enhanced.

Stronger accountability

The IPPF Africa Regional Office carried out an organizational restructure in line with IPPF reforms and the COVID-19 pandemic aimed at boosting the regional office's resilience.

Fifteen African Member Associations have been successfully supported to implement their post-accreditation action plans – where the accreditation review team and the Member Association in question develop an action plan to address any gaps in compliance.

A further six Member Associations used the DHIS2 (a health information management system) to capture and analyse health service data.

Rapid response in South Asia

When COVID struck, SARO designed a Business Continuity Fund, created from the Designated Restricted Funds to support Member Associations and partners in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, and Bhutan within a week of discussion. The fund provided essential safety equipment and reached out to distribute dignity kits to the most marginalized communities. Most Member Associations sustained more than 50% of their services and delivered safety training to service providers.

IPPF SARO was also one of the first regions to pilot an online accreditation process. The team successfully created a model that could be adapted to suit the local needs of other Member Associations, providing a combination of virtual tour and in-person reviews in an online format.



Youth Action Movement Volunteer and Social Media Agent, Partson, understands the importance of contraceptive access if he and his peers are going to achieve their hopes and dreams. "We encourage young people to use contraception, and also to get help at the Family Planning Association of Malawi's (FPAM) Youth Life Centre."

© IPPF/Tommy Trenchard/Malawi

Financial review

Statement of Reserves

The Board of Trustees has reviewed the level of reserves. Note 15 to the financial statements shows the split of reserves between the general, designated, restricted, and endowment funds. The total funds held at 31 December 2020 were US$82.4 million (2019: US$79.8 million), including the pension liability. Of this, US$31.0 million (2019: US$29.0 million) was restricted funds and US$28.9 million (2019: US$31.2 million) was designated funds, whilst an additional US$1.4 million (2019: US$1.3 million) was held on behalf of a Member Association in Cape Verde.

The Governing Council (predecessor of the Board of Trustees) in May 2013 approved a risk-based target general reserve level of between US$18 million and US$24 million. This target was considered every year thereafter and found to continue to be appropriate and thus remains a target that IPPF still uses whilst assessing its optimum level of reserves. The reserves policy ensures IPPF has the resources in place to manage financial risk and short-term income volatility and continue to invest in initiatives to meet its goals set out in the current Strategic Framework.

The general reserve level of the group as at 31 December 2020 was US$21.5 million, an increase of US$4.6 million from the balance of US$16.9 million at 31 December 2019, and within the range as set in IPPF's reserves policy. The unrestricted expenditure budget for the year ending 31 December 2021 is US$61.7 million. The general reserve balance at 31 December 2020 of US$21.5 million represents 34.8% of this budgeted amount and provides necessary cash flow as the majority of unrestricted funding is received in the second half of the financial year.

Unrestricted funds are designated at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Within designated funds is US$7.8 million (2019: US$8.1 million) which represents fixed assets. Funds have been designated for various projects including the Stream 2 Strategic/Catalytic fund which provides funding to develop innovative projects and try new approaches to our work; and funds set aside to implement the Secretariat Business Plan.

Statement on Investments

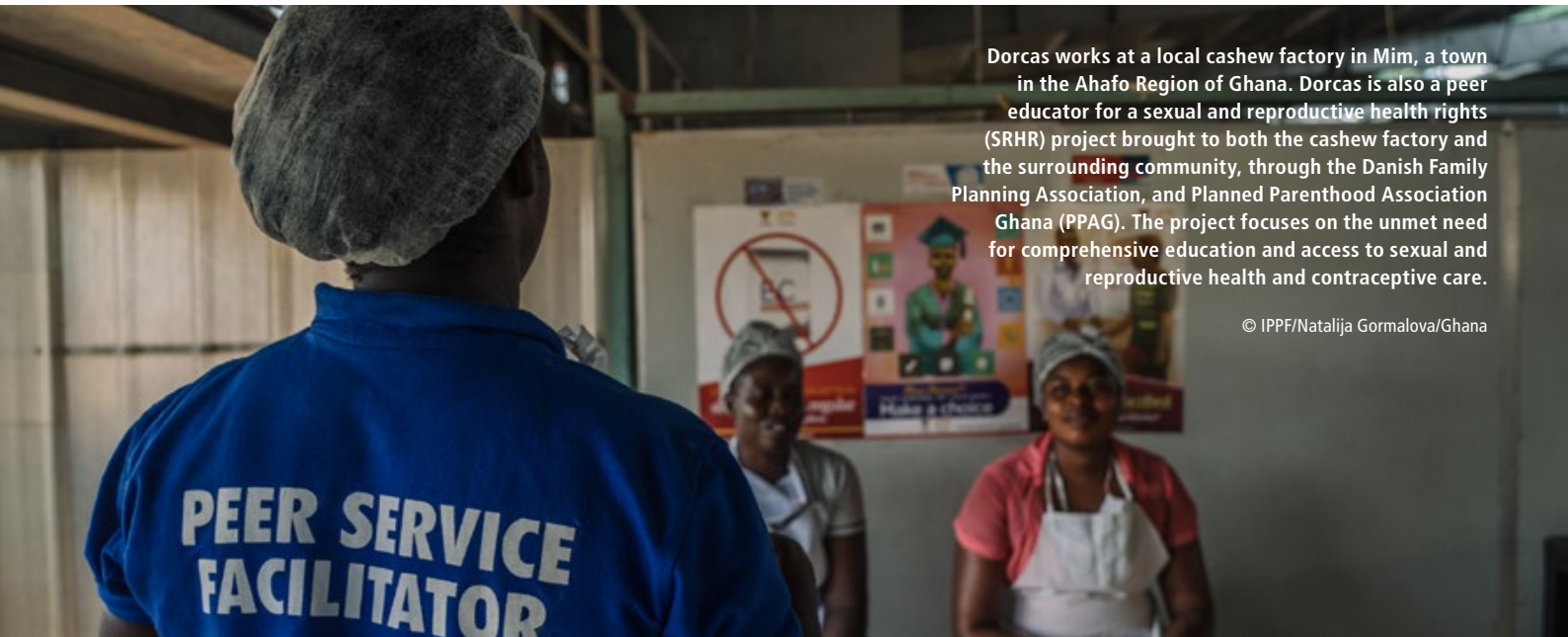
There are no restrictions under the *The International Planned Parenthood Federation Act 1977* in relation to the charity's powers to invest. IPPF's investments include US$1.7 million held in cash (2019: US$1.5 million held in listed investments) by its former regional office, IPPF Western Hemisphere Region, and a property worth US$1.1 million (2019: US$1.3 million). The property was independently valued as at 31 December 2020.

Financial Summary

Income for the year for the group increased by US$2.4 million (1.4%) from US$163.7 million in 2019 to US$166.1 million. Total expenditure decreased by US$1.8 million from US$161.4 million in 2019 to US$159.6 million which led to a group net operating surplus before investments gains (combined for unrestricted and restricted funds) for the year of US$6.6 million (2019: US$2.3 million).

Total unrestricted expenditure of US$58.7 million (2019: US$60.2 million) covers grants to Member Associations and partners of US$37.6 million (2019: US$37.7 million), group Secretariat expenditure of US$19.7 million (2019: US$21.6 million) and fundraising costs of US$1.5 million (2019: US$1.1 million). The net operating unrestricted surplus for the year was US$3.2 million (2019 deficit: US$0.4 million).

Total restricted expenditure of US$100.8 million (2019: US$101.2 million) includes grants to Member Associations and partners of US$78.3 million (2019: US$71.7 million), group Secretariat expenditure of US$20.7 million (US$26.4 million) and fundraising costs of US$1.9 million (US$3.1 million). There was a restricted surplus of US$3.3 million (2019: US$2.8 million). A full analysis of restricted projects balances and 2020 income and expenditure is available in note 15.



Dorcas works at a local cashew factory in Mim, a town in the Ahafo Region of Ghana. Dorcas is also a peer educator for a sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) project brought to both the cashew factory and the surrounding community, through the Danish Family Planning Association, and Planned Parenthood Association Ghana (PPAG). The project focuses on the unmet need for comprehensive education and access to sexual and reproductive health and contraceptive care.

© IPPF/Natalija Gormalova/Ghana

Income

The overall group income of IPPF has risen by US$2.4 million (1.5%) to US$166.1 million (2019: US$163.7 million). Unrestricted and restricted income rose by US$2.2 million and US$0.2 million respectively despite the coronavirus pandemic. We would like to thank donors for the trust they have continued to place in IPPF throughout the pandemic.

IPPF's main source of funding is government grants, which account for 88% (2019: 88%) of total income. In 2020, unrestricted government funding increased by US$1.4 million (2.4%) from US$57.3 million in 2019 to US$58.7 million.

Restricted government funding amounted to US$88.0 million, up from US$87.0 million in 2019. A full analysis of restricted projects balances and 2020 income and expenditure is available in note 15. The following Governments were the major contributors to the restricted funding of IPPF: Government of United Kingdom, primarily through the WISH programme in Africa, South Asia and the Arab World, US$68.0 million; Government of Australia continued to provide support (US$4.5 million) in relation to the global SPRINT Initiative to provide sexual and reproductive health services to crisis and post crisis areas in South East Asia, the Pacific, South Asia; Government of Canada contributed US$2.5 million primarily to Young People.

The governments of the Netherlands, Norway, UK and a private foundation also provided funding of US$5.7 million to the Safe Abortion Action Fund.

Grants from multilateral donors and other sources increased slightly from US$18.1 million in 2019 to US$18.3 million.

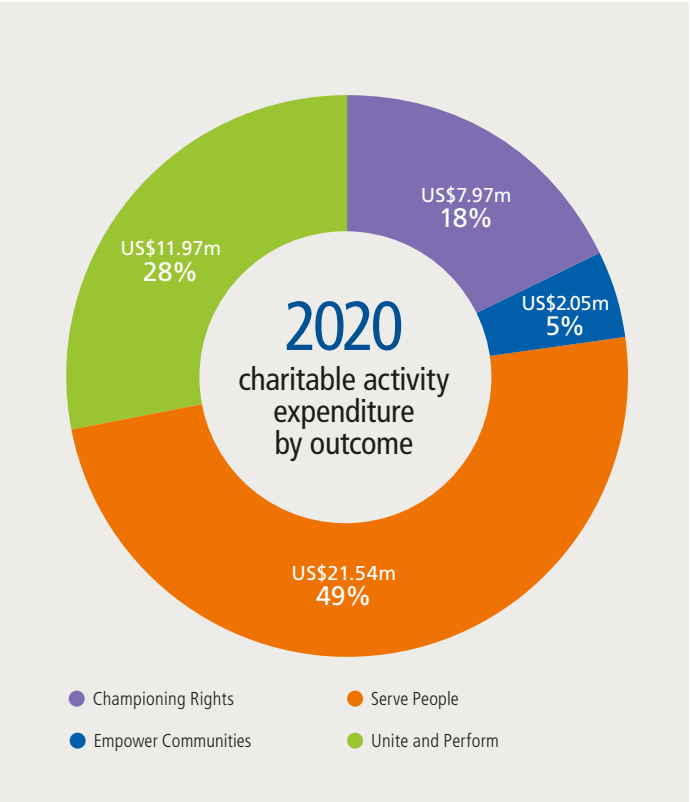
Expenditure

IPPF spent US$159.6 million in 2020 compared to US$161.4 million in 2019, a decrease of US$1.8 million (1%).

Grants to Member Associations and partner organisations rose by US$6.4 million (6%) from US$109.4 million in 2019 to US$115.8 million.

Funds (including pension fund deficit)

Overall there was a surplus before investment gains of US$6.6 million compared to a surplus of US$2.3 million in 2019. This surplus was reduced by actuarial loss on the defined benefit pension scheme of US$3.4 million (2019: US$1.7 million) and unrealised foreign exchange losses on forward contracts of US$2.7 million (2019: nil), offset by other foreign exchange gains of US$2.1 million (2019: US$3.4 million), leading to an overall increase in IPPF's total funds and reserves from US$79.8 million to US$82.4 million.



The general fund has increased by US$4.6 million, from US$16.9 million to US$21.5 million. Designated reserves have decreased by US$2.3 million, from US$31.2 million to US$28.9 million. The asset revaluation reserve decreased by US$0.1 million from US$12.1 million to US$12.0 million. Restricted fund balance has increased by US$2.0 million from US$29.0 million to US$31.0 million.

The 2020 balance sheet contains a net pension liability of US$12.4 million. This represents an increase in liability of US$1.8 million from the 2019 balance of US$10.6 million. The pension liability forms part of unrestricted funds and represents the total net future liability arising from the Central Office defined benefit pension scheme. The defined benefit scheme was closed in 2007; further details on the scheme are included in note 19 to the financial statements. Agreement has been reached with the scheme's trustees on a recovery plan that will see the deficit cleared by October 2025 instead of December 2024.



Candice, 18, joined the Jamaica Family Planning Association (FAMPLAN) Youth Advocacy Movement (YAM) at age 15. Initially, Candice, saw YAM as a space where she could learn about sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) as there was no information available elsewhere. Candice uses her knowledge and involvement with YAM to educate her peers about their sexual health and rights with hopes that they make informed choices if they choose to engage in sex.

© IPPF/Ryan Riley/Jamaica

Funds received as agent

On 17 December 2020, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by IPPF and the Nexus Secretariat for IPPF to host with effect from 1 January 2021 the Nexus Initiative, an independent government-owned cross regional initiative of like-minded governments, designed to support and foster the gender equality and SRHR agenda at the United Nations. The nature of the MoU makes IPPF an agent rather than a programme host with the final responsibilities for the project lying with the Nexus coordinating committee. IPPF received US$0.09 million of donor funds during 2020 as agent for the Nexus Initiative and accounted for these as a creditor in IPPF's balance sheet at 31 December 2020. IPPF's accounting system ensures that these funds are separately identifiable from IPPF's own assets and a separate bank account has been opened for these funds.

Going concern

The Members of the Board of Trustees and management have assessed the current events and conditions, including COVID-19, as well all information currently available about the future, in determining whether IPPF is a going concern.

Whilst many of IPPF's frontline services across its Member Associations were (and continue to be) impacted by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, IPPF responded quickly in 2020 with a set of mitigating actions which de-risked the impact on IPPF and positioned it to successfully weather the storm. As a result, IPPF has not needed to make use of any business support measures that were made available by the UK government and in fact has secured a level of funding in 2021 that matches 2020.

