

# IPPF STRATEGY 2028

Roundtable series report

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# 1. STRATEGY OVERVIEW

In December 2022, the current strategic period will end, and the new framework will be launched in November 2022, a date that marks the 70th anniversary of the Federation. It is an historic opportunity to reorient and reposition IPPF to test the boundaries of ICPD; and to stand up for an SRHR that speaks also of love, intimacy, and pleasure.

In accordance with the strategic parameters set by the IPPF Board, the Secretariat implemented a ‘disruptive’ two-year journey that looks both inwards and outwards; that encourages dialogue and dissent; that tests assumptions, breaks taboos, seeks innovation and takes on board true creativity.

Rooted in Feminist Participatory Action Research, the process will be based on principles of 1. Disruption; 2. Inclusion; 3. Participation. It is a ‘process imperative’ that clients, partners and members help shape the agenda. As the primary stakeholders they will directly influence the strategic direction of travel. The strategic process offers creative, safe spaces, often through use of technology, to make the process inclusive, engaging and fun. It is implemented over five complementary phases that are described in detail below.

Figure 1. Strategy Design Roadmap



## 2. STRATEGY 2028 ROUNDTABLE SERIES CONCEPT

To stimulate new thinking and to listen to stakeholders, IPPF, in its diversity, organised a series of roundtable discussions. They featured a range of stakeholders, including clients, donors, and outside thinkers, debating different aspects of SRHR in its current context and how it could be reimagined. The concept encouraged any IPPF Member or Partner to organise a roundtable discussion, possibly in partnership with a regional office. To do so, they received standard input tools to capture learnings, as well as some budget support, where available. The sessions were streamed and interactive for the sake of radical inclusion. The series included thematic roundtables on future concerns or issues for IPPF and SRHR e.g. aging populations, medical abortion, and broader themes like Sexual and Gender Diversity and intersectional feminism.

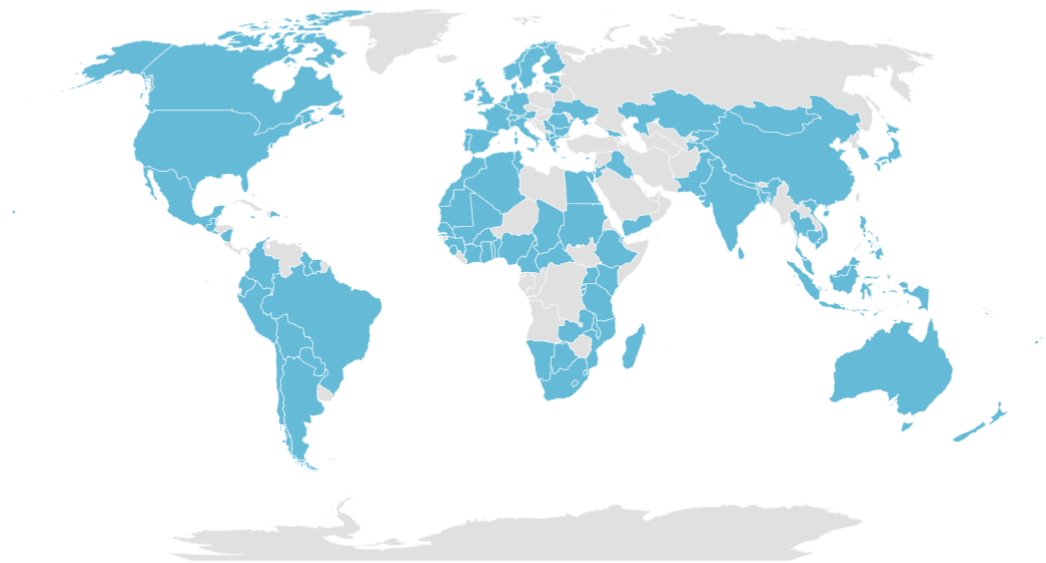
The roundtable series was extended past the initial period of June-October, until the 30th of November, in order to accommodate the high uptake and interest of MAs to host roundtable discussions. This resulted in an additional eight roundtables on top of the 15 originally proposed. Across the series we collected 22 individual reports written by the roundtable hosts, the Sexual and Gender Diversity in the New Strategic Framework Eastern and Western Hemisphere roundtables were combined into one report.

