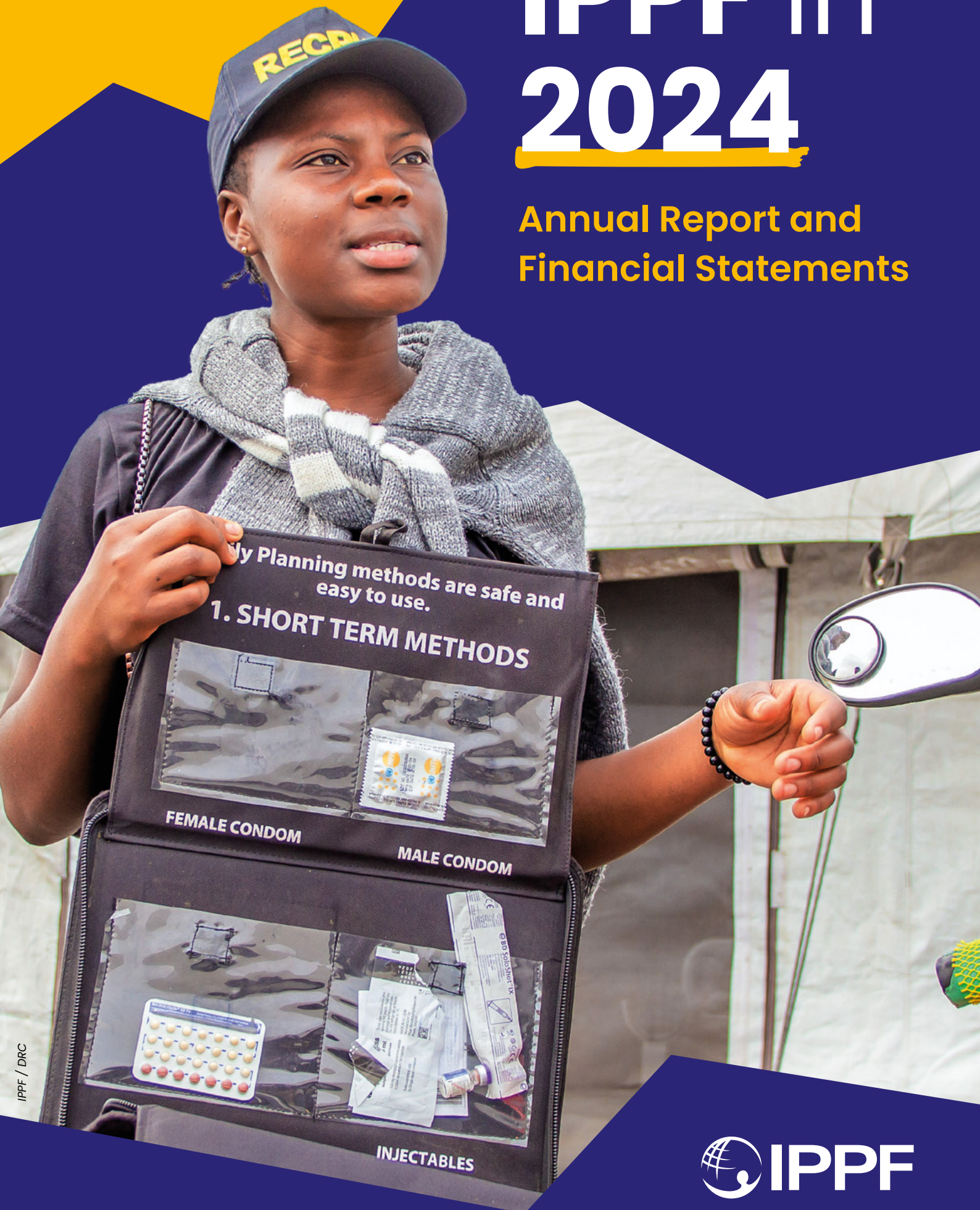
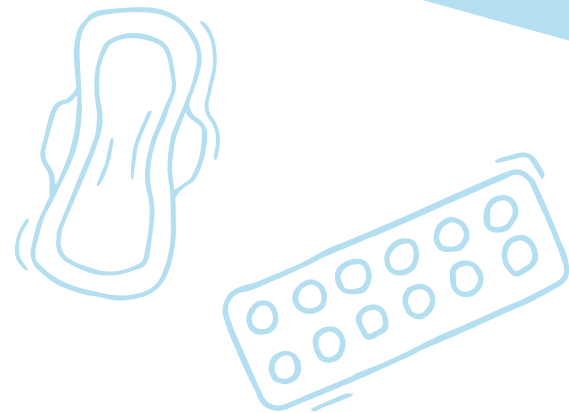