In 2020, in order to assist the MA's with their COVID responses, IPPF released circa US$6.5 million of the second instalment of the core grant to Member Associations in advance which, in some cases, was 50% and, in others, 100% of the second instalment, based on a quick needs assessment.

To help manage its cashflow, IPPF reached out to its donors and four (Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Denmark) paid their core grant payments ahead of schedule to help buffer IPPF's cash position.

IPPF successfully negotiated with DFID (now FCDO) a six-month waiver for its delivery commitments on its largest payment by results project, WISH Lot 1 and Lot 2. This ensured that FCDO continued to provide funding against the project's projected results, irrespective of the actual numbers. In addition, FCDO continued to pay for reimbursables as normal on actuals.

Throughout the pandemic, IPPF's secretariat offices successfully transitioned to a working from home model that had little impact on the running of the business. IPPF secretariat office teams worked proactively to keep staff safe by ensuring they were equipped to work effectively from home, establishing standard operating procedures for creating safe working environments in the offices as they reopened, ensuring safety protocols were followed.

Through ongoing, close engagement with its donors, who have remained compellingly supportive, IPPF secured core funding for 2021 that is in line with 2020 and this puts IPPF in a strong position to continue delivering on its mission.

We have forecast our income, expenditure, gains and losses for the financial year ending 31 December 2021 and up to early June 2022. We have a strong cash and investments balance and multi-year funding agreements with key donors in place for both restricted and unrestricted funds. Core funding for 2021 has already been 97% committed and the projected cashflow position across all funding sources demonstrates a positive balance. Forecasts and cashflow analysis to early June 2022 do not rely on any overdraft facility or other financing to stay positive. The Members of the Board of Trustees have therefore concluded that it remains appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Structure, Governance and Management

Governing Document

IPPF was formed in 1952 and incorporated in 1977 under a UK Act of Parliament: *The International Planned Parenthood Federation Act 1977*. The Board of Trustees confirm that the Strategic Framework (as described on page 6) is in alignment with the purposes stated in the Act.

Public Benefit

The Charity Commission guidance on public benefit has been considered and the recommended self-assessment for the public benefit principles undertaken. The Board of Trustees confirms that the aims of the organisation as stated in *The International Planned Parenthood Federation Act 1977* meet the charitable purposes as outlined in the Charities Act 2011. Specifically, IPPF is engaged with purposes in relation to the 'advancement of health or the saving of lives' and the 'advancement of human rights'.

IPPF's mission is to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights for millions of women, men and young people around the world. IPPF works through one Member Association/Collaborative Partner in each of the 142 countries delivering sexual and reproductive health services, education programmes, advocating on policy changes and other similar activities, to deliver its mission. IPPF monitors this delivery by monitoring global indicators and service statistics, that track delivery and upholding of sexual and reproductive health and rights for the poor, marginalised, socially-excluded and/or under-served groups.

Governance

Until May 2020, IPPF was governed by a Governing Council, composed of 18 volunteers from Member Associations (also known as the Trustees). In addition to the 18 Trustees, the IPPF Governing Council had six external advisors, who were to act as subject matter experts and advise the Governing Council on IPPF policy. These six external advisors did not have any voting rights in the Governing Council.

In May 2020, the Governing Council was replaced by a Board of Trustees following the reforms described below.

Reforms

In the extraordinary General Assembly meeting of all the MAs held in New Delhi in November 2019, more than 90% of IPPF's MAs reached a historic consensus on bold recommendations for transforming IPPF's governance structures and resource allocation system.

The decisions taken by the General Assembly are reproduced below.

IPPF is a Member Association-led governance structure that is accountable to the membership and the people IPPF serves.

The new governance structure removes intermediary layers between MAs and global governance and will advance IPPF's mission through:

- **General Assembly:** The highest decision-making authority of IPPF will be a General Assembly that has the mandate to review and approve IPPF's strategic direction, appoint members of a Nominations and Governance Committee (NGC), and confirm the slate of candidates the NGC proposed to be on the Board of Trustees (BOT), among other responsibilities.
- **Nomination and Governance Committee**: Under IPPF's new regulations, the Nominations and Governance Committee has the mandate to recruit and evaluate the performance of members of the Board of Trustees and the Board committees. Reporting to the General Assembly, the NGC is a seven-person committee that has majority MA members, at least half of whom must be women and at least 20% of whom must be youth under 25.
- **Board of Trustees:** The current Governing Council was replaced in May 2020 with a 15-member, skills-based BOT that has nine MA volunteers and six external trustees and maintains IPPF's commitment to 20% representation of youth, 50% representation of women, geographical diversity, and representation of vulnerable or at-risk populations.
- **Board Committees:** Four Standing Committees will support the governance function of the BOT: Membership; Finance, Audit and Risk; Policy, Strategy and Investment; and Resource Allocation Technical Committees. Each of these committees will have a majority of members from MAs, and will include non-Trustee members.
- **Regional Forums and Regional Youth Forums:** The previously existing Regional Councils have been transformed into knowledge and learning exchange platforms, called Regional Forums, that will be preceded by Regional Youth Forums.

Adopted governance model

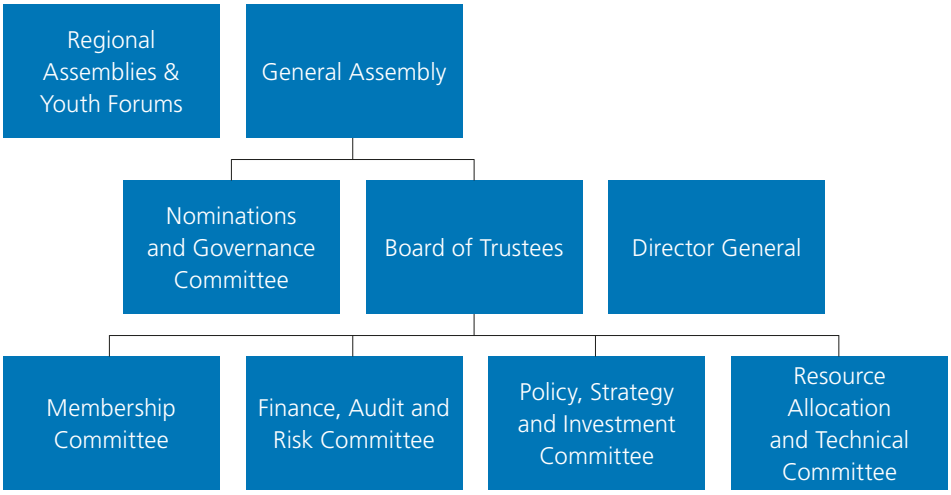
General Assembly = peak body

Non-governing regional assemblies and youth forums

Governance by a Board of Trustees

Secretariat reports to Board of Trustees through the Director General

Expert Committees advising the Board of Trustees



Selection of the Board of Trustees

To transition from the previous governance structure to the one approved above, the Governing Council set up a Transition Committee. The Transition Committee was mandated to take the necessary steps to:

- Enable a smooth transition to a new governance structure, through the election of a new Board of Trustees at the Governing Council meeting in May and the first meeting of the Board in July 2020;
- Lay the foundation for developing a new resource allocation formula and system based on the guidance given by the General Assembly;
- Ensure that MAs remain central to the change process and participate in decision-making on how the reforms are monitored and evaluated.

As part of the above mandate, the Transition Committee identified the first slate of candidates for the 15 members of IPPF's new Board of Trustees and seven members of the Nomination and Governance Committee, which was approved by the Governing Council during its meeting held on 15–16 May, 2020. The names of the incoming Board of Trustees and the Nomination and Governance Committee members are provided on page 63.

Ms Kate Gilmore has been elected as the Chairwoman of the newly selected Board of Trustees. Kate has been a Fellow at the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy, Harvard Kennedy School since February 2020. She is researching human rights concerns including: The political economy of sexual and reproductive health and rights; Organizational leadership in a world of 'J curve' change; Acceleration of youth participation in public decision making; and Civil service without fear or favour. Kate was United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights from 2014 to 2019 and was Assistant Secretary General and Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) from 2012 to 2014. Before this, she was Executive Deputy Secretary General at Amnesty International from 2000 to 2009. Amongst the skills required for the Board of Trustees, Kate can point to senior executive experience; safeguarding; and programme delivery experience. She is from Oceania, currently located in France (and the USA while at Harvard). She has also lived in Australia for 40 years; the UK for 14 years; the USA for 4 years; and Switzerland for 4 years.

Our Director General is Dr. Alvaro Bermejo. Alvaro has more than 20 years' experience as a senior executive in global federations, working across HIV and AIDS, humanitarian issues and health policy.

The Board of Trustees intends to meet three times a year. Meetings may be held in person (no more than twice a year) or by suitable electronic means agreed by the Board in which all participants may communicate with all other participants. In addition, extraordinary meetings of the Board may be called by the Chair or by one third of the Trustees.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to hire, support, oversee and evaluate annually the performance of the Director General.

Recruitment, appointment and training of new Trustees

The recruitment of new Trustees commences with the Nominations and Governance Committee launching a call for nominations through an independent recruitment firm. This firm scrutinizes candidates and puts forward a slate of candidates who meet the requirements to serve on the Board for interview by the Nominations and Governance Committee.

As soon as Trustees are appointed, a multi-disciplinary team provides an induction to the Trustees. The induction includes the terms of reference, the Strategic Framework, the history of IPPF, board processes, board evaluation, IPPF Regulations and Procedural Byelaws, financial and compliance oversight, Trustees' roles and responsibilities with regards to Charity Commission expectations.

Resource allocation

The new resource allocation model determines the use of IPPF's unrestricted core funding across the Federation, including to the Secretariat. The funding flows through three separate streams.

Stream 1 of the model, known as Accelerating Delivery, is the largest stream, with a minimum of 80% of all unrestricted funds flowing through it. The indicative allocation amounts are determined by a transparent formula based on set national criteria, including unmet need and country income status. To access funding under Stream 1, IPPF members and the Secretariat will have to develop and submit organisational business plans for the each of the funding cycles.

The business plans will outline the organisational context, overall outcomes, strategies, results, as well as the expected budget in the given time period. The business plan covers the entire remit of the organisation's activities, outputs and budget.

The first funding cycle will run for a single calendar year (2022), and it will be followed by a three-year cycle (2023–25) which will coincide with the mid-term of the new strategic period. The stream will introduce greater transparency in the distribution of funds, greater accountability for its use, and greater predictability of funding for the applicants.

Stream 2 of the new model is dedicated to strategic initiatives, and it is also known as the Strategic Fund. The purpose of the Strategic Fund is to support MA initiatives in the areas of the Strategic Framework that require additional investment and focus and that will help IPPF deliver its global outcomes. It was introduced at the wishes of the membership to have a more dynamic model, which allowed the federation to capitalise on strategic opportunities when they emerge.

The Stream 3 of the new model is a funding stream that can receive unrestricted core funding of up to 5% to enable IPPF to provide life-saving SRHR services in humanitarian crises.

All funds are subject to approval by the IPPF Board, who also agree the annual strategic themes of the fund.

Statement of the members of the Board of Trustees' responsibilities in respect of the Board of Trustees' annual report and the financial statements

The Board of Trustees is responsible for preparing the Board of Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the Board of Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Board of Trustees is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Organisation

IPPF has a unified Secretariat that carries out the policies and functions as approved by the Board of Trustees. The Secretariat has its central office in London and regional offices in: Africa (Nairobi, Kenya), Arab World (Tunis, Tunisia), East and South East Asia and Oceania (ESEAO) (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia), Europe (Brussels, Belgium), South Asia (New Delhi, India) and Americas and Caribbean (Bogota, Colombia and Port of Spain, Trinidad).

In addition to this, Secretariat functions are also carried out in Ethiopia (Africa Union Liaison Office), Fiji (Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific), Australia (Resource Mobilisation Office) and New York, (IPPF Worldwide Inc.).

The senior management, known as the Directors' Leadership Team, comprises: the Director-General who is based in the London office; six Regional Directors who report to the Director-General; and four London Office Divisional Directors. Further details are on page 64.

Risk Management

While no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss, the IPPF risk management system has been developed to provide reasonable assurance to the Board of Trustees that there are proper control procedures in place and that they are operating effectively.

The key elements of the system of internal control are:

- Delegation: there is a clear organisational structure with lines of authority and responsibility for control, together with procedures for reporting decisions, actions and issues;
- Reporting: the Board of Trustees approves and reviews the annual programme budget and income predictions and monitors actual and forecast income and expenditure on a regular basis;
- Risk management: The risk register was completed as part of a consultative process in August/September 2020 across the senior employees in the Secretariat. They identified a long list of key risks under the following risk categories: regulatory and compliance risks, governance risks, financial risks, operational risks and external risks. These were then reviewed and prioritised by the Directors' Leadership Team (DLT). The DLT then reviewed and finalised the mitigating strategies in relation to the prioritised risks to arrive at the final risk assessment. The risk register was thereafter reviewed by the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (C-FAR) and recommended for approval by the Board of Trustees. The BOT approved IPPF's risk register for the period from 1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021 in its meeting held on 17–18 November 2020. The mitigating actions are reviewed annually by the C-FAR and BOT, who believe that all the major risks to which IPPF is exposed have been identified, reviewed and systems have been established to mitigate those risks.
- Internal audit: the internal audit function, which has been outsourced to RSM Risk Assurance Services LLP UK, assesses risks and reviews controls within IPPF. Using a risk based approach the firm undertook a number of reviews/audits in 2020.
- Review: the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee comprises up to seven members of which at least 50% are required to be women and at least 20% young persons under the age of 25 at the time of their appointment, a majority of whom are from Member Associations. The Committee is chaired by a Trustee and includes, as one of the members, the IPPF Treasurer. The Committee monitors IPPF's financial performance ensuring the financial integrity of the organisation, oversees risk management ensuring effective internal control systems are in place and recommends the appointment of the external and internal auditors, reviewing their work and ensuring timely and appropriate responses to audit findings and recommendations.



Pradipta Kumar, 22, a security guard and Pankanjini Behera, 21, are recently married. The young couple have decided not to have children for a couple of years. They attended a clinic set up by the Family Planning Association of India (FPAI) to help those affected by Cyclone Fani for advice on types of contraception available.