### 3. KEY ROUNDTABLE SERIES DATA

- From 15 June to 30 November 2021 **23 roundtables took place**
- There are **36 hours of MA-led discussion and debate**, captured on video in the four IPPF languages – Arabic, English, French and Spanish
- **Over 140 passionate, engaging and experienced speakers**, sourced from within the rich IPPF community and external partners aligned to IPPF's work
- **Over 1,500 MA and Secretariat staff members and volunteers joined us** across the series, with **an average of over 130 attendees per roundtable**, this falls to 119 attendees per roundtable when the roundtables with the highest (Are you ready for the future of CSE?) and lowest (How Should IPPF Engage in the Climate Change Space?) attendance are discounted
- Attendees joined from dawn to dusk and across all time zones, from **131 countries**.

Figure 2. Map showing attendees joined roundtables from 131 countries

Attendees joined from 131 countries



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## 4. ANALYSIS OF THE DISCUSSIONS AND IDENTIFICATION OF TRENDS AND THEMES

### Planning

In planning of the roundtable series, MAs proposed themes to discuss, the themes proposed are telling regarding MA priorities.

- CSE was a priority theme, with two roundtables specifically on the topic. CSE was also a subject of discussion throughout other roundtables.
- Intersectionality was a priority theme, with two separate roundtables focusing on this theme.
- Sexual and gender diversity was the key theme across three roundtables. During these roundtables, transgender inclusion was the dominant topic.
- Gender transformation was the key topic of two roundtables Image of a Woman and Transforming Masculinity, both of which included themes of intersectionality and LGBTQI+ inclusion.
- MA financial stability was explored as the main theme across two roundtables.
- Two roundtables also focused on advocacy for challenging opposition and winning narratives.

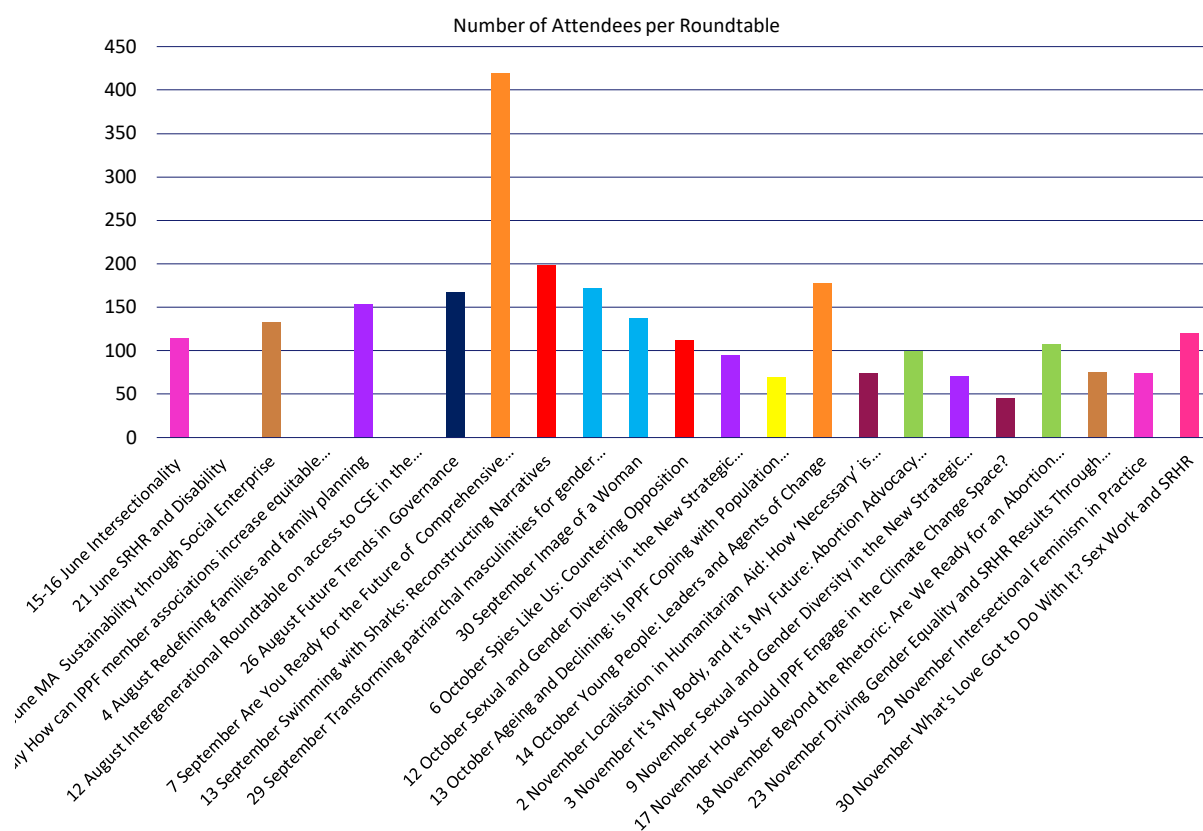
At the halfway point through the series, no MAs had submitted a proposal to host a roundtable on abortion. This could be an indication that abortion is not an MA priority. However, we could also consider that abortion is so integral to IPPF that it was not considered up for debate. With Secretariat guidance, several MAs with advanced abortion provisions were approached. At this stage they shared that abortion was such a broad and large theme they were unsure where to start. It was then decided upon that the abortion theme would be explored across two roundtables, one on abortion advocacy and one on abortion care. The two abortion roundtables resulted in extremely rich and productive discussions, which will be elaborated on below.