IPPF in 2024

Annual Report and
Financial Statements



Who We Are



119+

Member
Associations

39

Collaborative
Partners

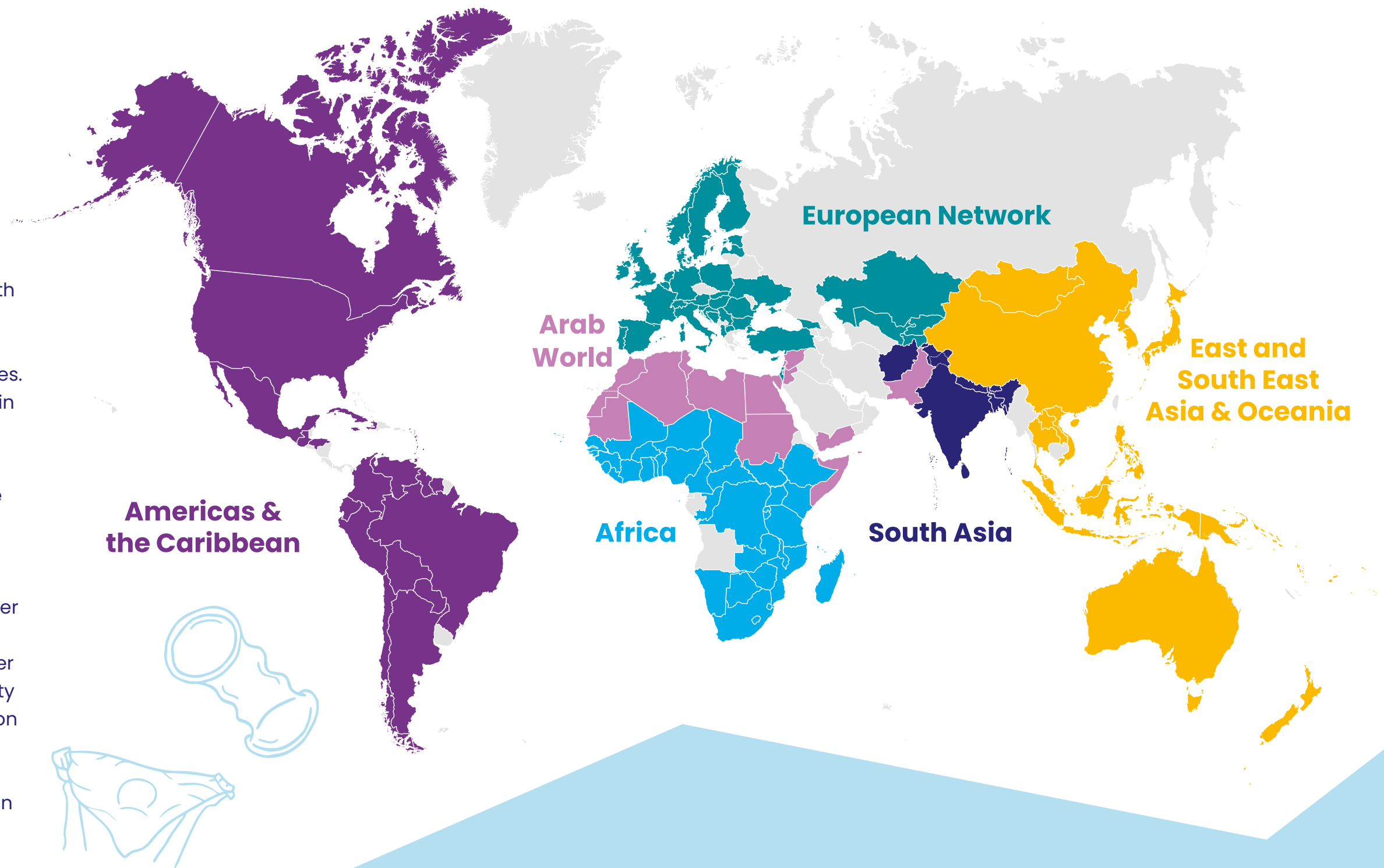
153

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.