© IPPF/Kathleen Prior/India

Principal risks and mitigation strategies

Risk	Mitigation Strategy
Continuing political conservatism (re) creeping into SRHR investment, widening of mandate into less contentious areas – pandemic, migration/humanitarian, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH), FP	Continue to build virtual connections across existing and new platforms. Unlock resources and space for thought leadership in regions and countries less distracted by Coronavirus Disease-19, so that SRHR action can continue. Capture younger voices from across the world and change the narrative, with support from progressive donors and with more strategic use of core funds. Create a movement more powerful than a few bilateral donors, and break out of old discourse that young people don't recognise. Use #metoo; #aidtoo and #BLM as the launchpad to find that voice, and do a better job of linking this to all elements of IPPF's service offering including brand and service design.
A disconnect between the new Board of Trustees and the grassroots movement of Member Associations leading to policy decisions taken that do not address the needs or expectations of the members.	Creation of platforms, that enable regular engagement between the various board and committee members with Membership, through country and regional level consultations. Board Chair and Board committees Chair including NGC Chairs to host regular update meeting with the membership. Board Chair to issue update letters to the members in a way that it speaks to volunteers directly and not just the MA's board members.
Failure to inspire the required governance reform at MA's level	Ongoing dialogue with the MA's around governance, compliance, risk and assurance to encourage their participation in the reform process. Development of the MA governance reform strategy with clear ownership from the Board.
Inability to comply with budgetary limits due to limited budgetary control and forecasting ability	Introduce income and expenditure forecasting effective 2021. Provide training to users to explain how accounting system tracks budgetary over-runs. Better planning and budgeting tool introduced.
Loss of funding from donors due to re-prioritization and also due to rise in fraud/ mismanagement incidents across the Federation.	Constant and proactive engagement with donors to ensure strong donor confidence is built, so that IPPF remains the organisation of choice whilst investing in Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights. Proactively scanning the donor environment searching for new opportunities and new donors that can support IPPF in delivery of its vision and mission. Regular tracking of bids being submitted, won or lost and reasons thereof by the senior management. Put in place an easy to follow escalation matrix. Engage with Internal auditors to identify the best platform/format of presenting fraud/financial mismanagement cases to the C-FAR and the Board.

Risk	Mitigation Strategy
Negative impact on delivery of restricted projects as planned due to external factors (e.g. volatility of exchange rates, security risks in fragile countries and internal factors (management) capacity across the Federation)	Regular and timely donor engagement on all key projects. Ensure regular financial and programmatic/delivery monitoring through a global quarterly review mechanism. KPIs presented to Senior management. Build project level plans, including risk mitigation plans, procurement for larger projects. Strong controls set up through the contracting mechanism. Undertake adequate due diligence of all contractors/vendors/consultants/partners. Implementation of IPPF's fraud response guidelines and plans. Ensure regular audits (as per requirement).
Cyber security attacks	Improved Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) framework, user access management controls, administrators, email security through implementation of M365/InTune/Improved security protocols. Undertake regular penetration testing to ensure gaps, if any, in security protocols are addressed. Upgrade IT policies and equipment management systems including setting up a strong BYOD policy. Ensuring adequate knowledge creation and training on new trends on phishing and cyber attacks. Upgrade systems to ensure adequate back up and retrieval processes of IPPF data on the cloud.

IPPF incident management data

The table below shows the number of reports submitted to IPPF SafeReport, our independent, confidential reporting service, relating to financial wrongdoing:

Incident type	2020	2019
Corruption and bribery	1	1
Fraud	11	13
Malpractice	5	11
Total	17	25

IPPF has a zero tolerance policy on such issues. IPPF takes all reported concerns seriously and undertakes appropriate and proportionate investigations to respond to these. Concerns are reported from across IPPF, including its Member Associations. IPPF's 'Raising a Concern' and 'Confidentiality and Information Sharing' policies underpin the principles of our response processes, ensuring the highest level of confidentiality to ensure that the whistle-blower(s) are not subjected to any form of victimisation whatsoever.

During 2020 IPPF continued to make improvements to safeguarding as follows:

- improved incident management reporting through better analysis for internal and external stakeholders.
- significant improvement to the clearance rate of reported concerns was achieved (from 5 in 2019 to 66 in 2020).
- training events were delivered to IPPF staff who are responsible for progressing reported concerns.

IPPF SafeReport has been migrated to a new supplier and this has provided an opportunity to make improvements so that it better aligns with the guiding principles of IPPF's 'Raising a Concern' policy, which are: fair, confidential, transparent and accountable, accessible, efficient and timely. The new service has now been launched.

The Modern Slavery Act (UK)

IPPF adopted a policy in relation to Forced Labour and Human Trafficking in November 2016, which considered the requirements of the UK Modern Slavery Act along with other international laws and guidance on this subject area. IPPF remains committed to the eradication of modern slavery and will work to ensure that all people have the right to protection from abuse and exploitation.

Remuneration

At IPPF, we are committed to equality and diversity across the Secretariat in all areas of work.

The Board has approved that IPPF, given its size and complexity, aims to set pay between the 50th and 75th percentiles (3rd quartile) to attract and retain the right talent.

A benchmarking analysis of the top 30 positions comprising the leadership of IPPF has been undertaken by external consultants. The Director General's position is at the middle of market range at the 54th percentile, with the rest of the senior leadership positions placed at the 58th percentile.

The external consultants have also been engaged to conduct an overall assessment of the broader Secretariat, specifically, how competitive pay levels are across the entire organisation. IPPF's historical practices have resulted in eight different approaches for compensation and benefits across the globe. With the formation of a unified Secretariat, IPPF aims to develop a job structure which is consistently applied in all locations with salary structures for each region designed using a common philosophy and approach. The ongoing work is designed to provide a solution in the following areas:

- Updated compensation philosophy
- Job evaluation and job structure
- Market assessment and revised salary scales in all markets
- Gender pay gap/equity analysis
- Assistance to establish proper transition measures.

Gender pay gap

Gender pay gap 5 April 2020
(in comparison against 5 April 2019)

What is the gender pay gap?

The gender pay gap is a measure that shows the difference in average earnings between women and men. It is different from Equal Pay which is about men and women carrying out comparable jobs and which has been illegal in the UK for 45 years.

Gender pay gap data

The current gender pay gap report relates to only the central office in London. A snapshot of the numbers as at 5 April 2020, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Particulars	5 April 2020	5 April 2019	5 April 2018
Difference in mean pay as a percentage	9.8%	10.95%	22.9%
Difference in median pay as a percentage	5.6%	8.58%	8.1%

This data pre-dates the overall restructuring process undertaken by IPPF in the second half of 2020. The data for the central office in London shows that the mean percentage pay gap has decreased by 1.15% in 2020. There is, also, a 2.98% reduction in the median level to 5.6% in 2020.



Where are we with respect to market in terms of gender pay gap?

The gender pay gap at IPPF is lower than the national average gender pay gap of 15.5% as reported by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) in 2020. In the IPPF London central office the gap stems from the fact that whilst overall there are fewer men than women employees, the largest representation of men is in the highest salary quartile.

The Global Health 50/50 report was launched on International Women's Day. It has placed IPPF in the top 5% of over 200 global health organisations sampled. This takes into account the numbers provided by IPPF for all its offices. They assessed four key areas: commitment to gender equality, gender equality and diversity policies at work, gender and geography of gender health leadership and gender responsiveness of health policy and programmes.

What we will do

In taking forward our work, IPPF is currently reviewing its overall compensation philosophy and has hired external consultants to advise on implementing a common job evaluation process across all regions. The aim is to develop a job structure which is consistently applied in all locations with salary structures for each region designed using a common philosophy and approach.

This study will also carry out a market assessment of salaries in all regions with the goal of implementing revised salary scales where appropriate, benchmarked against key comparators.

In 2021 IPPF is committed to measure and present the gender pay gap report across the whole Secretariat.

Working through the Pandemic

In light of the global COVID-19 Pandemic, IPPF management took early steps to ensure duty of care, safety, and well-being of staff across all its secretariat, ensuring the staff morale and well-being did not get severely impacted and IPPF continued to deliver on its mission through these difficult times. A COVID Taskforce composed of key operational functions was set up to develop and implement a COVID-19 Contingency Plan which included a comprehensive risk

People queue up for health and contraceptive care during an outreach clinic in the village of Chigude, near Mzuzu, Malawi. The Family Planning Association of Malawi is one of the few NGOs providing care in these hard-to-reach communities. The nearest clinic is a five hour walk away; many women hadn't received sexual and reproductive healthcare before FPAM came to their area.

© IPPF/Tommy Trenchard/Malawi

assessment addressing office safety, staff welfare, travel guidelines, medical/travel insurance, employee assistance programmes, training through disaster ready, etc. This was widely shared across different offices who adapted it looking at their local contexts. The plans were informed by WHO Guidance and the UK Government regulations and guidance. Across different countries, the adaptations took on board the country's guidance coming out from time to time. To ensure that staff were fully informed, a FAQs was developed and regular communication updates were made to all staff.

IPPF proactively closed its offices starting mid-March 2020 in the UK and other secretariat offices based on their local contexts and guidelines. All staff were provided adequate technical support to enable them to effectively work from home through the pandemic. Full IT support was provided to staff to increase knowledge capacity on utilising Zoom/Teams and Skype for business for internal and external meetings.

IPPF responded to staff welfare and duty of care by organising a series of mental health webinars, ensuring that medical insurance and emergency contact details were current and continued to provide direct support, as needed. IPPF encouraged staff to engage the Employee Assistance Programme as a source of support. Equally so, staff were provided with IPPF policy provisions on time off for caring for dependents and flexible working hours were encouraged for staff caring for ill family members or young children.

IPPF London office and some of its other secretariat offices remain closed, and the Taskforce is fully engaged to ensure that the office is in compliance with all health reopening measures. IPPF continues to build staff capacity on security awareness and COVID preparedness.

By putting in all these efforts, IPPF was able to remain operational across alll its offices, without seeking any available government assistance, such as the furlough scheme, throughout the pandemic, to date.

Working with non-charities

When considering or developing new external partnerships or reviewing existing partnerships, the following steps should be taken:

- Research potential partners including consideration of any conflict of interest.
- Assess Risk involved, potential value and the ability of IPPF to deliver including the resource impact and all costs and benefits involved in the partnership.
- Consult and involve stakeholders.
- Develop jointly a partnership structure, aims and objectives, accountability including roles and responsibilities, processes, reporting arrangements and an exit strategy.
- Determine who will be responsible for developing and embedding the partnership/relationship in each organization.
- Set up a steering group where appropriate with named operational contacts on both sides that hold the relationship.
- Agree in writing clear and robust partnership arrangements ensuring that transparency and accountability are maintained. Monitor, evaluate and review the partnership at pre-agreed points.
- Share experiences and good practice with a conscious effort to engage and involve at all levels in order to encourage learning.
- Promote successes within and outside of the Federation.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

The Board of Trustees who held office at the date this report was approved, confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditor is unaware; and each member of the Board of Trustees has taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information.

Thanks

IPPF thanks all its donors for their continuing and generous support. It also wishes to acknowledge the immense ongoing contribution it receives from its volunteers, in terms of the time, hard work, and personal commitment. Volunteers provide a huge range of help to the organisation from assisting in clinics, sitting as Board members, acting as peer educators, meeting donors etc. Without this volunteer commitment IPPF could not achieve its mission or be the strong voice it currently is within the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 3 June 2021.



Kate Gilmore
Chair



Bience Gawanas
Treasurer



The island of Kadavu is one of the least developed areas of Fiji. Transport around the island is difficult, with very few roads, no public water system or electricity. The humanitarian team from the Reproductive and Family Health Association of Fiji (RFHAF) travels by boat and then on foot carrying emergency medical and contraceptive supplies to the village hall in Naivakarauniniu where a mobile clinic is set up.

© IPPF/Rob Rickman/Fiji

Independent auditor's report to the members of the Board of Trustees of International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of International Planned Parenthood Federation (the 'charity') and its subsidiaries (the 'group'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent charity's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the group and charity statement of financial activities;
- the group and charity balance sheets;
- the consolidated cash flow statement;
- the statement of accounting policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 21.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the group and of the parent charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.w

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the group's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the group's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities and of the fraud's reported in the period as disclosed on page 27 of the annual report.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the group operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the Charities Act; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included Charity Commission for England and Wales (Charity Commission) regulations.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including significant component audit teams regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area, and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

- revenue recognition which is related to the cut-off and completeness of new grants. To address this risk, we tested a sample of new grant contracts to test that the grant income was complete, recognised within the correct accounting period, was in accordance with the terms of the grant and was in line with the accounting policy, to test whether income had been appropriately included in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring with management including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation concerning the entities policies and procedures relating to identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
- enquiring with management including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation concerning the entities policies and procedures relating to detecting and responding to the risk of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- enquiring of management and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with HMRC and the Charity Commission.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept by the parent charity; or
- the parent charity financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Deloitte LLP

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
St Albans, United Kingdom

23 June 2021

Deloitte LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor for the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as audit of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 December 2020