Roundtable hosts were encouraged to have minimum one young roundtable speaker per discussion, in order to fulfil IPPF's commitment to youth engagement. However, for some roundtables there was resistance to this, with hosts citing concerns that they could not identify a young person who was expert enough on the topic and that to encourage a young person to join a discussion they were not equipped to contribute fully to would be unfair and tokenistic.

Significantly, there were some themes that were not proposed as standalone roundtable but that were consistent points of discussion throughout numerous other roundtables. For example, cross MA learning and capacity building, digitalisation, data systems, donor accountability, funding risks, and cross movement collaboration. Many themes that were proposed for standalone roundtables were also consistently addressed during roundtables on different themes, denoting that they are a significant priority for MAs.

## Attendee Engagement

Table 1. Bar chart of number of attendees per roundtable



\*Where the number is 0, the data is missing, due to having been hosted on external platforms.

The most popular theme discussed was CSE (419 attendees), followed by winning narratives (198) and youth (178). Generally, there was a fall in attendance from mid-September, when the schedule became more full and multiple roundtables were taking place in a given week.

Themes with the fewest attendees were climate change (45), followed by ageing populations (71), SOGIE in Eastern Hemisphere (71), humanitarian (74), intersectional feminism (74), and corporate sector engagement (75). Lower numbers are to be expected for subjects considered 'niche' or pertinent to a small proportion of MAs, such as ageing populations and corporate sector engagement. For the other themes with lower numbers, we hypothesise that logistical circumstances rather than thematic focus led to the lower attendee numbers.

In the case of climate change, the speakers invited were representative of the Pacific and Caribbean islands, meaning that the only feasible time to host the roundtable was at 20:00 GMT. However, this resulted in the roundtable taking place very late at night or very early morning for colleagues across EN, AR, AWR, SAR, as well as some of ESEAOR.

Timing of the roundtable, we hypothesise, was also a factor in the low numbers at SOGIE for Eastern Hemisphere which took place at 07:00 GMT, likely too early for many EN, AR and ACR colleagues. However, SOGIE proved a priority topic, drawing 320 attendees across three roundtables which explored SOGIE themes.

Similarly, to a lesser extent, the humanitarian theme roundtable took place at 08:00 GMT, which may have been considered too early for some staff in EN, AR, and ACR. However, the comparatively low interest in humanitarian is of note.

In the case of Intersectional Feminism, we hypothesise that the relatively low numbers are due to the publicising of the roundtable occurring very late, with only two working days between the calendar invitation and the roundtable taking place. The theme of intersectional feminism was itself popular, drawing 235 attendees across two roundtables dedicated to this theme.

## Trends and Themes

Throughout the series, there were recurrent themes that appeared as key opportunities, challenges and considerations to achieve priorities. There were certain recurrent themes also that engendered the strongest debate.

### Challenge Power and Injustice

Roundtables across themes as diverse as intersectionality, youth, disability, abortion, advocacy, and financial sustainability, addressed the need to challenge power and injustice. The discussions, regardless of theme, championed putting decision making power into the hands of the people most impacted by the decision in question, whether that be young people, MAs, people with disabilities, or sex workers. In particular, discussions on intersectionality encouraged IPPF to examine where it holds power and possibly perpetuates injustice.