Contents



Foreword from the Director General	06
Trustees' Report	07
Trustees' Report Introduction	07
Come Together: IPPF Strategy 2028	08
Grant Making	10
Unrestricted Core Funding	11
Restricted Funding	12
Donor Relations in 2024	15
Our Impact in 2024	16
Our Activities in 2024	18
Centre Care on People	20
Pathway 1: Expand Choice	21
Pathway 2: Widen Access	23
Pathway 3: Advance Digital & Self-Care	25
Move the Sexuality Agenda	26
Pathway 1: Ground Advocacy	27
Pathway 2: Shift Norms	28
Pathway 3: Act with Youth	29
Solidarity for Change	30
Pathway 1: Support Social Movements	31
Pathway 2: Build Strategic Partnerships	32
Pathway 3: Innovate & Share Knowledge	33
Nurture our Federation	34
Pathway 1: Chart our Identity	35
Pathway 2: Grow our Federation	36
Pathway 3: Walk the Talk	37
Our Plans for 2025	38

Financial Review	40
Income, Expenditure and Surplus	41
Financial Position and Reserves	42
Investments	43
Going Concern	43
Structure, Governance and Management	44
Resource Allocation and Risk Management	46
Safeguarding, Remuneration and Gender Pay Gap	49
Statement of the Members of the Board of Trustees Responsibilities	51
Independent Auditor's Report	52
Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities	55
Balance Sheets	56
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement	57
Notes to the Financial Statements	58
Members of the Board of Trustees and Committees	82
Contact Names and Addresses	83

Abbreviations

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

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

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.



Come Together: IPPF Strategy 2028

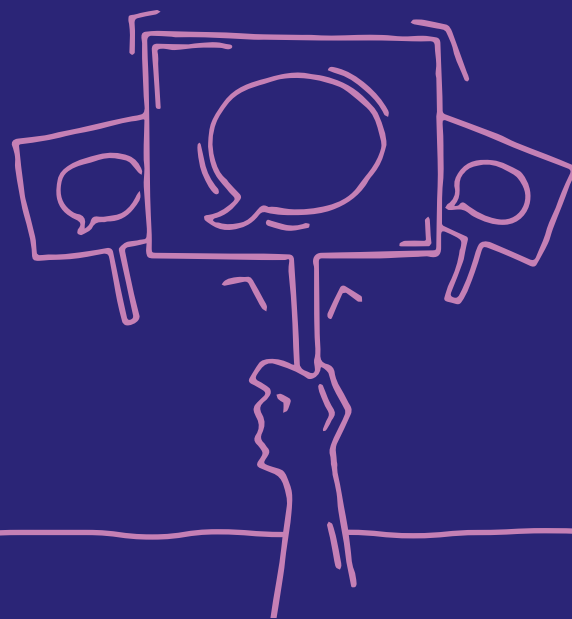
IPPF has completed two years of its six-year Come Together strategy. It has bold ambitions to transform sexual and reproductive health and rights worldwide. This strategy reaffirms our mission to provide care, advocate for human rights, and respond dynamically to a rapidly changing world.

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



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

2022



IPPF / Indonesia



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.

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.

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.



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.

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.