Charity

	Notes	2020 Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	Total US$'000	2019 Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	Total US$'000
Income from:									
Donations and Legacies									
Grants from governments		58,733	86,370	–	**145,103**	57,370	81,023	–	**138,393**
Grants from multilaterals		379	1,628	–	**2,007**	47	387	–	**434**
Grants from IPPF Worldwide Inc		–	–	–	**–**	1,105	12,406	–	**13,511**
Donations and legacies from others		436	8	–	**444**	112	–	–	**112**
Other Trading Activities		239	–	–	**239**	39	–	–	**39**
Income from Investments		198	9	–	**207**	(50)	282	–	**232**
Other Income		71	–	–	**71**	1	–	–	**1**
Total Income and Endowments		**60,056**	**88,015**	**–**	**148,071**	**58,624**	**94,098**	**–**	**152,722**
Expenditure on:									
Raising Funds									
Central fundraising	7	1,388	1,930	–	**3,318**	1,109	3,099	–	**4,208**
Regional fundraising		86	–	–	**86**	–	–	–	**-**
Cost of sales		–	–	–	**–**	(281)	(1)	–	**(282)**
Investment management costs		–	–	5	**5**	–	5	–	**5**
Charitable Activities									
Grants to Member Associations & Partners	5	37,249	76,106	–	**113,355**	37,648	66,358	–	**104,006**
Central expenditure	7	6,643	10,749	–	**17,392**	7,405	14,822	–	**22,227**
Regional expenditure		5,498	2,123	–	**7,621**	5,472	2,144	–	**7,616**
Regional office grants		8,508	5,500	–	**14,008**	7,871	4,114	–	**11,985**
Pension finance charge		210	–	–	**210**	265	–	–	**265**
Total Expenditure		**59,582**	**96,408**	**5**	**155,995**	**59,489**	**90,541**	**–**	**150,030**
Net Operating (Expenditure) / income before investment (losses) / gains		**474**	**(8,393)**	**5**	**(7,924)**	**(865)**	**3,557**	**–**	**2,692**
(Losses) / gains on investment assets		(193)	–	125	**(68)**	142	(37)	175	**280**
Increase / (Decrease) in subsidiary investment values		3,186	11,834	–	**15,020**	(7,960)	(601)	–	**(8,561)**
Net Income (Expenditure)		**3,466**	**3,441**	**120**	**7,027**	**(8,683)**	**2,919**	**175**	**(5,589)**
Actuarial Loss on defined benefit pension scheme		(3,363)	–	–	**(3,363)**	(1,674)	–	–	**(1,674)**
Foreign exchange loss on Forward contract		(2,665)	–	–	**(2,665)**	–	–	–	**–**
Foreign exchange (loss) / gain on pension liability		(63)	–	–	**(63)**	(395)	–	–	**(395)**
Unrealized foreign exchange gain taken to reserves		1,476	115	–	**1,591**	3,296	–	1	**3,297**
Net movement in funds		**(1,149)**	**3,556**	**120**	**2,527**	**(7,456)**	**2,919**	**176**	**(4,361)**
Reconciliation of funds									
Total funds brought forward at 1 January		49,539	29,024	1,274	**79,836**	48,588	26,190	1,098	**75,876**
Transfer of funds from other regions		1,583	(1,583)	–	**–**	8,406	(85)	–	**8,321**
Net movement in funds for the year		(1,149)	3,556	120	**2,527**	(7,456)	2,919	176	**(4,360)**
Total funds carried forward at 31 December		**49,973**	**30,997**	**1,394**	**82,364**	**49,539**	**29,024**	**1,274**	**79,837**

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those included above. All the above results arise from continuing operations.
The notes on pages 39 to 62 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 December 2020

Group

	Notes	2020 Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	Total US$'000	2019 Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Endowment US$'000	Total US$'000
Income from:									
Donations and Legacies									
Grants from governments	2	58,733	87,950	–	**146,683**	57,370	87,011	–	**144,381**
Grants from multilaterals and other sources	3	1,754	16,117	–	**17,871**	1,249	16,692	–	**17,941**
Donations and legacies from others	3	436	8	–	**444**	112	–	–	**112**
Other Trading Activities		239	–	–	**239**	70	–	–	**70**
Income from Investments	4	219	10	–	**229**	241	282	–	**523**
Other Income		579	99	–	**678**	699	–	–	**699**
Total Income and Endowments		**61,960**	**104,184**	**–**	**166,144**	**59,741**	**103,985**	**–**	**163,726**
Expenditure on:									
Raising Funds									
Central fundraising	7	1,388	1,930	–	**3,318**	1,109	3,099	–	**4,208**
Regional fundraising	6	125	–	–	**125**	37	–	–	**37**
Cost of sales		–	–	–	**–**	(281)	(1)	–	**(282)**
Investment management costs		–	–	5	**5**	7	5	–	**12**
Charitable Activities					**–**				**–**
Grants to Member Associations & Partners	5	37,557	78,262	–	**115,819**	37,748	71,684	–	**109,432**
Central expenditure	7	6,644	10,749	–	**17,393**	7,405	14,822	–	**22,227**
Regional expenditure	6	12,804	9,902	–	**22,706**	13,894	11,601	–	**25,495**
Pension finance charge		210	–	–	**210**	265	–	–	**265**
Total Expenditure		**58,728**	**100,843**	**5**	**159,576**	**60,184**	**101,211**	**–**	**161,395**
Net operating income / (expenditures) before investment (Losses) / Gains		**3,232**	**3,341**	**(5)**	**6,568**	**(443)**	**2,774**	**–**	**2,331**
(Losses) / Gains on investment assets		(193)	–	125	**(68)**	105	–	175	**280**
Net Income / (Expenditure) Income		**3,039**	**3,341**	**120**	**6,500**	**(338)**	**2,774**	**175**	**2,611**
Transfer between funds		1,483	(1,483)	–	–	(60)	60	–	–
Other recognized gains / (losses)									
Actuarial Loss on defined benefit pension scheme		(3,363)	–	–	**(3,363)**	(1,674)	–	–	**(1,674)**
Foreign exchange loss on Forward contract		(2,665)	–	–	**(2,665)**	–	–	–	**–**
Foreign exchange loss on pension liability		(63)	–	–	**(63)**	(395)	–	–	**(395)**
Unrealized foreign exchange gain taken to reserves		2,003	115	–	**2,118**	3,418	–	1	**3,419**
Net movement in funds		**434**	**1,973**	**120**	**2,527**	**951**	**2,834**	**176**	**3,961**
Reconciliation of funds									
Total funds brought forward at 1 January		49,539	29,024	1,274	**79,837**	48,588	26,190	1,098	**75,876**
Net movement in funds for the year		434	1,973	120	**2,527**	951	2,834	176	**3,961**
Total funds carried forward at 31 December		**49,973**	**30,997**	**1,394**	**82,364**	**49,539**	**29,024**	**1,274**	**79,837**

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those included above. All the above results arise from continuing operations.
The notes on pages 39 to 62 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

Balance Sheets as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 Total US$'000	2019 Total US$'000	2020 Total US$'000	2019 Total US$'000
		Charity	Charity	Group	Group
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	17,409	17,556	19,920	20,204
Investments	10	38,055	23,091	2,790	2,847
Long term loans	11	–	105	97	207
Total fixed assets		**55,464**	**40,752**	**22,807**	**23,258**
Current assets					
Stock		452	195	452	195
Debtors	12	21,494	18,272	26,929	22,471
Short Term Loan	11	386	–	386	–
Cash at bank and in hand		49,255	50,677	71,049	70,853
Total current assets		**71,587**	**69,144**	**98,816**	**93,519**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(29,826)	(19,417)	(23,581)	(25,475)
Total current liabilities		**(29,826)**	**(19,417)**	**(23,581)**	**(25,475)**
Net current assets		41,761	49,727	75,235	68,045
Total assets less current liabilities		97,225	90,480	98,042	91,303
Provisions for liabilities	14	(85)	(19)	(902)	(842)
Net assets excluding pension liability		**97,140**	**90,461**	**97,140**	**90,461**
Forward Contract Liabilities	21	(2,352)	–	(2,352)	–
Defined benefit pension scheme liability	19	(12,424)	(10,624)	(12,424)	(10,624)
Total net assets including pension liability		**82,364**	**79,837**	**82,364**	**79,837**
Represented by:					
Unrestricted:	15				
General		21,510	16,873	21,510	16,873
Designated		28,887	31,168	28,887	31,168
Revaluation Reserve		12,000	12,122	12,000	12,122
Restricted		30,997	29,024	30,997	29,024
Endowment		1,394	1,274	1,394	1,274
Total funds and reserves excluding pension liability		**94,788**	**90,461**	**94,788**	**90,461**
Pension liability	19	(12,424)	(10,624)	(12,424)	(10,624)
Total funds and reserves including pension liability		**82,364**	**79,837**	**82,364**	**79,837**

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 3 June 2021. The notes on pages 39 to 62 form part of these financial statements.



Kate Gilmore
Chair



Bience Gawanas
Treasurer

Consolidated cash flow statement

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Net cash provided by operating activities	A	**379**	**772**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received and similar income		229	523
Purchase of tangible assets		(141)	(379)
Purchase of marketable securities		–	(350)
Sale of tangible assets		2	–
Sale of marketable securities		–	350
Net cash flows provided by investing activities		**90**	**144**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Long term loan repayments received		57	–
Short term loans issued		(331)	(187)
Net cash flows in financing activities		**(274)**	**(187)**
Increase in cash	B	**196**	**729**

Note A: Reconciliation of net income to net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Net operating income / (expenditure)		
Net incoming resources	6,568	2,331
Interest receivable and similar income	(229)	(523)
Depreciation	563	508
Exchange movements on tangible assets	(142)	(540)
Exchange movement on investments	(17)	(105)
Actuarial loss on pension scheme	(1,625)	(1,023)
Unrealized Loss on Forward contract	(2,665)	–
Long term loan written off	4	–
(Gain) / loss on disposal of fixed assets	(2)	–
Movements in working Capital:		
(Increase) / decrease in stock	(257)	101
(Increase) in debtors	(4,458)	(14,661)
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	(1,894)	11,483
Increase in provisions including forward contract	2,412	136
Unrealised exchange movement	2,121	3,066
Net cash provided by operating activities	**379**	**772**

Note B: Reconciliation of net cash flow to movements in net debt

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Increase in cash in the year	196	729
Change in cash for the year	**196**	**729**
Net cash at 1 January	70,853	70,124
Net cash at 31 December	**71,049**	**70,853**

Note of explanation

Cash balances are historically higher at 31 December each year due to the timing of government receipts, many of which are received in the last quarter of the financial year. However, the timing of grant payments to Member Associations means that the cash funds are significantly reduced in the first quarter of each financial year. The cash balance also includes restricted funds for use in the following years.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction values unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the 'Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)' (SORP 2019), and applicable UK law and the Charities Act 2011. IPPF meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. The Charity meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemption available to it in respect of its separate financial statements in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement.

Going concern

The trustees assess whether the use of going concern is appropriate i.e. whether there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern, including the impact of COVID-19. The trustees make this assessment in respect of a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In making this assessment, the trustees have considered the impact of COVID-19 and the impact it may have on its unrestricted income and reserves.

The members of Board of Trustees have reviewed IPPF's financial position, its level of net assets and its future cashflow forecasts which take into account the impact of future activities, and believe it is appropriate to continue to produce the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Basis of preparation

IPPF exists as an entity incorporated in the UK under the provisions of the IPPF Act ('the charity'). Its registered address is at 4 Newhams Row, London, SE1 3UZ United Kingdom and its activities are undertaken through a Secretariat of which there is a Central Office.

IPPF Arab World Region, East and South East Asia and Oceania Region and South Asia Region are not separate legal entities and their results are included in those of the charity. IPPF (Bangkok Hub) was established in 2016 and its results are also included with those of the charity.

Subsidiaries

IPPF Worldwide Inc. is a separately registered not-for-profit organisation. This is established for the purpose of receiving funding from organisations based in the United States of America. The Directors of the company are Central Office Divisional Directors. Their results are included with those of the group.

IPPF Africa Region (Nairobi, Kenya) and IPPF Europe Network are separate legal entities in Nairobi, Kenya and Brussels, Belgium respectively. As subsidiaries they use the name of the charity to raise funds exclusively for the IPPF and/or its local activities. They represent themselves publicly as the charity's local representative. Their results have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis in the statement of financial activities ('SOFA') and balance sheet.

IPPF has a dormant trading subsidiary, International Contraceptive and SRH Marketing Limited (trading as ICON). Up until 31 August 2013 this engaged in commodity supply services and social marketing of contraceptives in conjunction with Member Associations.

Autonomous business unit

The IPPF Western Hemisphere Region Inc (New York, USA), a separate company incorporated in the State of New York, USA, as a membership corporation with not-for-profit status, withdrew from the Federation on 31 August 2020. Therefore Appendix 1 that presented an unaudited consolidated position of IPPF (including Western Hemisphere Region Inc.), has not been included as part of this report.

Income

Income is recognised when the Group and Charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably. See also the separate deferred income policy.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises amounts received in the period which the donor has given for use in future accounting periods and there is no entitlement to the funds at the year end.

Commercial trading activities

Income from commercial trading activities is included in the period in which they are earned.

Donations and grants

Grants from governments and other agencies have been included as donations as these relate to core funding or are provided for a general purpose rather than being service agreements. These are included in income when these are receivable, except as follows:

- When donors specify that donations and grants given to the charity must be used in future accounting periods, the income is deferred until those periods.
- When donors impose conditions which must be fulfilled before the charity becomes entitled to use such income, the income is deferred and not included in income until the conditions for use have been met.
- Assets given for distribution are recognised as income for the year only when received.

Legacies

Legacies, if any, are recognised when the following three conditions are met a) the charity is entitled to control the legacy resource and determine its future application, b) receipt is probable and c) the resource can be measured monetarily with sufficient accuracy.

Investment income and interest

Investment income in the form of dividends together with interest and rental income from the investment property is included when receivable by the charity.

Donation in Kind – Income

Donations in kind are included in donations and similar income where the amounts are material at their market value. Commodities donated to IPPF for distribution to Member Associations are recognised at their market value as income to the extent that they have been received in the year.

IPPF wishes to acknowledge the immense on-going contribution it receives from its volunteers, in terms of the time, hard work, and personal commitment given to IPPF and its objectives. IPPF does not believe it is possible, or desirable, to place a monetary value on this contribution, and subsequently does not recognise volunteer time as income in the Financial Statements. IPPF does not believe there is a concise, workable, or accurate method of quantifying this contribution, or establishing how this contribution is expressed in financial terms.

Donation in Kind – Expense

Donations in kind supplied to Member Associations and partners are recorded as grants to Member Associations and partners at their cost plus delivery expenses.

Expenditure and basis of allocation of costs

Grants payable to Member Associations of cash and commodities (being contraceptives and related goods) represent direct aid to affiliated and non-affiliated organisations. These grants are given on an annual basis. Amounts not yet given at the year-end relating to commodities are accrued as liabilities, on the basis that a commitment exists to supply these remaining commodities or cash grants.

Expenditure other than Grants is classified between regional and central activities. Regional activities are those carried out by the regional offices serving local Member Associations. Central activities are exclusively, those of the Central Office, which serve IPPF as a whole.