### Intersectionality

“We have to ask the question: Why are countries unable in their own fiscal budget to actually meet the needs of women and queer people on the ground? It is because they simply do not matter.”

- Tlaleng-Mofokeng, UN Special Rapporteur on the right to health

The series included two roundtables dedicated to intersectionality. They highlighted the need to incorporate intersectional approaches explicitly in strategic plans and the responsibility to reframe IPPF's work with greater attention to unpacking power relations to deliver SRHR. A key part of intersectionality is to become closer to and more reflective of the people served by IPPF, understanding what they prioritise and need from their own voices. People will be left behind unless we are intentionally intersectional and transformative in programming and funding. We cannot succeed at achieving SRHR without understanding how very interrelated and entrenched obstacles are and how they manifest themselves onto different people.

SRHR is political, clients are not just service users but subjects of human and sexual rights. People need protection and promotion of their human rights and affirmation of those rights. Intersectionality and anti-racism go hand-in-hand, the global community often neglects the issues that continue to disproportionately affect black people, people of African descent, indigenous people and people in so-called 'developing' countries. It is important to understand how white supremacy turns up in each context where IPPF works, reflect on how we may perpetuate racism, such as upholding white-saviour development and transactional power structures.



Intersectionality should be reflected in hiring, promotion, retention, accountability, and values, with training at management level, including unlearning biases and policies and procedures that create barriers. Value lived experience of staff and volunteers. However, be aware that Diversity, Equity, Inclusion (DEI) work is an intrinsically western framing of structural racism. Internal communications is essential to convince all stakeholders that intersectionality is a benefit.

Intersectionality was also highlighted throughout six other roundtables as a goal to aim for throughout IPPF's work, including on topics of gender equality and transformation, sexual and gender diversity, youth, abortion, and climate crisis.

### Anchor in What People Want

Throughout every roundtable, it was dictated that IPPF must listen to the voices of communities served and populations that it wishes to reach. Roundtable discussions highlighted the need to build programmes around what communities identify as their own needs. Roundtables discussed the need for feedback mechanisms and data collection models to understand needs. It was noted that communities, youth, and MAs need to see their recommendations and decisions being actioned, if they speak and no action is taken, it will discourage them from future involvement. Roundtables explored the different needs of individuals holistically, they highlighted the need to recognise intersecting aspects of clients' identities and how that may impact which services they need and how they relate to service providers.

### Be Inclusive

The roundtable series highlighted that IPPF has a lot of work to do to improve inclusion. Three roundtables primarily focussed on LGBTQI+ inclusion, specifically the inclusion of trans clients, volunteers, and staff. They highlighted the need for more inclusive language in healthcare settings, for VCAT training for all IPPF staff, the need to address torture in health care settings, challenge the normalization of un-consensual interventions, and challenge the pathologisation of gender identity and sexuality. In discussions on engaging with communities and young people, it was highlighted that language can be a barrier to participation and when IPPF offers interpretation, people feel a greater sense of inclusion and value. Language is especially important in providing services to people living with a hearing disability. It was noted that a deaf person using sign language should not have to rely on a family member to translate their health needs to service providers, clinics should be able to provide sign language interpretation and written information in braille. It is vital to consider inclusion as SRH develops digitally, to ensure that people without access to a private device can access services confidentially, provide feedback and engaged in decision making. If digital replaces rather than compliments face-to-face, we will leave people behind. It was highlighted across roundtables focused on sexual and gender diversity, youth, disability, and sex work that IPPF needs to take a strong and public advocacy stance to protect and promote the rights of priority populations. Cross movement partnership is essential to ensure that IPPF is amplifying the voices of marginalised communities and taking actions and positions which the communities themselves request.

“Health for all - nobody should be discriminated against or denied access to health based on their gender, sexuality, bodily appearance, caste, colour or religion. We need to see health from the human rights angle.”

- Abhina Aher, Chair of Strategy, Investment and Policy Committee, IPPF

The discussion in one roundtable included some tension in regards to LGBTQI+ inclusion as a threat to cis-women and girls. During the roundtable Image of a Woman, participants discussed the changing definition of 'woman', being a woman is not a biological identity, it is a personal identity, we must understand this in the context of our work. It is important to not lose the struggle of feminism that brought us this far, some concerns were raised of the possible erasure of a focus on cis women and girls by increased trans and non-binary inclusion. For LGBTQI+ inclusive language, a policy of "and" rather than "or" is helpful e.g. "mothers and birthing parents", "women and people with uteruses".