45%

growth in the number of new donors compared to 2023

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

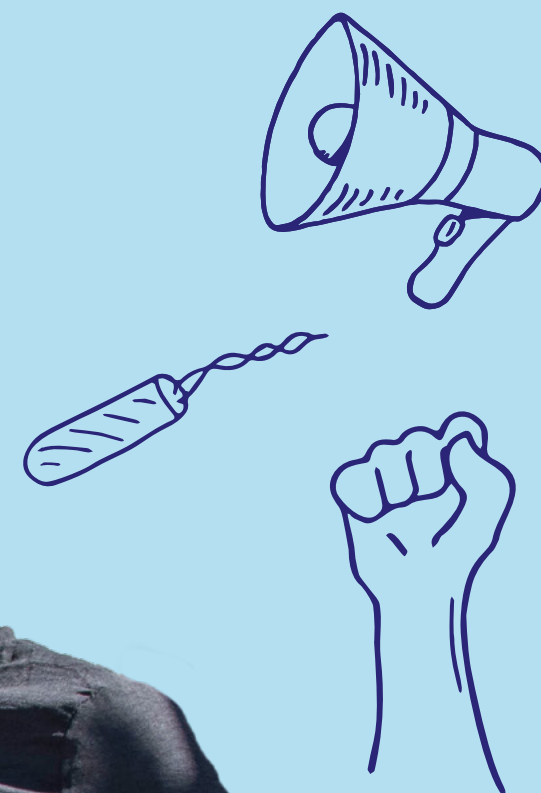
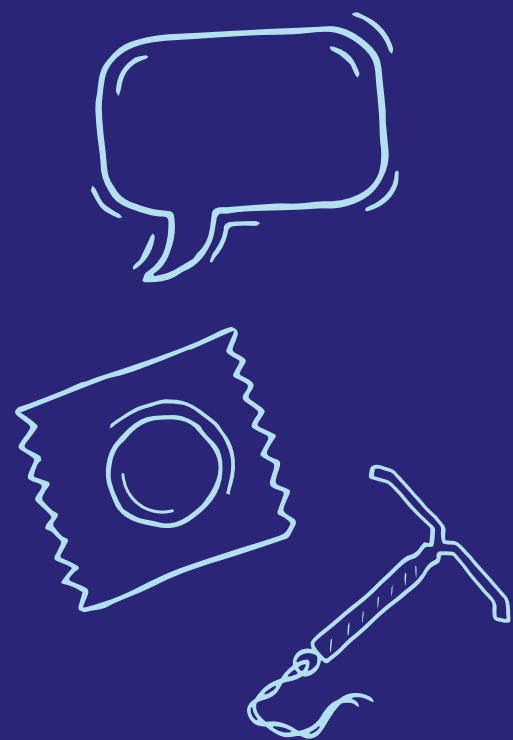
* Aggregated across a sample of 13 countries.

** 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



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.**



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

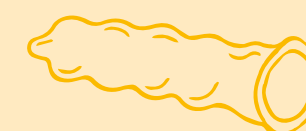
Alongside the new IMAP statement on abortion care, IPPF delivered key abortion resources to MAs worldwide, including the Abortion Matters course, self-care materials, and HowToUse training tools. Efforts also focused on strengthening knowledge exchange through a global abortion community of practice, 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.

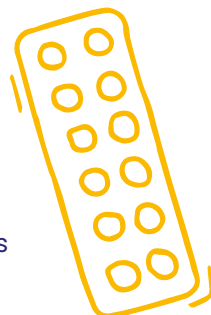




Expanding contraceptive choice

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



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.

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).





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.

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.

198k+

people reached
through digital
health interventions



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**.



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





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.



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.**



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.

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.



IPPF / Hannah Maule-ffinch / India

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





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.



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 / 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.



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.