Costs of generating voluntary income comprise the costs incurred in commercial trading activities and fundraising. Fundraising costs include all direct costs including personnel costs, publicity material and direct mailing material.

Programme activities represent expenses directly attributable to the issuing or monitoring of grants to Member Associations as well as providing technical assistance to allow the grant recipients to implement programmes effectively. At the regional offices most staff will be involved as focal points for a selected number of Member Associations as well as being an expert in a technical area e.g. HIV/AIDS, Advocacy, and Accreditation. Central Office staff generally provide technical support to Regional Office staff and indirectly to Member Associations.

Support costs represent expenses on activities that are not directly attributable to programme activities and include general management, finance, office facilities, human resources and information technology and governance. Support costs are allocated to programme activities based on staff costs.

Where IPPF acts as an agent for another party upon specific projects, all costs and overheads recovered are netted off against those costs. Where overheads on IPPF's own projects are recovered by way of donations and grants, these and their related costs are not netted off but are shown separately.

Taxation

IPPF is a registered charity and has no liability to corporation tax on its charitable activities under the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (chapters 2 and 3 of part ii, section 466 onwards) or Section 256 of the Taxation for Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent surpluses are applied to its charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

All assets costing more than US$5,000 are capitalised. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. All assets are depreciated in line with their expected useful lives using the straight-line method at the following rates:

Freehold Land	no depreciation
Freehold buildings	2–5%
Office furniture	10%
Office equipment	20%
Computer hardware	33%
Vehicles	33%
Freehold improvements	10%
Leasehold improvements	Period of lease

Any realised gains or losses on disposals of fixed assets are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they occur.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Investments

Investments are valued at fair value at the balance sheet date. All gains and losses are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities as they arise and allocated to funds in line with the amounts held.

Investment properties are included within fixed assets, valued at fair value, and not depreciated. Full valuations are made every five years by a qualified external valuer, and in each other year there is a management assessment of fair value. Fair value of the investment property is considered to be the open market value. Any material increase or decrease in value is reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Stock of goods

Purchased stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value and consists of contraceptives and related medical equipment.

Donated items of stock are recognised at fair value which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay for the items on the open market.

Foreign currency

IPPF's financial statements are presented in US dollars. The following secretariat offices use their local currencies as their functional currencies: London (pound sterling), Tunis (Tunisian Dinar), Delhi (Indian Rupee), Brussels (Euro) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysian Ringgit).

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction to translate into the base currency of each component. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date to translate into the base currency, and the gains and losses on translation are included in the statement of financial activities.

The results are translated, where required, into the presentational currency of US Dollars at the average rate of exchange during the year for the statement of financial activities, and the year end rate for the assets and liabilities. Gains and losses arising on these translations are taken to the General Reserve.

Leased assets

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Provisions

Provision is made, where material, for the present value of future liabilities and losses which have occurred during the financial year and identified up to the date on which the financial statements are approved by Board of Trustees. The recognition of a provision is in accordance with FRS 102. The charge for a provision is made against the expenditure to which it relates.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in accordance with FRS 102. No recognition is made in the Statement of Financial Activities. Where it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of resources the liability will cease to be contingent and is accrued in the financial statements. Full details on each contingent liability are disclosed in note 18.

Financial instruments and financial liabilities

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

The charity uses derivative financial investments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange risk. In line with the charity's risk management policies, the charity does not enter into speculative derivative contracts. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any discount offered and net of the bad debt provision. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due. Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Pension contributions

IPPF contributes to both a closed defined benefit scheme and a number of defined contribution pension schemes (see note 19).

Defined contribution scheme costs are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as they are incurred.

IPPF makes contributions to the Central Office defined benefit pension scheme (closed to new members from 1 September 2003 and current members from 1 September 2007) based on the advice from triennial actuarial valuations. Any material deficiencies or surpluses that arise are dealt with by changes to the level of contributions. In accordance with FRS 102, the Statement of Financial Activities includes: the cost of benefits accruing during the year in respect of current and past service (charged against net expenditure); the expected return on the scheme's assets and the increase in the present value of the scheme's liabilities arising from the passage of time (shown as pensions finance charge); actuarial gain recognised in the pension scheme (shown within net movement of funds). The balance sheet includes the deficit in the scheme taking assets at their year-end market value and liabilities at their actuarially calculated values.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of IPPF's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates and the estimates and underlying assumptions are continually reviewed.

Key estimates

Pensions: Estimates of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate of which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension funds' assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide IPPF with expert advice reporting the assumptions to be applied. During the year the liability moved from US$10.6 million to US$12.4 million as a result of assumptions being updated, differences in actual experiences against expectation, and exchange rate movements. Further details are in note 19.

There are no other critical estimates or judgements.

Funds

IPPF maintains five types of fund:

- Expendable Endowment – where the capital is held in perpetuity to generate income to further the charitable objects of IPPF;
- Restricted – where the purposes for which the funds can be used have been restricted by donors or the terms of an appeal;
- Pension Reserve – in accordance with FRS 102, the liability attributed to the Central Office Defined Benefit Scheme is shown as a separate fund. As the scheme is currently in deficit this is a negative reserve;
- Designated – where the funds are unrestricted, but where the Board of Trustees have designated them for a specific purpose; and
- Unrestricted – where the funds are not restricted as to use but may be applied for any purpose within the charity's objects.

Transfers between funds are made where the donor restrictions allow with appropriate disclosure in note 15. Other recognised gains and losses are allocated to funds in line with the restrictions on the funds which generated the gain/loss.

2 Grants from Governments

Group	Local currency (LC)	2020 LC'000	2019 LC'000	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Unrestricted					
Australia	Australian Dollar	3,600	3,600	2,526	2,412
China	US Dollar	–	431	–	431
Denmark	Danish Krone	50,000	50,000	7,470	7,292
Finland	Euro	1,350	1,350	1,580	1,484
Germany	Euro	15,000	12,000	16,811	13,487
Japan	US Dollar	3,982	5,857	3,982	5,857
South Korea	US Dollar	133	74	133	74
Netherlands	Euro	3,600	3,600	3,969	4,048
New Zealand	US Dollar	1,593	1,706	1,592	1,706
Norway	Norwegian Krone	60,000	60,000	6,261	6,805
Sweden	Swedish Krona	110,000	110,000	12,307	11,738
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	–	2,000	–	2,035
Switzerland	US Dollar	2,100	–	2,100	–
Thailand	US Dollar	2	2	2	2
Unrestricted				**58,733**	**57,370**
Restricted					
Australia	Australian Dollar	6,600	5,121	4,534	3,532
Australia	US Dollar	139	–	139	–
Belgium	Euro	200	2,078	239	2,287
Canada	Canadian Dollar	3,300	5,800	2,508	4,323
China	US Dollar	736	369	736	369
Denmark	Danish Krone	13,000	14,000	1,965	2,088
Germany	Euro	946	1,158	1,029	1,310
Japan	US Dollar	(194)	315	(194)	315
Netherlands	Euro	200	1,416	222	1,607
Netherlands	US Dollar	1,113	1,142	1,113	1,142
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	–	707	–	489
New Zealand	British pound	336	–	417	–
New Zealand	US Dollar	1,006	308	1,006	308
Norway	Norwegian Krone	18,000	20,150	1,889	2,283
Norway	US Dollar	–	(70)	–	(70)
Sweden	Swedish Krona	–	5,040	–	523
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	100	990	110	992
Switzerland	US Dollar	100	–	100	–
United Kingdom	British pound	55,302	46,616	70,558	59,323

Group	Local currency (LC)	2020 LC'000	2019 LC'000	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
USAID	US Dollar	–	202	–	202
Canada	US Dollar	–	–	839	1,241
European Commission	US Dollar	–	–	511	4,597
France	US Dollar	–	–	230	149
Restricted				**87,950**	**87,011**
Total restricted and unrestricted grants from governments				**146,683**	**144,381**

3 Income from Multilaterals and Other Sources

			2020			2019
Name of donor	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Total US$'000	Unrestricted US$'000	Restricted US$'000	Total US$'000
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	–	2,942	**2,942**	–	3,194	**3,194**
Children's Investment Fund Foundation	–	–	**–**	–	250	**250**
Danish Family Planning Association	–	–	**–**	2	206	**208**
European Commission	–	125	**125**	–	(432)	**(432)**
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	–	–	**–**	–	187	**187**
The Global Fund	–	66	**66**	–	127	**127**
Open Society Foundation	–	300	**300**	–	435	**435**
Vitol Foundation	–	–	**–**	–	200	**200**
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	–	–	**–**	–	80	**80**
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	–	561	**561**	–	9	**9**
UN Women	–	–	**–**	–	89	**89**
World Health Organization (WHO)	–	41	**41**	–	–	**–**
Anonymous (At donor's request)	–	6,137	**6,137**	–	10,265	**10,265**
Amplify Change: Amplify Change (ARO)	–	909	**909**	–	–	**–**
Merk for Mothers	–	608	**608**	–	7	**7**
Conference fees Eurongos/Inspire	–	–	**–**	–	14	**14**
The William And Flora Hewlett Foundation	1,000	550	**1,550**	1,000	–	**1,000**
RFSU (The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education)	9	29	**39**	–	67	**67**
CORDAID	–	498	**498**	–	465	**465**
Rutgers – GUSO – CO	–	1,070	**1,070**	–	423	**423**
Bergstrom Foundation	–	228	**228**	–	149	**149**
David & Lucile Packard Foundation	–	1,000	**1,000**	–	500	**500**
Korea Foundation For International Healthcare	–	406	**406**	–	–	**–**
Sex Samfund	–	39	**39**	–	–	**–**
The Concept Foundation	–	27	**27**	–	–	**–**
Pentera Trust	62	–	**62**	–	–	**–**
Levi Strauss Foundation – (Last Year Others)	–	300	**300**	–	–	**–**
Other < $100,000, or individuals not to be disclosed	1,119	288	**1,407**	359	456	**815**
Total	**2,190**	**16,125**	**18,315**	**1,361**	**16,692**	**18,053**

4 Investment Income and Interest

	2020			2019		
Particulars	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Interest receivable from cash deposits	184	10	194	207	241	448
Property investment income	35	–	35	34	–	34
Dividends and similar income from	–	–	–	–	41	41
Total	**219**	**10**	**229**	**241**	**282**	**523**

5 Grants to Member Associations and Partner Organisations

	2020			2019		
Charity	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Africa	16,153	55,923	72,076	15,642	40,992	56,634
Arab World	2,519	4,687	7,206	2,143	3,413	5,556
E, SE Asia & Oceania	3,966	3,795	7,760	3,864	2,251	6,115
Europe	1,135	1,592	2,727	1,350	2,483	3,833
South Asia	7,553	8,507	16,061	7,511	14,201	21,712
Western Hemisphere	5,923	1,602	7,525	7,138	3,017	10,155
Total	**37,249**	**76,106**	**113,355**	**37,648**	**66,358**	**104,006**

	2020			2019		
Charity and Group	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Africa	16,179	55,923	72,102	15,770	44,288	60,059
Arab World	2,519	4,687	7,206	2,143	3,413	5,556
E, SE Asia & Oceania	3,966	3,795	7,760	3,864	2,251	6,115
Europe	1,417	3,748	5,165	1,487	4,513	6,000
South Asia	7,553	8,507	16,061	7,511	14,201	21,712
Western Hemisphere	5,923	1,602	7,525	6,973	3,017	9,990
Total	**37,557**	**78,262**	**115,819**	**37,748**	**71,684**	**109,432**

Grants to Member Associations and Partner Organisations by Strategic Outcomes

	2020			2019		
Charity and Group	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Strategic Outcomes						
Championing Rights	501	2,236	2,737	1,956	5,767	7,723
Empower Communities	75	1,583	1,658	5,453	7,782	13,234
Serve People	35,171	72,055	107,227	23,172	57,178	80,350
Unite and Perform	1,811	2,387	4,198	7,167	958	8,125
Total	**37,557**	**78,262**	**115,819**	**37,748**	**71,684**	**109,432**

Support costs for grants are included with in the central and regional charitable expenditure.

The following ten member associations received the largest grants across the Group in 2020.

			2020			2019
Group – Member Associations	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**	**Unrestricted US$'000**	**Restricted US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Rahnuma-Family Planning Association of Pakistan	1,602	5,289	**6,892**	1,469	5,195	**6,664**
Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia	1,615	4,808	**6,423**	1,248	3,107	**4,355**
Reproductive Health Uganda	1,228	3,803	**5,031**	963	2,558	**3,521**
Family Planning Association of India	1,696	603	**2,299**	1,651	1,116	**2,767**
Family Health Options Kenya	538	713	**1,251**	845	1,455	**2,300**
Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania	745	904	**1,649**	707	1,482	**2,189**
Family Planning Association of Nepal	1,319	456	**1,775**	1,377	482	**1,859**
Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria	1,589	251	**1,840**	1,531	266	**1,797**
Family Planning Association of Bangladesh	1,437	181	**1,618**	1,749	(16)	**1,733**
Associação Moçambicana para Desenvolvimento da Família	634	1,483	**2,118**	526	1,146	**1,672**

6 Regional Activities

Regional Activities by Strategic Outcomes

Group	**Programme activities US$'000**	**Grants to IPPF/WHR US$'000**	**Support costs US$'000**	**2020 Total US$'000**
Strategic Outcomes				
Championing Rights	3,732	–	929	**4,661**
Empower Communities	978	–	308	**1,286**
Serve People	6,306	2,075	2,015	**10,397**
Unite and Perform	3,265	–	3,222	**6,487**
Total 2020	**14,282**	**2,075**	**6,474**	**22,831**

Group	**Programme activities US$'000**	**Grants to IPPF/WHR US$'000**	**Support costs US$'000**	**2019 Total US$'000**
Strategic Outcomes				
Championing Rights	4,832	–	465	**5,296**
Empower Communities	1,507	–	286	**1,794**
Serve People	4,794	2,867	1,249	**8,910**
Unite and Perform	8,864	–	668	**9,532**
Total 2019	**19,997**	**2,867**	**2,668**	**25,532**

Regional Activities by type of expenditure

Group	**Programme activities US$'000**	**Support costs US$'000**	**2020 Total US$'000**	**Programme activities US$'000**	**Support costs US$'000**	**2019 Total US$'000**
Personnel costs	10,702	4,269	**14,971**	10,715	1,048	**11,762**
Consultancies	784	833	**1,618**	1,857	274	**2,131**
Travel	1,103	286	**1,390**	5,249	375	**5,624**
Occupancy	248	810	**1,058**	783	328	**1,110**
Communications	93	12	**105**	165	90	**255**
Grants to IPPF/WHR	2,075	–	**2,075**	2,867	–	**2,867**
Other costs	1,226	387	**1,613**	1,228	553	**1,782**
Total	**16,232**	**6,599**	**22,831**	**22,864**	**2,668**	**25,532**

Support costs for regional activities are fully allocated to programme activities.