## Young People as Leaders

"As youth, we must realise that we are not the future, we are the now. And if we do not take charge of our lives, especially by advocating for sexual health, particularly reproductive health, then there will be no future for us."

- Kimberly Gilbert, CHAMP Youth Officer, Family Planning Association of Trinidad & Tobago

One roundtable focused on Young People: Leaders and Agents of Change and was hosted by the Youth Core SF Reference Group, youth were highlighted as a central to IPPF's work throughout the series. Young People are the single largest priority population and are more aware of the issues that affect them, their experiences and background put them in a better position to lead change. They do not want to fill spaces and numbers tokenistically but want their voices to be heard. When young people feel heard it inspires them to create change. Develop open and safe platforms and structures for young people to participate. Youth engagement should be integral to IPPF's work from the grassroots to the global level. Invest in young people to meaningfully participate, youth-led change requires financial support.

Move away from seeing young people as just beneficiaries to seeing them as equal partners with adults. Youth Adult Partnership should be built on common principles, Equality - equal importance, contribution and trust. Explore how to take advantage of sports, arts and digital to reach out to more Young People.

Young people and youth engagement were identified as priorities throughout seven other roundtables, including on themes of governance, CSE, contraception access, winning narratives, disability, sexual and gender diversity, humanitarian and climate change. All cited youth engagement and leadership as central to advancing goals.

## Comprehensive Sexuality Education

The roundtable series included two roundtables specifically dedicated to CSE, which focused on engaging young people and upscaling access to CSE.

- i. Institutionalisation CSE, so that it is no longer extracurricular but a core part of all education.

It is important to work in partnerships with government, external stakeholders, and involve communities. MAs should advocate for CSE, through engaging in political discussions, building networks and collating and disseminating data on the efficacy of CSE.

- ii. Digitalisation of SE to improve access.

Digitalisation of SE has been accelerated by COVID-19.

Young people are an active audience that expect reliable digital content with scientific rigor. Sexuality education not CSE can be provided digitally, face-to-face interaction is necessary for developing social and emotional skills amongst learners to address topics that are often considered sensitive.

Digitalisation must be considered complementary to face-to-face learning. Young people should be involved in the development of digital content, collect client data to research the impact of digital SE, advocate for and invest in digital SE, work in alliances to scale up digital SE.

- iii. Dealing with opposition. To achieve this the following must be considered:

Opposition to CSE is rising in many contexts. IPPF must continuously track and monitor what the opposition movement is doing and how they are operating. Proactively build support for CSE through shared values and evidence-based demonstration of impact. MAs should monitor and disseminate evidence of CSE effectiveness, conduct advocacy, document successful stories.

CSE was identified in six further roundtables as a key method of advancing other priority goals. CSE was identified as a key tool to improve access to contraception, redress toxic masculinity and harmful gender norms, promote the sexual rights of LGBTQI+ people, prevent increasing infertility by assisting people to plan their families early, and to address societal norms in general by providing young people with tools and knowledge to make autonomous choices.

“In all countries where CSE was scaled up it rested on 3 major elements: one, political leaders set up the political basis; two, there was a partnership between government and NGOs that manage the implementation together; and three, there is support of society”

- Dr. Venkatraman Chandra-Mouli, Adolescents and at-Risk Populations Team, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, World Health Organization

## Winning Narratives and Countering Opposition

One of the most popular roundtables was 13 September Swimming with Sharks: Reconstructing Narratives, which is complemented well by 6 October Spies Like Us: Countering Opposition.

### i. Strategic and Positive Narratives

Communication processes must go from being considered as tactical and operative to being thought of as strategic. Dedicated and strategic work around narratives reaches new audiences and breaks echo chambers. Narratives can emerge naturally and organically, it is therefore essential to recognize how they are configured in local environments and how to connect them with institutional levels that amplify their reach. Narratives drive the creation of global movements that unify discourse and amplify the reach of messages around the defence and guarantee of Human Rights. Hope-based communication is a useful alternative to foster new processes, stories and narratives. Support personal and real stories in media to communicate the importance of defending sexual and reproductive rights and health. The articulation between the local and the institutional is a fundamental challenge to move from theory to practice, create spaces like roundtables to have dialogue. Breaking the information monopoly with the internet and new technologies can contribute to the advancement of SRR.