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



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

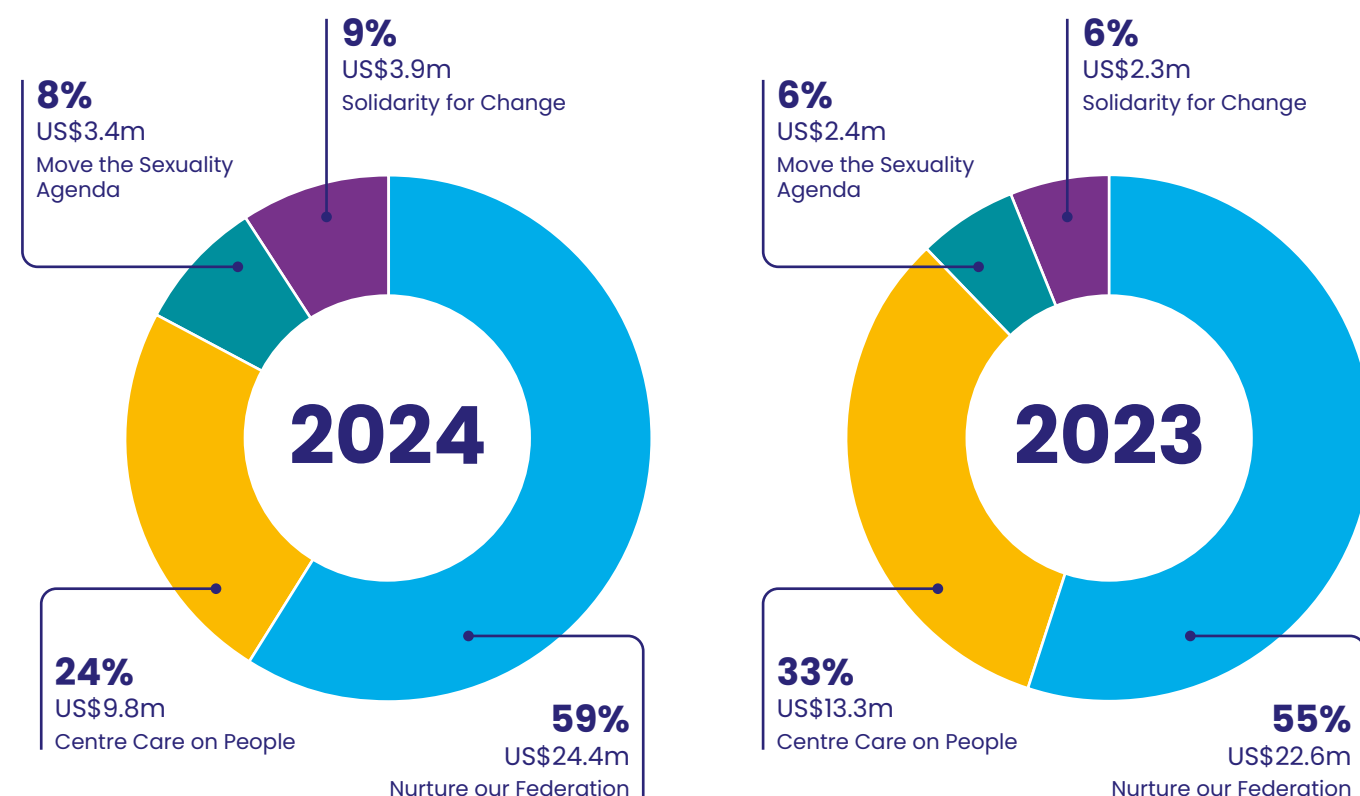
Expenditure and surplus

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.