7 Central Activities

Central Activities by Strategic Outcomes

Group	Programme activities undertaken directly US$'000	Allocated support costs US$'000	2020 Total programmatic US$'000
Strategic Outcomes			
Championing Rights	2,299	56	**2,355**
Empower Communities	763	–	**763**
Serve People	10,752	196	**10,948**
Unite and Perform	2,877	547	**3,425**
Total 2020	**16,691**	**799**	**17,491**

Group	Programme activities undertaken directly US$'000	Allocated support costs US$'000	2019 Total programmatic US$'000
Strategic Outcomes			
Championing Rights	4,184	1,256	**5,441**
Empower Communities	766	467	**1,233**
Serve People	7,610	3,701	**11,310**
Unite and Perform	2,643	1,600	**4,243**
Total 2019	**15,204**	**7,024**	**22,227**

Support costs represent all other expenses incurred in the running of IPPF and are allocated based on a proportion of direct personnel costs attributable to the implementation of the activities.

Central Activities by Type of Expenditure

Group	Fundraising costs US$'000	Programme activities undertaken directly US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2020 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	1,493	7,240	2,453	**11,186**
Consultancies	1,487	4,000	1,181	**6,668**
Travel	70	347	154	**571**
Occupancy	24	16	254	**294**
Communications	108	348	5	**461**
Other costs	48	334	1,149	**1,531**
Total 2020	**3,230**	**12,286**	**5,195**	**20,711**

Group	Fundraising costs US$'000	Programme activities undertaken directly US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2019 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	1,850	7,260	2,467	**11,577**
Consultancies	1,054	3,416	944	**5,415**
Travel	898	3,187	208	**4,293**
Occupancy	243	369	554	**1,166**
Communications	6	16	26	**48**
Other costs	156	955	2,825	**3,935**
Total 2019	**4,208**	**15,203**	**7,024**	**26,434**

Charity	Fundraising undertaken directly US$'000	Programme activities undertaken directly US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2020 Total US$'000	Fundraising undertaken directly US$'000	Programme activities undertaken directly US$'000	Support costs US$'000	2019 Total US$'000
Personnel costs	1,493	7,240	2,453	**11,186**	1,850	7,260	2,467	**11,577**
Consultancies	1,487	4,000	1,181	**6,668**	1,054	3,416	944	**5,415**
Travel	70	347	154	**571**	898	3,187	208	**4,293**
Occupancy	24	16	254	**294**	243	369	554	**1,166**
Communications	108	348	5	**461**	6	16	26	**48**
Other costs	48	334	1,149	**1,531**	156	955	2,825	**3,935**
Total	**3,230**	**12,286**	**5,195**	**20,711**	**4,208**	**15,203**	**7,024**	**26,434**

1) Programme activities represent expenses directly attributable to the issuing or monitoring of grants to Member Associations and partners as well as providing technical assistance to allow the grant recipients to implement programmes effectively. Central Office staff are occasionally involved in issuing grants to Member Associations and also provide technical support to Regional Office staff and Member Associations.

2) Support costs represent all other expenses incurred in the running of IPPF and are allocated across the Strategic Outcomes based on a proportion of direct personnel costs attributable to the implementation of the activities. This methodology is applied to all areas of the IPPF and has been selected for consistency of use and ease of implementation.

3) Fundraising costs comprise of activities related to the Federation's global income generation and resource development.

Included within support costs are fees payable to the external auditor, Deloitte LLP, of US$176,800 and US$221,100 for the charity and group respectively (2019 – Deloitte LLP – US$158,500 and US$215,300) for statutory audit. There were no fees from assurance services, tax advisory services or other financial services. Within other support costs is a foreign exchange gain in 2020 of US$2.0 million (group) and US$1.5 million (charity) (2019 gain of US$3.4 million (group) and US$3.3 million (charity)) and governance cost incurred by the London office of US$259,149 (2019 of US$479,770).

8 Employee Numbers and Emoluments

The average total number employed during the year were:

	Central Activities	Regional Activities	Total 2020 Charity	Regional Activities	Total 2020 Group
Technical Knowledge and Support	37	29	**66**	28	**94**
Strategic Planning, External Affairs, Advocacy & Communications	12	6	**18**	23	**41**
Management, Governance, Accreditation and Policy	19	20	**39**	10	**49**
Resource Mobilisation	8	3	**11**	2	**13**
Support Services – Finance, Information Technology, Human Resources & Administration	25	41	**66**	23	**89**
Total 2020	**101**	**99**	**200**	**86**	**286**

	Central Activities	Regional Activities	Total 2019 Charity	Regional Activities	Total 2019 Group
Technical Knowledge and Support	37	25	**62**	46	**108**
Strategic Planning, External Affairs, Advocacy & Communications	12	3	**15**	26	**41**
Management, Governance, Accreditation and Policy	21	22	**43**	11	**54**
Resource Mobilisation	8	3	**11**	1	**12**
Support Services – Finance, Information Technology, Human Resources & Administration	24	42	**66**	26	**92**
Total 2019	**102**	**95**	**197**	**110**	**307**

The headcount has been reduced to 286 from 307 as a result of secretariat unification and restructuring during the year.

The cost of employing these staff was:

	2020 US$'000 Charity	2019 US$'000 Charity	2020 US$'000 Group	2019 US$'000 Group
Gross salaries of individuals on IPPF payroll	10,529	10,343	16,395	16,008
Social security costs	1,152	1,092	1,512	1,494
Pension	800	682	1,465	1,291
Temporary staff employed through third party agencies	782	2,194	782	2,271
Other employee benefits	1,319	962	3,758	3,194
Redundancy costs*	1,553	(4)	3,494	35
Total	**16,135**	**15,268**	**27,407**	**24,293**

*Redundancy costs have been incurred in different locations of the charity and the group, in line with the contractual obligations, the internal policies and the law of the land. Source of funds used for redundancy payments by the Charity are unrestricted core US$1,258,000 and restricted US$295,000 and by the Group are unrestricted core US$3,027 and restricted US$467,000.

The number of Charity and Group employees whose emoluments, excluding pension contributions and employers' national insurance, but including benefits in kind, were in excess of US$78,000 (£60,000) was:

	2020 Charity	2019 Charity	2020 Group	2019 Group
US$78,000 to US$90,000	20	8	28	22
US$90,000 to US$100,000	9	5	15	10
US$100,000 to US$110,000	8	8	12	10
US$110,000 to US$120,000	6	5	6	7
US$120,000 to US$130,000	4	–	7	1
US$130,000 to US$140,000	4	4	7	8
US$140,000 to US$150,000	–	2	1	2
US$150,000 to US$160,000	–	1	–	1
US$160,000 to US$170,000	1	2	2	2
US$170,000 to US$180,000	4	1	4	1
US$180,000 to US$190,000	1	1	1	2
US$190,000 to US$200,000	1	2	1	2
US$200,000 to US$210,000	1	1	1	1
US$280,000 to US$290,000	–	–	–	–
US$330,000 to US$340,000	–	1	–	1
US$550,000 to US$560,000	–	–	–	–

Charity: Contributions amounting to US$402,267 (2019: US$307,000) were made to defined contribution schemes on behalf of 62 higher paid employees (2019: 38). Group: contributions amounting to US$564,765 (2019: US$470,000) were made to defined contribution schemes on behalf of 81 higher paid employees (2019: 58). The expense is allocated between restricted and unrestricted funds in line with where the employees' salaries are charged.

No ex-gratia payments were made during the year (2019: Nil). No trustee received remuneration during the year (2019: Nil). No expenses were reimbursed to members the Board of Trustees and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee or incurred on their behalf for attendance at meetings as all the meetings were held virtually during the year due to COVID-19 (2019: US$134,538).

Key management personnel

The key management personnel of the parent Charity are the Director General, the central office divisional directors and the regional directors of AWRO, ESEAOR and SARO. The total remuneration (including pension contributions and employers' national insurance) of the key management personnel of the Charity for the year totaled US$1,487,127 (2019 US$1,304,327).

The key management personnel of the Group comprise those of the Charity and key management personnel of EN and ARO. The total remuneration (including pension contributions and employers' national insurance) of the key management personnel of the Group for the year US$1,922,049 (2019: US$1,577,085).

The remuneration of the highest paid employee was US$330,883 (2019: US$337,089)

9 Tangible Fixed Assets

	Freehold property US$'000 Charity	Fixtures, fittings, equipment & computers US$'000 Charity	Total US$'000 Charity	Freehold property US$'000 Group	Fixtures, fittings, equipment & computers US$'000 Group	Total US$'000 Group
Cost						
Cost at 1 January 2020	19,331	1,688	21,020	21,467	3,535	25,002
Exchange adjustments	170	28	198	170	9	180
Additions	–	–	–	–	141	141
Cost at 31 December 2020	**19,502**	**1,716**	**21,218**	**21,638**	**3,685**	**25,323**
Depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2020	1,798	1,666	3,464	1,943	2,856	4,799
Exchange adjustments	17	27	44	1	40	41
Charge for the year	299	2	302	336	226	563
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2020	**2,114**	**1,695**	**3,809**	**2,281**	**3,122**	**5,403**
Net book value at 31 December 2020	**17,388**	**21**	**17,409**	**19,357**	**563**	**19,920**
Net book value at 31 December 2019	17,534	22	17,556	19,524	679	20,203

All tangible fixed assets are held for charity use.

10 Investments

	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2019 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Group	2019 Total US$'000 Group
Cash and cash equivalents	1,669	–	1,669	–
Listed Investments	–	1,539	–	1,539
Subsidiary undertakings	35,265	20,245	–	–
Investment property	1,121	1,307	1,121	1,307
Total	**38,055**	**23,091**	**2,790**	**2,846**

Listed investments

	2020 Total US$'000	2019 Total US$'000
Shares and securities investments at market value:		Listed on New York Exchange
At 1 January	1,539	1,248
Additions	–	350
Disposal proceeds	–	(350)
Realised / unrealised – gain for the year	121	236
Forex movement	9	55
At 31 December	**1,669**	**1,539**

IPPF's Investment manager, Charles SCHWEB have the discretion to manage the Investment portfolio within an agreed risk and ethically.

The risk of this investment is very low as the composition at the balance sheet date is mainly cash and cash equivalent. This Investment was held by WHR on behalf of Cape Verde and IPPF have a full discretion on the use of this Endowment.

Investment property

	2020 Total US$'000	2019 Total US$'000
Investment property at fair value:		
Investment property at 1 January	1,307	1,257
Revaluation	(193)	–
Foreign exchange movement	8	50
Investment property 31 December	**1,121**	**1,307**

Investment property at fair value

The investment property was acquired on 31 December 2012 for no cost, following the early termination of a lease on a property for which IPPF holds the freehold. It is included in the balance sheet at fair value, valued by management. The last independent property valuation was carried out as at 31 December 2020 by an external valuer – Strutt & Parker.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings

International Contraceptive & SRH Marketing Limited (trading as ICON) is a wholly owned dormant trading subsidiary incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales. The company owns the entire issued ordinary share capital of US$1. This entity is dormant and is being closed down.

IPPF Worldwide Inc. is a separately registered not-for-profit organisation in United States of America (EIN 204365831).

International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa Region) (IPPF ARO) (No. 8229) and International Planned Parenthood Federation Europe Network (IPPF ENR) (Company # BE 0840.619.519) are separate legal entities in Nairobi, Kenya and Brussels, Belgium respectively. Their individual results and net assets are as follows:

	Worldwide Inc		ARO		EN	
	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2019 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2019 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Income	10,745	13,642	13,489	15,023	5,772	5,504
Expenditure	(54)	(13,889)	(9,823)	(15,134)	(5,109)	(5,507)
Surplus / (deficit)	**10,691**	**(247)**	**3,666**	**(111)**	**663**	**(3)**

	Worldwide Inc		ARO		EN	
	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2019 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2019 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2020 US$'000	Year to 31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Fixed assets	–	–	1,684	1,742	924	1,007
Current assets	21,036	10,251	14,615	11,698	3,551	2,773
Current liabilities	(501)	(407)	(4,955)	(5,764)	(272)	(233)
Provisions for liabilities	–	–	(711)	(711)	(106)	(112)
Net assets	**20,535**	**9,844**	**10,632**	**6,966**	**4,098**	**3,435**

11 Term Loans to Member Associations

	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2019 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Group	2019 Total US$'000 Group
Short Term Loans to Member Association	386	–	386	–
Long Term Loans to Member Associations	–	105	97	207
Total	**386**	**105**	**483**	**207**

The loans to Member Associations bear interest at rates ranging from 0% to 5.5%. The long term loan is repayable in 2035.

12 Debtors (Amounts falling due within one year)

	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2019 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Group	2019 Total US$'000 Group
Receivable from donors	14,330	235	17,720	2,330
Receivable from associations	1,257	1,983	3,156	3,294
Due from regional offices	407	–	–	–
Receivable from others	4,222	15,989	4,475	16,464
Prepayments	1,278	65	1,578	383
Total	**21,494**	**18,272**	**26,929**	**22,471**

13 Creditors (Amounts falling due within one year)

	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2019 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Group	2019 Total US$'000 Group
Trade creditors*	3,936	2,780	4,404	3,195
Payable to associations	–	1,727	17	1,727
Accruals and other creditors	13,796	12,664	18,630	13,523
Due to regional offices	1,614	496	49	151
Held on behalf of IPPF Worldwide Inc	10,000	(407)	–	–
Deferred income (see below)	481	2,157	481	6,879
Total	**29,826**	**19,417**	**23,581**	**25,475**

*Creditors includes $94,340 (2019:Nil) payable to Nexus initiatives for which IPPF act as an agent per the memorandum of understanding signed on 17 December 2020.