### ii. Opposition

It is essential to recognize narratives that are harmful to Sexual and Reproductive Rights and address them in a strategic and articulated way. To counter opposition, it is necessary to understand how opposition works. Tune up political analysis and identify how opposition groups take advantage of new political contexts. As well as making advancements in SRR, it is important to defend victories to avoid roll back of rights. Activists are at risk of attack from the opposition, it is important to have security protocols. Invest in movement building: movements offer security to its members, it's difficult to attack a whole movement, it's easier to attack one person. Support learning spaces for activists, researchers, journalists to exchange experience and knowledge.

Winning Narratives and Countering Opposition were identified as a key concerns throughout the roundtable series. In particular, countering opposition was flagged in discussions on Contraception Access, CSE, Transforming Masculinity, Sexual and Gender Diversity and Abortion.

“For a social movement to be successful we have to activate the sympathizers, neutralize the antagonists and attract the persuadables.”

- Mónica Roa, Colombian lawyer

## Digitalisation

Further investment in digitalisation was highlighted as an opportunity for IPPF across seven roundtables. Telemedicine and digital health were identified as ways to improve the method mix and increase access to contraception and abortion services. In the field of advocacy, digital information sharing and organising methods were highlighted, along with the risk of cyber-attacks from opposition. Digital tools can be utilised to increase youth engagement and CSE access, although should not replace face-to-face interaction.

## Data and Evidence

The need for robust data collection methods and evidence was highlighted across ten roundtables on themes of contraception, sexual and gender diversity, CSE, gender equality and transformation, abortion, climate crisis, corporate sector engagement and intersectionality.

In particular:

- Evidence is essential for advocacy.
- Client feedback mechanisms are the basis on which to build client centred programmes.
- There is a need to reassess what and how data is collected and prioritised to avoid contributing to cycles of violence.

## Abortion

### i. Advocating Locally for Global Decriminalisation of Abortion

It is vital to understand abortion as a social good. It is not possible to speak of reproductive autonomy if a person faces legal, social and health access barriers. Advocating for safe and legal abortion access should be at the core of IPPF's work and institutionalized across all MAs.

Countering opposition to abortion is a primary focus of abortion advocacy. When working in restrictive settings, many providers and clients are not aware of legal status of abortion. Even in restrictive contexts, IPPF MAs have an important role to play in abortion advocacy, which must be adapted to the needs of the country or region e.g. data collection on unsafe abortion and maternal mortality. Promote the empowerment and active citizenship of women and people with gestational capacity. Abortion is not a silo; it intersects with other priorities e.g. SGBV. Legal barriers and structural challenges will always shape access to abortion. Abortion should be accepted as valid as other methods to avoid/end pregnancy.

"IPPF has within its priorities the empowerment of girls, adolescents and women, and if we can decide whether or not to have an abortion, we are stronger, freer, and more autonomous."

- Esperanza Delgado, Director of Advocacy and Inter-institutional Relations, MEXFAM

### ii. Possibilities of Future Abortion Care

The goal is for people to seek abortion in a position of power, safety and love, not fear or isolation. Pregnant people should be presented with a menu of choices of how to conduct their abortion. Abortion care should be accessible, affordable and non-stigmatized with proud abortion providers. Aim for increased accessibility with full privacy. Ensure clients are part of the whole process when it comes to how services are provided. The development of Medical Abortion has led to a shift in abortion care, from hands of healthcare providers to the hands of the pregnant person. COVID-19 has resulted in an increase in SMA and telemedicine. There is plenty of evidence showing that SMA is safe, evidence is key for change. Medical abortion can be used irrespective of legal situation, and thus, access can be increased. From a medical perspective there is no reason to have a barrier between contraception and abortion. Develop medical abortion for 2nd and 3rd trimester and work against stigma. Medical and surgical abortion are not in opposition to each other, they should both be

choices. Important to remember that service providers come from communities with stigma, Values Clarification and Attitude Transformation (VCAT) and sensitisation is important. Midwives and nurses have a significant role in providing safe abortion care. There has been a fear of losing what we have gained, fear of losing funding because the business model is based on in-clinic care, need to ensure SMA fits into the structure without losing funding.

