

# AT A GLANCE

OUR KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016\*

175

policy and/or legislative changes in support or defence of SRHR and gender equality to which IPPF advocacy contributed

182.5m

sexual and reproductive health services delivered

5.8m

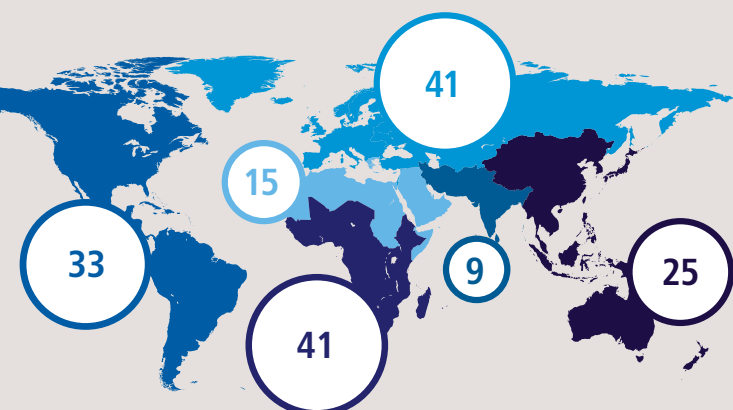
unintended pregnancies averted†

1.5m

unsafe abortions averted†

## WHO WE ARE

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for all. We are a worldwide movement of national organizations working with and for communities and individuals.



164 Member Associations and collaborative partners in six regions

## UNITE & PERFORM

7 Secretariat offices in 12 locations

31,000 staff across the Federation

86% of Member Associations have at least one young person on their governing body

78% of our unrestricted funding went to Member Associations in countries with the greatest sexual and reproductive health needs

50% of local income generated by Member Associations was raised through social enterprise



# EMPOWER COMMUNITIES AND SERVE PEOPLE

59.6m

people received services from IPPF

8 in 10 were poor and vulnerable



Young people



People who use drugs



Sex workers



People living with HIV



Displaced populations



Sexually and gender diverse groups



Survivors of gender-based violence



People with disabilities

1% Other contraceptive methods



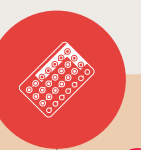
10% Injectables



11% Condoms



14% Oral contraceptive pills



36% of CYP from short-acting methods

64% of CYP from long-acting and permanent methods



18.8m couple years of protection‡



10% Voluntary surgical contraception (vasectomy and tubal ligation)



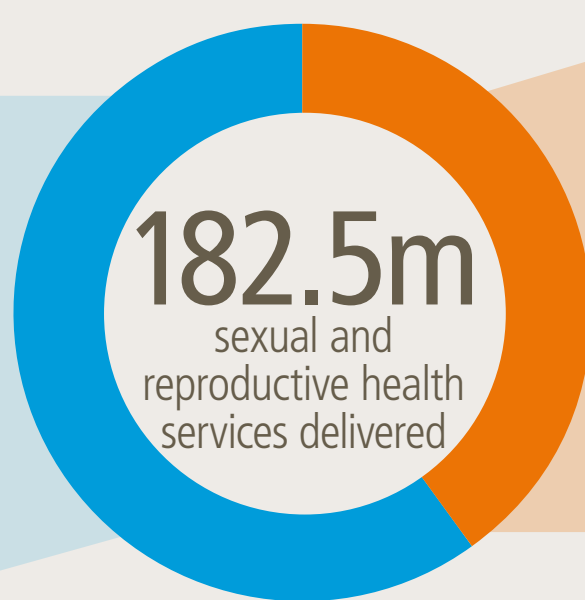
21% Implants



33% Intrauterine devices



110.6m non-contraceptive services delivered



71.9m contraceptive services delivered

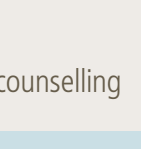
1.8m Infertility



4.8m Abortion-related



8.1m Specialized counselling



1.7m Urological



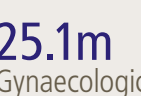
4.9m SRH medical



22.2m Maternal and child health



25.1m Gynaecological



42.0m HIV-related (including STI)



27,860 IPPF-owned service delivery points

67% are in rural or peri-urban locations

84% of our service delivery points are community-based distributors



4,256 clinical facilities are enabled by IPPF to provide SRH services

14,286 public and private partners receive contraceptive commodities from IPPF

\* Due to rounding, numbers presented in this document may not add up exactly to the totals provided, and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

† The numbers of unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions averted are estimated using Marie Stopes International's Impact 2 (version 4) model.

‡ Couple years of protection (CYP) refers to the total number of years of contraceptive protection provided to a couple.

§ IPPF is reporting the number of first-time users of modern contraception for 59 FP2020 focus countries only, as per our published commitment to reach 60 million first-time users between 2012 and 2020.

## PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD RESULTS, 2016

OUTCOME 1

100 governments respect, protect and fulfil sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality

175

successful policy initiatives and/or legislative changes in support or defence of SRHR and gender equality to which IPPF advocacy contributed

OUTCOME 3

2 billion quality, integrated sexual and reproductive health services, delivered by IPPF and partners

145.1m

SRH services provided

6.3m\$

first-time users of modern contraception

37.4m

SRH services enabled

OUTCOME 2

1 billion people act freely on their sexual and reproductive health and rights

28.1m

young people completed a quality-assured comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) programme

OUTCOME 4

1 high-performing, accountable and united Federation

US\$130.4m

income generated by the IPPF Secretariat

US\$291.2m

income generated locally by unrestricted grant-receiving Member Associations

172,279

IPPF volunteers

If you would like to support the work of IPPF or any of our Member Associations by making a financial contribution, please visit our website [www.ippf.org](http://www.ippf.org) or contact IPPF Central Office in London, UK.

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# CHAMPION RIGHTS

## ADVOCACY RESULTS, 2016

IPPF’s advocacy creates an enabling environment to increase access to services, promote sexual rights and gender equality, and reduce stigma and discrimination. IPPF makes a significant difference to the lives of millions by advocating for changes to laws and policies in support of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and opposing those that are harmful.

### Asociación Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (Profamilia)



In 2016, the Dominican Republic Senate approved changes to the penal code that criminalized abortion in all circumstances. Profamilia, as co-coordinator of a national coalition, mobilized its 85 members and ran a social network campaign to urge the President to veto this revision. Profamilia testified in the Senate, participated in radio and television programmes, sent a public letter to the President, and disseminated a study on abortion. The President vetoed the revised penal code and submitted a draft proposal to Congress to decriminalize abortion in three cases.

### Riksförbundet För Sexuell Upplysning – Sweden (RFSU)



RFSU has been advocating for years for single women in Sweden to be offered state-funded in vitro fertilization treatment. The Association met with Ministry of Health officials and members of all political parties to discuss the importance of giving single women the same access as those with a partner. In early 2016, the Swedish Parliament passed a law that grants women without a partner the same rights as couples, who are usually entitled to three rounds of free treatment at public hospitals.