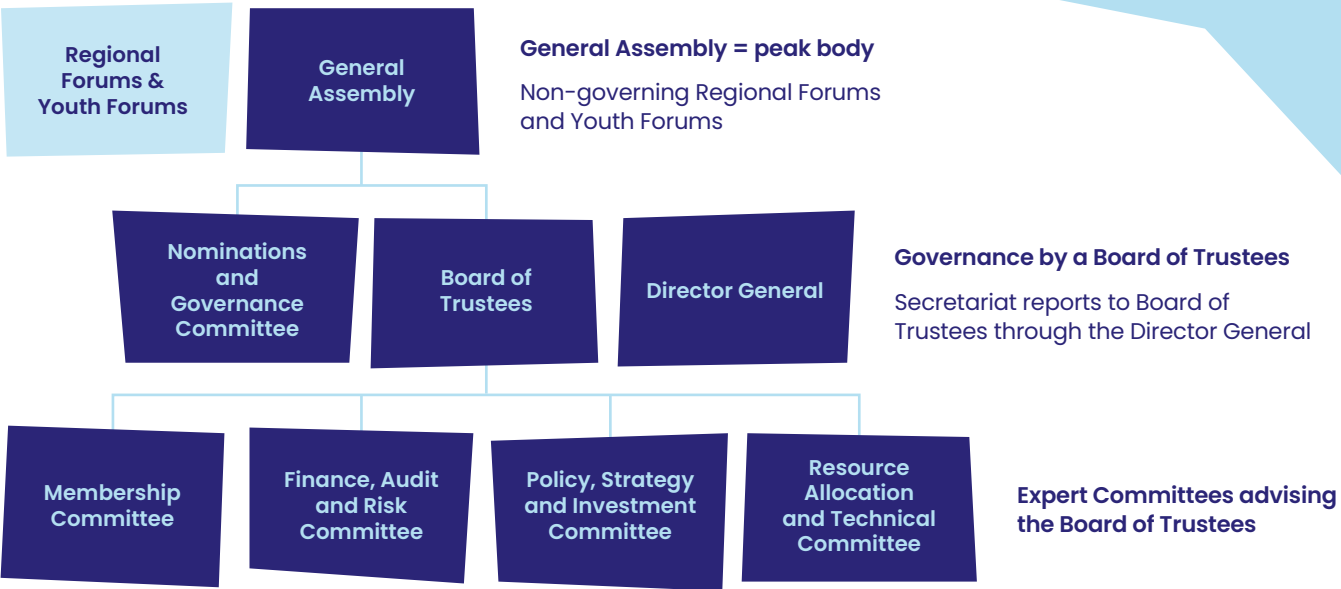
Governance and Reforms

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 Oceania (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 remunerated 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.

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



IPPF / GMB Akash / Bangladesh

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				2023			
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Endowment	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Endowment	Total
		US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	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

Country	Local Currency (LC)	2024 LC'000	2023 LC'000	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
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			2023		
	US\$'000 Unrestricted	US\$'000 Restricted	US\$'000 Total	US\$'000 Unrestricted	US\$'000 Restricted	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	2024			2023		
	Unrestricted US\$'000	Restricted US\$'000	Total US\$'000	Unrestricted US\$'000	Restricted US\$'000	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	2024			2023		
	Unrestricted US\$'000	Restricted US\$'000	Total US\$'000	Unrestricted US\$'000	Restricted US\$'000	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	2024			2023		
	Unrestricted US\$'000	Restricted US\$'000	Total US\$'000	Unrestricted US\$'000	Restricted US\$'000	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	2024			2023		
	Unrestricted US\$000	Restricted US\$000	Total US\$000	Unrestricted US\$000	Restricted US\$000	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	2024			2023		
	Programme activities US\$'000	Support costs US\$'000	Total US\$'000	Programme activities US\$'000	Support costs US\$'000	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	2024			2023		
	Programme activities US\$'000	Support costs US\$'000	Total US\$'000	Programme activities US\$'000	Support costs US\$'000	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

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

b) Programme activities and support costs

	2024			2023		
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	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

	2024			2023		
Strategic Pillars	Programme activities US\$'000	Support costs US\$'000	Total US\$'000	Programme activities US\$'000	Support costs US\$'000	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:

	2024			2023		
Group	Central Activities	Regional Activities	Total	Central Activities	Regional Activities	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

	2024			2023		
Group	Central Activities	Regional Activities	Total	Central Activities	Regional Activities	Total
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

	2024 Total US\$'000	2023 Total US\$'000
Group and Charity		
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:

	Balance at 1 Jan 2024 US\$'000	Income US\$'000	Expenditure US\$'000	Transfers US\$'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2024 US\$'000
2024 Group					
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			2023		
	Buildings US\$'000	Equipment US\$'000	Total US\$'000	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)

Contact names and addresses

Registered Address

4 Newham’s Row
London SE1 3UZ
United Kingdom

Telephone +44 (0)20 7939 8200
Facsimile +44 (0)20 7939 8300
Website www.ippf.org
Email info@ippf.org

Directors’ Leadership Team

Director General
Director, MA Development and Impact
Director, External Affairs
Director, Finance and Technology
Director, People, Organization and Culture (Interim)
Africa Regional Director
Arab World Regional Director
Americas and Caribbean Regional Director
East, South-East Asia, and Oceania Regional Director
European Network Regional Director
South Asia Regional Director (Interim)
Chief Commercial Officer

Alvaro Bermejo
Manuelle Hurwitz
Mina Barling
Varun Anand
Claire Jefferey
Marie-Evelyne Petrus-Barry
Fadoua Bakhadda
Eugenia Lopez Uribe
Tomoko Fukuda
Micah Grzywnowicz
Tomoko Fukuda
Nitu Verma

Principal Banker

Barclays Bank PLC
One Churchill Place
London E14 5HP
United Kingdom

External Auditor

Crowe U.K. LLP
55 Ludgate Hill
London EC4M 7JW
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.



www.ippf.org

+44 (0)20 7939 8220 | info@ippf.org

Published in July 2025 by the International Planned Parenthood Federation
4 Newham's Row, London SE1 3UZ, UK | UK Registered Charity Number: 229476 | Designed by: Adept Design