Abortion was referred to a key priority for IPPF during roundtables focused on Intersectionality, Sexual and Gender Diversity, Winning Narratives, Countering Opposition, and Corporate Sector Engagement.

### Funding Risk and Donor Accountability

Rarely do donors look like or have similar life experience to the end user. We will leave people behind unless we are intentionally intersectional and transformative in how we look at funding. Donors are beginning to feel the push back from communities. They are beginning to see that there is a bigger call for decolonisation and putting communities in charge of where the funding is going. There is a lack of coordination among donors on sexual and gender diversity. Funding from government agencies can carry conditions which limit activities related to abortion advocacy. There are damaging unintended consequences of donor policies, especially in humanitarian settings, we must stop passing all the risks to the local actors and 'risk-share'. We must accelerate collective advocacy efforts as there is an increasing shortage in funding and donors cut funds to SRHR – need to secure reliable funding for family planning. There is a fear of losing funding as self-managed abortion is advanced, because the business model is based on in-clinic care, need to ensure SMA fits into the structure without losing funding. SRR is facing attacks on funding sources from the opposition.

### Financial Sustainability

#### i. Social Enterprise

Socio economic challenges cannot be addressed through philanthropy alone. If MAs can meet the core requirements of their organisations with internally generated funds, they are in a better and more confident position to face adversity. There are many funding sources available for social enterprise. Capacity building for social enterprise is essential and can be built along the way. Start small to eventually grow big.

“Social Enterprise activity and its various benefits is what kept us going during the COVID-19 pandemic.”

- Thushara Agus, Executive Director,  
FPA Sri Lanka

#### ii. Corporate Sector Engagement

Corporations are powerful duty-bearers, IPPF needs to win over CS to improve conditions and health of workers. The aim should be to engage CS with the objective to drive rights change. If fundraising is the key objective, the risk of being associated with greenwashing allegations increases. Need for IPPF to build internal capacity and develop a joint CS strategy and platform to leverage CS more strategically and reduce brand risks.

### Cross MA Learning

The need for cross MA learning and creating spaces for dialogue and exchange of knowledge and experience was highlighted as essential across nine roundtables on themes of intersectionality, winning narratives,

countering opposition, youth, sexual and gender diversity, humanitarian and climate. The roundtables were identified as a valued co-learning space.

### **Cross Movement Collaboration**

Collaboration was highlighted throughout the series as a key priority, both within the federation and with movements outside of IPPF. 12 roundtables, on topics of intersectionality, sexual and gender diversity, contraception, winning narratives, gender equality and transformation, countering opposition, youth, abortion and sex work, discussed the need for cross-movement collaboration to advance SRHR.

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION IN IPPF'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

- MA-centricity is a priority, the roundtables were reported to be a powerful tool to amplify MAs voices. Consistently assess whether MA-centricity is achieved in the Strategy Planning process.
- Youth-centricity is a priority. There is a feeling that young people cannot be engaged in every dialogue without tokenism. This implies a need to a) diversify youth engaged in IPPF to ensure there are young people who can contribute in every aspect of IPPF work; b) capacity build existing IPPF youth representatives to provide tools for them to engage in every space; c) build a database of young people that includes their expertise and interests.
- Consider continuing MA-led roundtables in more sustainable format e.g. 6-8 week rotations.

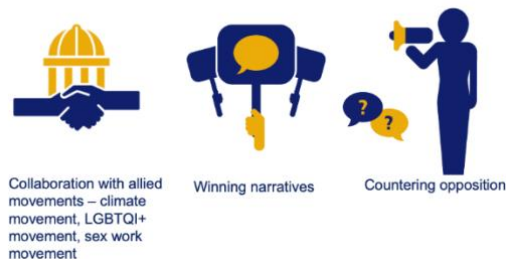
### Priority populations



### Priority services



### Advocacy priorities



### Tools to prioritise



### Institutional and structural priorities





## 6. ANNEX

Roundtable series highlight video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QpFOxun3yKQ>

22 Individual Roundtable Reports - <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/1jv3zch012so1qg/AADeBQMDJDZa-h-5WEcWVfva?dl=0>