### Family Planning Association of Albania (FPAA)

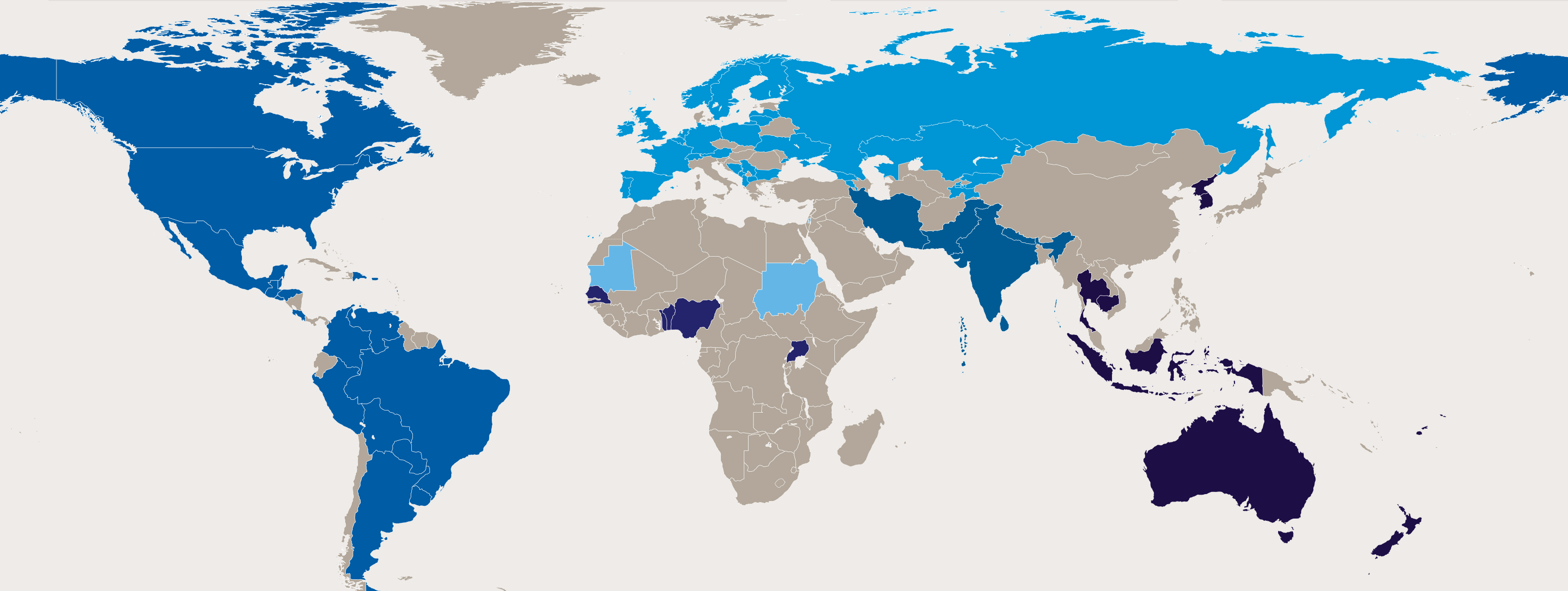


In partnership with the Albanian Alliance Against Discrimination of LGBT, FPAA spent years advocating for policies that promote sexual and gender diversity. The Association met with parliamentarians and other members of the government, organized rallies, and consulted on the draft LGBT Plan of Action. The Plan and an accompanying implementation budget were approved in 2016 and focus on improving legislation; eliminating all forms of discrimination; and improving access to employment, education, healthcare, housing and sports.

### Society for Health Education (SHE)



In the Maldives, the new Gender Equality Law seeks to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence, gender discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace. The Maldives Member Association, SHE, participated in national level meetings, provided technical input, and shared its knowledge of vulnerable women’s health throughout the process of drafting the bill. The Association also raised public awareness on the importance of promoting women’s leadership and equitable participation, and on the new law itself.



### Instituto Peruano de Paternidad Responsable (INPPARES)



INPPARES coordinated and participated in the Alliance for Sexuality Education in Peru, which led the campaign to include comprehensive sexuality education in the school curriculum. INPPARES and partners met with government officials, organized conferences and produced technical briefs to raise the awareness of decision makers and the public. In 2016, the Ministry of Education approved a revised school curriculum that explicitly incorporates comprehensive sexuality education, gender equality and sexual and gender diversity.

### Association Sénégalaise pour le Bien-Etre Familial (ASBEF)



Four African Member Associations – in Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Uganda – worked with their governments to increase funding for contraception. In Senegal, ASBEF produced a film about access to oral contraceptive pills and injectables in the community, and a fact sheet on Senegal’s progress toward meeting its FP2020 commitments. ASBEF also met with Parliamentarians to discuss the importance of contraceptive security. As a result, the Ministry of Health approved a 50 per cent increase in its budget to purchase contraceptives.

### Sudan Family Planning Association (SFPA)



A revision in Sudan’s penal code criminalizes the practice of female genital mutilation and stipulates penalties for perpetrators, including loss of medical license, a prison sentence and/or a fine. This important change followed SFPA’s collaboration with coalitions, UNICEF, the Ministry of Welfare and other partners to influence decision makers to criminalize the practice. SFPA carried out a social media campaign to raise awareness on the dangers of the practice and convince people that it should no longer be considered a cultural norm.

### Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (IPPA)



In early 2016, a fund was established in Indonesia to enable pregnant women in remote areas to access health facilities and housing. However, the fund was only available to women with national health insurance, which is being rolled out from 2014 to 2019. IPPA worked with the national coalition for maternal, newborn and child health to persuade the Ministry of Health to revise the fund. As a result, the Ministry allocated additional funds to cover 900,000 pregnant women who have not yet registered for national health insurance.

175 policy and/or legislative changes in support or defence of sexual and reproductive health and rights

152 changes in 72 countries\*

14 regional changes

#### IPPF South Asia region

Ahead of the Asia Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016, IPPF South Asia Regional Office and the Humanitarian Programme participated in meetings, contributed to technical working groups on gender and health, and worked with various governments to garner support for sexual and reproductive health and rights in humanitarian settings. These efforts contributed to the conference outcome document’s reference to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which outlines the importance of including universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence, and women’s leadership.

9 global changes

#### IPPF (global)

United Nations Member States adopted a declaration at the High-Level Meeting on Ending AIDS that reflects a rights-based approach to evidence-based sexuality education and includes more progressive language than the previous declaration in 2011. IPPF convened a group of representatives from 10 Member States to organize work, coordinate messages, and determine who would propose what language during negotiations. As a result, the 2016 declaration included text on key populations, human rights and harm reduction, and removed any reference to abstinence and fidelity. This declaration sets the stage for the next phase of combating the AIDS epidemic at national, regional and global levels.

## POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES, BY THEME, 2016

37 Promoting sexual and reproductive rights



32 Budget for SRH, including contraception



28 Education and services for young people



15 Access to SRH services



13 Access to safe and legal abortion



10 Access to contraception



9 Preventing sexual and gender-based violence



8 Promoting gender equality



8 Promoting sexual and gender diversity



6 Access to assisted fertility



5 Prioritizing SRH in humanitarian settings



4 Support for people living with HIV



\* Highlighted in blue on the map.