The intercompany balances, none of which represent loan arrangements, are interest free and repayable on demand.

Deferred Income

	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2019 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Group	2019 Total US$'000 Group
Deferred income balances brought forward	2,157	160	6,879	3,070
Released in the year	(2,157)	(160)	(2,157)	(3,070)
Reclassification as payable	–	–	(4,722)	–
Deferred in the year	481	2,157	481	6,879
Deferred income balances carried forward	**481**	**2,157**	**481**	**6,879**

Income has been deferred based on conditions outline by the donor and mainly as stipulated in the grant agreement. These fund represent cash collected in 2020 for the use of 2021.

14 Provisions

	2020 Total US$'000 Charity	2019 Total US$'000 Charity	2020 Total US$'000 Group	2019 Total US$'000 Group
Opening balance	19	–	842	706
Utilised in year	(19)	–	(32)	(4)
Arising in year	85	19	91	141
Foreign Exchange	–	–	2	–
Closing balance	**85**	**19**	**902**	**842**

Provisions are arises from outstanding legal matters which are expected to be fully settled in 2021 and may take cash settlement to beneficiaries.

15 Group Funds and Reserves

Restricted funds

The use of these funds has been restricted by the donor indicated below:

	Balance at 1 Jan 2020 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2020 US$'000
Government					
Australia					
SPRINT III	715	2,801	(2,342)	–	1,174
Samoa	47	139	(124)	–	61
Pacific Strategy	537	1,462	(985)	–	1,014
Australia – Other	427	184	(126)	(301)	184
Belgium – She Decides	1,605	–	(1,453)	–	152
Canada					
Protections of children working in mines in DRC	(380)	319	(108)	–	(168)
She Decides	423	1	(327)	–	97
Freedom to Choose – RHASS	(452)	520	(887)	–	(819)
Canada – Young People	1,779	1,778	(1,518)	–	2,040
Canada – Other	(8)	–	–	–	(8)
China – China Grant	57	736	(602)	–	190
Denmark					
Friendship Retreat and other	48	160	(2)	–	206
Denmark – Support for RHU	590	–	(597)	–	(7)
France	76	230	–	–	306
Germany					
Germany – other	28	–	(13)	(15)	–
Germany – Enhancing SRH refugees in West Africa	209	1,029	(749)	–	490
Japan	2,628	(199)	(705)	–	1,725
Netherlands					
Netherlands Other	4	–	–	–	3
Right Here Right Now	61	179	(335)	–	(95)
Get Up Speak Out	611	1,070	(1,409)	–	272
New Zealand					
Reproductive Health Facility for the Pacific	251	430	(152)	(12)	517
New Zealand – Pacific Strategy	313	993	(464)	–	841
Norway					
Norway Other	(2)	–	2	–	–
Elimination of FGM in 3 AWR countries	116	291	(391)	–	16
South Africa – BRICS Study Tour India	3	–	–	(3)	–
Sweden – She Decides and Women Delivery	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland – Support for IPPF Geneva Office	19	210	(229)	–	–
United Kingdom					
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 1	23	6,146	(4,584)	–	1,585
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 2	8,396	59,427	(57,275)	–	10,549
UK Connect – ACCESS SRHR	(681)	2,435	(1,752)	–	1
United States of America – Projects	(109)	–	109	–	–
Multi-donor Fund – Nexus	–	541	(550)	3	(7)
Multi-donor Fund – Safe Abortion Action Fund	1,174	4,538	(5,101)	–	611
Total government restricted funds	**18,507**	**85,420**	**(82,670)**	**(327)**	**20,930**

	Balance at 1 Jan 2020 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2020 US$'000
Multilateral and other sources					
Arab Gulf Fund – Youth Health Protection	90	–	–	–	90
Bergstrom – Support of Africa Region	(300)	228	(59)	–	(131)
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation					
Countdown 2030 Europe	908	2,295	(2,540)	–	663
Other	765	148	(347)	(74)	492
Cordaid – Jeune S3 IPPFAR	(22)	318	(96)	–	200
Danish Arab Partnership for Improved SRHR	(16)	39	(19)	–	4
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation					
Africa Region various	37	300	–	–	337
Abortion Stigma	454	1	(376)	–	80
Business Plan and Solutions	250	–	(76)	–	174
Frontiers	–	700	–	–	700
AULO strength adolesence SRH	250	–	–	–	250
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	(74)	–	17	–	(56)
European Commission (EC)					
State of the African Women Campaign	2,740	536	(200)	–	3,076
Other projects	73	100	(42)	(79)	51
Korea Foundation for International Healthcare	–	406	(187)	–	219
Health Pooled Fund – Crown Agents-Technical assistance to South Sudan	81	–	–	–	81
Levi Strauss	40	200	(40)	–	200
Reckitt Benckiser (Brands) – Partnership Project Fund	43	–	–	–	43
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)					
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) – Workplan	–	454	(404)	(1)	49
Other	20	–	(28)	10	2
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	497	14	(52)	(446)	13
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation					
Voices: Towards universal access to SRHR for all	(107)	450	(90)	–	253
Other	105	–	(105)	–	–
World Health Organisation					
National dissemination workshops and other	8	41	(54)	–	(4)
Multi-donor Fund – EuroNGOs	1	–	–	–	1
Multi-donor Fund – Covid-19	–	2,748	(2,245)	–	502
Multi-donor Fund – SheDecides	1,519	674	(1,439)	–	754
Multi-donor Fund – IPPF Governance Reform	70	1,207	(1,277)	–	–
Anonymous donors (not disclosed at their request)	2,737	5,530	(7,143)	1	1,125
Other (various)	348	2,374	(1,371)	(452)	898
Total Multilateral and other sources	**10,517**	**18,764**	**(18,173)**	**(1,042)**	**10,066**
Total Restricted Funds	**29,024**	**104,184**	**(100,843)**	**(1,483)**	**30,997**

	Balance at 1 Jan 2019 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Government					
Australia					
SPRINT III	963	2,442	(2,690)	–	715
Samoa	141	138	(233)	–	47
Pacific Strategy	568	670	(703)	2	537
Australia – Other	178	168	79	2	427
Belgium – She Decides	1,323	2,069	(1,787)	–	1,605
Canada					
Protection of children working in DRC mines	12	837	(1,228)	–	(380)
She Decides	1,921	52	(1,551)	–	423
Freedom to Choose – RHASS	11	404	(868)	–	(452)
Canada – Young People	–	3,922	(2,143)	–	1,779
Canada – Other	(8)	450	(450)	–	(8)
China – China Grant	400	376	(719)	–	57
Denmark					
Friendship Retreat and other	78	–	(52)	22	48
Denmark – Support for RHU	–	590	–	–	590
France	–	149	(73)	–	76
Germany					
Germany – other	51	178	(199)	–	28
Germany – Enhancing SRH refugees in West Africa.	–	1,132	(922)	–	209
Japan	3,664	184	(1,219)	–	2,628
Netherlands					
Netherlands Other	3	–	(9)	10	4
Right Here Right Now	177	423	(539)	–	61
Get Up Speak Out	652	1,611	(1,652)	–	611
New Zealand					
Reproductive Health Facility for the Pacific	12	485	(245)	–	251
New Zealand – Pacific Strategy	–	313	–	–	313
Norway					
Norway Other	61	(61)	(8)	6	(2)
Elimination of FGM in 3 AWR countries	191	386	(461)	–	116
South Africa – BRICS Study Tour India	3	–	–	–	3
Sweden – She Decides and Women Delivery	80	4	(84)	–	–
Switzerland – Support for IPPF Geneva Office	57	755	(794)	–	19
United Kingdom					
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 1	(212)	2,012	(1,776)	–	23
Women Integrated Sexual Health Lot 2	3,415	54,878	(49,896)	–	8,396
UK Connect – ACCESS SRHR	–	1,217	(1,899)	–	(681)
United States of America – Projects	(255)	202	(56)	–	(109)
Multi-donor Fund – Nexus	–	–	–	–	–
Multi-donor Fund – Safe Abortion Action Fund	1,119	5,640	(5,585)	–	1,174
Total government restricted funds	**14,605**	**81,625**	**(77,761)**	**42**	**18,507**

	Balance at 1 Jan 2019 US$'000	Income US$'000	Expenditure US$'000	Transfers US$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Multilateral and other sources					
Arab Gulf Fund – Youth Health Protection	90	–	–	–	90
Bergstrom – Support of Africa Region	(305)	149	(145)	–	(300)
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation					
Countdown 2030 Europe	926	2,090	(2,109)	–	908
Other	713	611	(559)	–	765
Cordaid – Jeune S3 IPPFAR	54	465	(541)	–	(22)
Danish Arab Partnership for Improved SRHR	(1)	206	(221)	–	(16)
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation					
Africa Region various	240	–	(203)	–	37
Abortion Stigma	838	15	(389)	(10)	454
Business Plan and Solutions	38	250	(38)	–	250
AULO strength adolesence SRH	–	250	–	–	250
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	667	142	(882)	–	(74)
European Commission (EC)					
State of the African Women Campaign	(7)	4,635	(1,888)	–	2,740
Other projects	566	(469)	(24)	–	73
Korea Foundation for International Healthcare	–	–	–	–	–
Health Pooled Fund – Crown Agents-Technical assistance to South Sudan	81	–	–	–	81
Levi Strauss	–	175	(135)	–	40
Reckitt Benckiser (Brands) – Partnership Project Fund	42	–	–	–	43
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)					
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) – Workplan	–	–	–	–	–
Other	2	29	(30)	18	20
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	476	50	(28)	–	497
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation					
Voices: Towards universal access to SRHR for all	35	–	(143)	–	(107)
Other	842	25	(762)	–	105
World Health Organisation					
National dissemination workshops and other	7	–	(12)	12	8
Multi-donor Fund – EuroNGOs	84	131	(196)	(17)	1
Multi-donor Fund – Covid-19	–	–	–	–	–
Multi-donor Fund – SheDecides	2,200	1,744	(2,426)	–	1,519
Multi-donor Fund – IPPF Governance Reform	–	2,328	(2,257)	–	70
Anonymous donors (not disclosed at their request)	2,545	8,607	(8,430)	14	2,737
Other (various)	1,448	925	(1,970)	(59)	348
Total Multilateral and other sources	**11,584**	**22,359**	**(23,390)**	**(42)**	**10,517**
Total Restricted Funds	**26,190**	**103,984**	**(101,150)**	**–**	**29,024**

The subtotal funds by Government and Multilateral in note 15 differ to those in note 2 and note 3 due to some projects being funded by both Government and Multilateral sources. This is the case with multi-donor projects such as SAAF, Covid-19, SheDecides and IPPF Governance Reform.

Unrestricted funds and reserves

Unrestricted funds and reserves are those free of any donor restriction on their use. All unrestricted funds and reserves, apart from the General Fund, are designated by IPPF for specific purposes as noted below.

Group	Note	Asset Revaluation Reserve US$'000	Fixed Asset Reserve US$'000	Other Designated Funds US$'000	Innovation Fund US$'000	Pension Reserve US$'000	General Fund US$'000	Total US$'000
2020								
Additions to Fixed Assets (note 9)	a	–	(38)	(2)	–	–	40	–
Transfer to Designated Regional Funds	b	–	–	(1,031)	–	–	1,031	–
Other funds	c	–	–	6,069	–	–	(4,586)	1,483
Transfers between funds		**–**	**(38)**	**5,036**	**–**	–	**(3,515)**	**1,483**
Balance as at 1 January 2020		12,122	8,082	22,333	753	(10,624)	16,873	49,538
Net income / (expenditure)		(123)	(397)	(6,557)	(476)	1,626	8,965	3,038
Unrealised foreign exchange movement		–	151	–	–	(63)	1,852	1,940
Actuarial gains / (losses) on defined benefit pension scheme		–	–	–	–	(3,363)	–	(3,363)
Forward Contract Unrealised Loss		–	–	–	–	–	(2,665)	(2,665)
Net gains / (losses) on investment assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 31 December 2020		**12,000**	**7,798**	**20,812**	**277**	**(12,424)**	**21,510**	**49,972**
2019								
Additions to Fixed Assets (note 9)	a	–	256	–	–	–	(9)	247
Transfer to Designated Regional Funds	b	–	–	5,186	–	–	(5,186)	–
Other funds	c	–	22	498	(472)	–	(8,489)	(8,441)
Transfers between funds		**–**	**277**	**5,684**	**(472)**	**–**	**(13,684)**	**(8,194)**
Balance as at 1 January 2019		12,122	7,670	22,511	1,895	(9,973)	14,363	48,588
Net income / (expenditure)		–	(391)	(5,863)	(670)	1,418	5,062	(444)
Unrealised foreign exchange movement		–	525	–	–	(395)	2,706	2,836
Actuarial gains / (losses) on defined benefit pension scheme		–	–	–	–	(1,674)	–	(1,674)
Transfer of funds from other regions		–	–	–	–	–	8,321	8,321
Net gains / (losses) on investment assets		–	–	–	–	–	105	105
Balance as at 31 December 2019		**12,122**	**8,082**	**22,333**	**753**	**(10,624)**	**16,873**	**49,538**

Explanations of movements on unrestricted funds and reserves:

a The Fixed Asset Reserve represents the net book value of fixed assets with fixed asset additions being funded from the General Fund and depreciation being charged to this reserve each period.

b Funds allocated to the Designated Regional Funds from savings on budget allocation for utilisation in 2021.

c Funds set aside for innovation projects and other transfers.

Asset Revaluation Reserve	The Asset Revaluation Reserve represents the difference between the historical cost of fixed assets and the depreciated revalued equivalent.
Fixed Asset Reserve	The Fixed Asset Reserve represents the value of IPPF funds invested in unrestricted fixed assets (see note 9) or allocated for their replacement.
Other Designated Funds	Other Designated Funds include the Member Association Performance Fund, the Resource Mobilisation Fund, and various funds set aside for use by specific Regions.
Innovation Fund	The Innovation Fund is used to develop innovative projects and try new approaches to our work.
Pension Fund	The Pension Fund represents the value of IPPF's assets and liabilities arising in respect of the Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme, which was closed in 2007. The movements in this fund are detailed in note 19.
General Fund	The General Fund contains the undesignated unrestricted funds of IPPF which are free of donor restrictions for specific activities or countries. These will fund future activities.