List of all roundtables and links to recording/summary video:

Roundtable	Link to Recording
15-16 June Intersectionality	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/roundtable-1-intersectionality/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/roundtable-1-intersectionality/</a>
21 June SRHR and Disability	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/national-roundtables-srhr-disability/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/national-roundtables-srhr-disability/</a>
30 June MA Sustainability through Social Enterprise	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/roundtable-2-ma-sustainability-through-enterprise/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/roundtable-2-ma-sustainability-through-enterprise/</a>
28 July How can IPPF member associations increase equitable access to contraception?	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/how-can-ippf-member-associations-increase-equitable-access-to-contraception/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/how-can-ippf-member-associations-increase-equitable-access-to-contraception/</a>
4 August Redefining families and family planning	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/roundtable-3-family-matters/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/roundtable-3-family-matters/</a>
12 August Intergenerational Roundtable on access to CSE in the Americas and the Caribbean	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/intergenerational-roundtable-on-access-to-cse-in-the-americas-and-the-caribbean/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/intergenerational-roundtable-on-access-to-cse-in-the-americas-and-the-caribbean/</a>
26 August Future Trends in Governance	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/future-trends-in-governance/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/future-trends-in-governance/</a>
7 September Are You Ready for the Future of Comprehensive Sexuality Education?	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/the-future-of-cse/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/the-future-of-cse/</a>
13 September Swimming with Sharks: Reconstructing Narratives	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/swimming-among-sharks/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/swimming-among-sharks/</a>
29 September Transforming patriarchal masculinities for gender and reproductive justice: MA experiences and challenges	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/transforming-masculinity/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/transforming-masculinity/</a>

30 September Image of a Woman	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/image-of-a-woman/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/image-of-a-woman/</a>
6 October Spies Like Us: Countering Opposition	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/spies-like-us/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/spies-like-us/</a>
12 October Sexual and Gender Diversity in the New Strategic Framework Western hemisphere	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/sexual-and-gender-diversity-in-the-new-strategic-framework/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/sexual-and-gender-diversity-in-the-new-strategic-framework/</a>
13 October Ageing and Declining: Is IPPF Coping with Population Realities?	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/ageing-and-declining-is-ippf-coping-with-population-realities/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/ageing-and-declining-is-ippf-coping-with-population-realities/</a>
14 October Young People: Leaders and Agents of Change	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/young-people-leaders-and-agents-of-change/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/young-people-leaders-and-agents-of-change/</a>
2 November Localisation in Humanitarian Aid: How 'Necessary' is International?	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/localisation-in-humanitarian-aid-how-necessary-is-international/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/localisation-in-humanitarian-aid-how-necessary-is-international/</a>
3 November It's My Body, and It's My Future: Abortion Advocacy for Autonomy and Choice	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/its-my-body-and-its-my-future-advocacy-for-autonomy-and-choice/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/its-my-body-and-its-my-future-advocacy-for-autonomy-and-choice/</a>
9 November Sexual and Gender Diversity in the New Strategic Framework Eastern hemisphere	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/sexual-and-gender-diversity-in-the-new-strategic-framework-2/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/sexual-and-gender-diversity-in-the-new-strategic-framework-2/</a>
17 November How Should IPPF Engage in the Climate Change Space?	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/how-should-ippf-engage-in-the-climate-change-space/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/how-should-ippf-engage-in-the-climate-change-space/</a>
18 November Beyond the Rhetoric: Are We Ready for an Abortion Revolution?	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/beyond-the-rhetoric-are-we-ready-for-an-abortion-revolution/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/beyond-the-rhetoric-are-we-ready-for-an-abortion-revolution/</a>
23 November Driving Gender Equality and SRHR Results Through Strategic Engagement of the Corporate Sector	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/driving-gender-equality-and-srhr-results-through-strategic-engagement-of-the-corporate-sector-cs/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/driving-gender-equality-and-srhr-results-through-strategic-engagement-of-the-corporate-sector-cs/</a>
29 November Intersectional Feminism in Practice	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/intersectional-feminism-in-practice/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/intersectional-feminism-in-practice/</a>
30 November What's Love Got to Do With It? Sex Work and SRHR	<a href="https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/whats-love-got-to-do-with-it/">https://ippfstrategy2028.org/en_gb/roundtables/whats-love-got-to-do-with-it/</a>