16 Net assets between funds

Charity	2020 Total US$'000
Fixed assets	55,464
Current assets	71,587
Current liabilities	(29,826)
Provisions for liabilities and forward contract liabilities	(2,437)
Pension liability	(12,424)
Total 2020	**82,364**

Charity	2019 Total US$'000
Fixed assets	40,752
Current assets	68,076
Current liabilities	(18,349)
Provisions for liabilities	(19)
Pension liability	(10,624)
Total 2019	**79,837**

Group	2020 Total US$'000
Fixed assets	22,807
Current assets	98,816
Current liabilities	(23,581)
Provisions for liabilities and forward contract liabilities	(3,254)
Pension liability	(12,424)
Total 2020	**82,364**

Group	2019 Total US$'000
Fixed assets	23,258
Current assets	92,452
Current liabilities	(24,407)
Provisions for liabilities	(842)
Pension liability	(10,624)
Total 2019	**79,837**

17 Forward Commitments

Charity and Group	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Orders for contraceptives and services due within one year	–	–

The commitments recognised are orders placed by the year-end but not yet delivered to IPPF, for which there is a legal obligation to make payment to the supplier.

Operating lease commitments

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases

Group	Buildings US$'000	Equipment US$'000	2020 Total US$'000	Buildings US$'000	Equipment US$'000	2019 Total US$'000
Due						
Within the next 1 year	554	15	568	848	19	867
Between 2–5 years	960	–	960	812	1	813
Greater than 5 years	–	–	–	27	–	27
Total	**1,513**	**15**	**1,528**	**1,687**	**20**	**1,706**

18 Contingent Liability

In the ordinary course of business IPPF is subject to certain legal actions. In the opinion of management, such matters will not have a material effect on the financial position of IPPF.

19 Pension Schemes

IPPF operates three pension schemes as described below:

The Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme (closed)

This is a defined benefit scheme covering full-time staff in the Central Office, London. A decision was taken to close the scheme to current members in 1 September 2007. This followed the earlier decision in September 2003 to close the scheme to new members. The assets of the fund are managed by independent professional investment managers.

The scheme's assets and liabilities are calculated by professional actuaries. The most recent formal actuarial valuation as at 1 July 2018 was performed using the Defined Accrued Benefit Method. The assumption used reflected the Employer Covenant Strength and the average term of the liabilities. The main assumptions used in the valuation were:

- Pensioners (average duration of the fund liability is 11.5 years);
- Non Pensioners (average duration of the fund liability is 22 years);
- Investment return 3.85% per annum pre-retirement.
- Investment return 2.35 % per annum post retirement.
- Pension revaluation before retirement in line with CPI (maximum 5%) – 2.70% per annum; and
- Pension increases after retirement in line with RPI (maximum 5%) – 3.45% per annum.

The report for the actuarial valuation as at 1 July 2018 showed the fund to have an asset value of GBP£31.9 million under the ongoing valuation method. This is equivalent to a funding level of 77% (market value of assets versus liabilities). An updated recovery plan was submitted to the Pensions Regulator from December 2019. This informed the regulator that of the recovery plan end date to be 31 October 2025.

As a result of the latest valuation as at 1 July 2018, the Employer and the Trustee agreed the following deficit funding contributions from 1 January 2020 to 31 October 2025:

- On 1 July 2021 and on each subsequent anniversary, the monthly amount will increase by 3.5%.

The next full valuation is due to be carried out as at 1 July 2021.

IPPF is aware of evolving U.K. case law in relation to final salary schemes and is assessing any possible implications to its defined benefit scheme (closed). It is not yet certain whether any additional liability occurs and therefore any financial impact.

The Central Office Defined Contribution Pension Scheme

Since 2003, a defined contribution pension scheme has been offered to permanent staff in the Central Office, London. IPPF contributes 7% of salary. For staff previously included in the defined benefit scheme a contribution of 10% of salary is made.

The 2020 pension charge for this scheme is US$210,000 (2019: US$265,000).

The Overseas Employee Pension Scheme

Most full-time employees in the Africa Regional Office and some members of the Arab World and South Asia Regional Offices are members of this scheme. It is a defined contribution scheme under which IPPF contributes 12% of basic salary and is non-contributory for staff.

The 2020 pension charge for this scheme is US$402,000 (Charity) and US$564,000 (Group) (2019: US$153,000 (Charity) and US$645,000 (Group).

At 31 December 2020 there were no outstanding or prepaid contributions for any of the defined contribution schemes, (2019: US$nil).

FRS 102 disclosure note

There is one defined benefit pension scheme providing benefits on final pensionable salary, the Central Office Defined Benefit Pension Scheme. The latest full actuarial valuation of this scheme was carried out at 1 July 2018 and was updated for accounting purposes to 31 December 2020 by a qualified independent actuary from Premier Pensions Management Ltd.

The pension contributions payable by IPPF to the scheme were as follows:

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Pension contributions	1,900	1,690

Outstanding contributions at the year-end Nil (2019: US$4,000 Charity and US$18,000 Group).

The major assumptions used in the FRS 102 valuation were:

	2020 Per annum	2019 Per annum
Inflation – RPI	3.00%	3.40%
Inflation – CPI	2.20%	2.60%
Rate of discount	1.20%	2.00%
Pension increases:		
Pre 88 GMP	Nil	Nil
Post 88 GMP		2.70%
Excess over GMP accrued pre 1.3.1998	6.00%	6.00%
Excess over GMP accrued between 1.3.1998 and 31.7.2002	6.00%	6.00%
Excess over GMP accrued between 1.8.2002 and 5.4.2005	3.00%	3.60%
Excess over GMP accrued from 5.4.2005	2.30%	2.30%

Life expectancy (at age 65):	Years	Years
Males born 1954	23.0	21.8
Females born 1954	25.0	24.1
Males born 1974	24.0	23.2
Females born 1973	26.1	25.5

The present value of the scheme liability was calculated as follows, using the updated year of birth series adjusted for the medium cohort:

	2020	2019
Pre-retirement mortality (male/female)	S1PA / S1PA	S1PA / S1PA
Post retirement mortality for non-pensioner members (male/female)	S1PA / S1PA	S1PA / S1PA
Post retirement mortality for pensioner members (male/female)	S1PA / S1PA	S1PA / S1PA

The assumptions used by the actuary are chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

In 2010 the UK Government announced a change in the statutory minimum pension increase for public and private pension schemes. Previously this inflation rate was linked to the Retail Price Index (RPI). The announced change links this inflation rate to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), where this in line with the legal obligations detailed within the rules of the scheme. After clarifying the legal obligations that apply to the scheme IPPF linked the inflation rate to CPI.

Scheme assets

The fair value of the scheme's assets, which are not intended to be realised in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are realized, and the present value of the scheme's liabilities, which are derived from cash flow projections over long periods and thus inherently uncertain, were:

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Bonds	10,814	11,314
Equities	18,910	27,418
Cash	849	155
Liability Driven Investment	22,466	7,293
Total market value of assets	**53,040**	**46,180**
Present value of scheme liability	(65,464)	(56,804)
Deficit in scheme – Net pension liability	**(12,424)**	**(10,624)**

The expected rates of return on the assets in the scheme were 1.2% (2019 – 2.0%). The actual return on scheme assets was $6.7 million (2019 – $4.9 million).

Movement in pension fund liability during the year:

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Deficit in scheme at 1 January	(10,624)	(9,973)
Employer's contributions	1,836	1,690
Benefits paid	(210)	(272)
Actuarial losses	(3,363)	(1,674)
Exchange rate gain	(65)	(395)
Deficit in scheme at 31 December	**(12,425)**	**(10,624)**

The scheme closed to future accrual on 1 September 2007, with all active members being given deferred pensions at that date. This means that benefits for those members now increase broadly in line with price inflation. Previously, these benefits increased in line with salary.

The actuary has confirmed that the valuations made above under the requirements of FRS 102 do not indicate that there is an immediate funding requirement or that there is any need to change the current funding rates made by the employer to the pension scheme.

The pension fund liability of US$12.4 million does not exceed the unrestricted funds balance.

Charge to the Statement of Financial Activities over the financial year:

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Expected return on pension fund assets	(919)	(1,179)
Interest on pension fund liabilities	1,129	1,451
Net Interest Cost	210	272
Net cost recognised within net income for the year	**210**	**272**
Other recognised gains / losses – actuarial losses	**3,363**	**1,674**
Other recognised gains / losses – Unrealised foreign exchange loss (gain)	**(65)**	**(395)**
Total cost relating to defined benefit scheme recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities	**(3,507)**	**(1,425)**

20 Related Parties

IPPF requires each Board of Trustees member and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee member to complete a declaration of material transactions and interest form. These are reviewed by senior management and the Audit Committee. All IPPF staff are also required to complete such a form on joining the organisation which is then up-dated as individual circumstances change. These forms are reviewed by senior management. These procedures are part of the policy which aims to ensure that employees always act in the best interests of IPPF and that there is openness and transparency concerning any actual or potential conflict of interest.

Some members of the Board of Trustees are Presidents of Member Associations who receive grants from IPPF in accordance with the volunteer governance structure of IPPF.

The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee of IPPF has reviewed the above disclosures and does not consider that any indicates a conflict of interest. There are no other related party interests or transactions that require disclosure.

No remuneration was paid to members of the Board of Trustees or Audit committee.

Total expenses reimbursed to members of the Board of Trustees and Finance, Audit and Risk Committee members or incurred on their behalf for attendance at meetings was US$5,000 (2019: US$134,538).

There were no other related party transactions during the period (2019: none).

21 Forward Currency Contracts

IPPF entered into forward currency contracts (FCC) with Global Reach in July and November 2020 with the aim of achieving the following two objectives:

- create certainty over the budget rates in 2021
- optimise the exchange rates that can be achieved.

IPPF's primary objective in hedging a foreign exchange position is to is to de-risk its budgeted income by identifying a projected income amount in one base currency (i.e. US$) against grant income received in multiple currencies from multiple donors. All FCCs set out the currency pair, selling currency amount, settlement date, and delivery rate.

The FCC's rate of exchange is fixed and the value date is not beyond 2021, allowing IPPF to budget for future financial allocations knowing in advance precisely what the income or costs from the transaction will be at the specified future date. The nature of FCCs protects IPPF from unexpected or adverse movements in the currencies' future spot rates.

For IPPF, the selling currencies are AUD, DKK, SEK, NOK, NZD, EUR and the buying currency is USD.

The FCCs are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA). The fair value of the FCC is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date. The mark to market loss on hedge contract and margin held as a deposit as at 31 December 2020 is presented as follows:

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Margin held due to the aggregate loss >5% carried to balance sheet as deposit	1,112	–
Market to market loss carried to income and expenditures report	2,352	–

Members of the Board of Trustees

The following were trustees in the period 1 January to May 2020:

		Date resigned
Ms. Namukuza Olgah Daphynne	Uganda	16 May 2020
Mr. Antonio Rosario Niquice	Mozambique	4 May 2020
Ms. Clementine Guelmbaye Poloumbodje	Chad	16 May 2020
Ms. Rana Abu Ghazaleh (President)	Palestine	16 May 2020
Mr. Mohamed Tarek Ghedira	Tunisia	16 May 2020
Ms. Maysam Shouman	Lebanon	16 May 2020
Ms. Waimarama Matena (appointed November 2019)	New Zealand	16 May 2020
Dr. Chung Yul Lee (appointed November 2019)	China	16 May 2020
Mr. Andreas Prager (appointed November 2019)	New Zealand	16 May 2020

		Date resigned
Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi (Treasurer)	Pakistan	16 May 2020
Mr. Umesh Rudraradhya	India	16 May 2020
Ms. Pramisha Shrestha (appointed May 2019)	Nepal	16 May 2020
Ms. Alice Ackerman	France	16 May 2020
Mr. Gabriel Bianchi	Slovakia	16 May 2020
Ms. Gunta Lazdane	Latvia	16 May 2020
Ms. Donya Nasser	USA	16 May 2020
Ms. Jovana Rios Cisnero	Panama	16 May 2020
Mr. Kobe Smith	Guyana	16 May 2020

The following were trustees from 17 May 2020 to the date of this report, unless otherwise shown:

Kate Gilmore (Interim Chair)	France	External
Isaac Adewole	Nigeria	External
Abhina Aher	India	External
Rosa Ayong Tchonang	Cameroon	Internal
Ulukbek Batyrgaliev	Kyrgyzstan	Internal
Surakshya Giri	Nepal	Internal
Adriana Mendoza Bautista	Bolivia	Internal (resigned August 2020)
Bience Gawanas (Treasurer)	USA	External

Jacob Mutambo	Zambia	Internal
Donya Nasser	USA	Internal
Aurélia Nguyen	Switzerland	External
Deika Nieto Villar	Panama	Internal (resigned August 2020)
Dr Josephine Obel (on leave)	Denmark	Internal (resigned June 2021)
Elizabeth Schaffer	USA	External
Kobe Smith	Guyana	Internal (resigned August 2020)

Members of the Nomination and Governance Committee

Don Gunawardena	Sri Lanka	Internal
Ramatou Hama	Niger	Internal
Talaat Latif	Egypt	Internal
Neish McLean	Jamaica	External
Isabel Serrano	Spain	Internal
Jona Turalde	Philippines	External
Daniela Urquijo Defex	Colombia	Internal

Members of the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee

Elizabeth Schaffer	USA	External (Joined July 2020)
Bience Gawanas	USA	External (Joined July 2020)
Judith Maffon	Benin	Internal
Nicolette Loonen	Netherlands	Internal
Maisarah Ahmad	Malaysia	Internal
Lakshan Seneviratne	Sri Lanka	External (Joined November 2020)

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Solicitor

IPPF uses the services of several law firms, each one in accordance with their area of expertise.
Further information is available on request.

How to Help

If you would like to support the work of IPPF or any of our national affiliates by making a financial donation please visit our website at www.ippf.org or contact IPPF Central Office in London, UK.

IPPF Financial Statements 2020

If you would like to support the work of IPPF or any of our national affiliates by making a financial donation please visit our website at www.ippf.org or contact IPPF Central Office in London, UK.

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