MARGARET PYKE TRUST

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Registered company no. 03438741
Registered charity no. 1064672

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

MARGARET PYKE TRUST

(A company limited by guarantee)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS OF THE COMPANY, ITS TRUSTEES AND ADVISERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Registered name	Margaret Pyke Trust
Company number	03438741
Charity number	1064672
Registered office	The Archway Centre 681-689 Holloway Road London, N19 5SE
Trustees	Sophie Copeman (Chair of Trustees) Chanel Bannister (appointed 11 September 2024) Amanda Kamin Melissa Martin (appointed 11 September 2024) Ruth McNeil (resigned 11 September 2024) Dr Chelsea Morroni (appointed 11 September 2024) Professor Susannah Mayhew (resigned 11 September 2024) Patrick Salaun (resigned 11 September 2024) Dr Tabinda Sarosh (appointed 11 September 2024) Professor Judith Stephenson
Chief Executive Officer	David Johnson
Company Secretary	Kate Costello
Independent auditor	Knox Cropper LLP 65 Leadenhall Street London, EC3A 2AD
Bankers	CAF Bank Limited 25 Kings Hill Avenue Kings Hill, West Mailing Kent, ME19 4JQ
Investment managers	Schroder & Co. Limited, trading as Cazenove Capital 1 London Wall Place London EC2Y 5AU

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

THRIVING TOGETHER: A HEALTHY FUTURE FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET

This has been a tumultuous year for organisations working in global health, biodiversity, climate action and the charitable sector more broadly. Whilst the Trust has not been immune to the impacts of this turbulence, including the dismantling of USAID, it has still had a year of substantial success. In previous reporting periods, the Trust has highlighted how it has successfully created a movement of organisations promoting reproductive choice which operate outside the health, gender and development sectors. This year, numerous work streams based on this movement have led to significant achievements. The Convention on Biological Diversity's Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health recognising sexual and reproductive health, being one such example. The Trust has also continued to be recognised for its unique voice, for instance, the Trust received an award from the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Species Survival Commission for its policy work with its Biodiversity & Family Planning Task Force. The Trust's work and approach is truly unique.

In Uganda, the Trust has not only expanded the number of health centres it works with, including Ministry of Health facilities, but has also generated substantial evidence of the greater impacts which can be achieved when human and environmental health action is integrated. This evidence is both supporting the Trust's work changing policy whilst also supporting the Trust's work to create new partnerships to design projects in Ghana, Mozambique and Zambia. The increasing level of activity training healthcare professionals in Uganda largely mitigates a year of slightly reduced training of UK healthcare professionals.

Given the current economic climate facing NGOs, the Trust's work highlighting how integrated human and environment health action leads to greater outcomes is more important than ever. Securing funding for these efforts remains challenging, however, and the Trust has ended the year with a small deficit. In response to this – and to the ever-increasing need for the development sector to do much more with much less – the Trust has placed a greater focus on working with donors to highlight the importance of cross-sector partnerships and integrated action. This, along with ongoing efforts to influence policy makers and project implementers, means that the Trust is well-placed to continue to implement its current strategy. The forthcoming year, which includes IUCN World Conservation Congress, the next steps developing the Trust's work in Ghana, Mozambique and Zambia and a focus on a refreshed and updated training offer for healthcare professionals in the UK, has a great deal of opportunities.

The Trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 of the accounts. They comply with the Trust's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, and the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended

Practice ("**SORP**") applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

1. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

1.1. Purposes as set out in the Trust's governing document

The Articles of Association state the Trust's objects are to implement project, training, education, research, communication, publicity and advocacy activities which promote, support and advance universal access to sexual and reproductive health information, rights, and services in all parts of the world, including but not limited to rights-based voluntary family planning.

1.2. Main activities undertaken in relation to these purposes

Under the Trust's current strategy, the Trust's three areas of work are:

- Undertaking work to change climate and biodiversity policy, to recognise the importance of removing barriers to voluntary and rights-based family planning;
- Training clinicians in sexual and reproductive health; and
- Developing projects with partners integrating actions improving sexual and reproductive health, with actions improving local environmental health (sometimes known as "Population, Health and Environment" or "**PHE**" projects).

PHE is relevant to each of the three areas of the Trust's work. PHE is a multisectoral partnership approach to biodiversity conservation, human health, and sustainable livelihoods. PHE approaches are developed inclusively and equitably in response to local situations and the expressed needs of the people most closely linked to biodiversity conservation. PHE is intended to improve human health, particularly reproductive health, while empowering communities to achieve sustainable livelihoods, manage natural resources, conserve biodiversity, and maintain ecosystem services.

1.3. Public benefit

The Trustees have a duty to develop strategic plans to ensure provision of public benefit and the achievement of the objectives set out in the Trust's governing document. The Trustees referred to Charity Commission general guidance on public benefit when developing the current strategic plan and when considering all current and future activities.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE: REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR

2.1. Global policy

During the reporting year, the Trust provided technical advice and training to 33 organisations (2024: 22); presented evidence at eight major policy fora (2024: 11); published one report (2024: two); and contributed to numerous publications, campaigns and consultation processes. The global policy highlights of the year were two policy changes and being the recipient of an award for this work. The Trust also established partnerships with a range of additional health and conservation organisations, with which it had not worked previously, continuing to bridge some of the gaps between the sexual and reproductive health and rights, climate and biodiversity sectors.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

The IUCN is the world’s largest and most diverse environmental network, with over 1,400 member organisations from over 170 countries, and acts as the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. The Trust continued to chair the IUCN Biodiversity & Family Planning Task Force, which was established as an outcome of the Trust’s work in previous years.

During the reporting year, the Trust secured another IUCN policy success, with a second conservation action plan now promoting the integration of actions improving human health into conservation efforts. The “Amphibian conservation action plan: a status review and roadmap for global amphibian conservation” might not be the most obvious place to feature reproductive health and rights, but such plans matter to biodiversity conservationists, and therefore they are an entry point for working across sectors. The Trust believes it is seeing significant momentum with its work on conservation action plans, demonstrated by this latest development.

The Trust’s work leading the Biodiversity & Family Planning Task Force was recognised by the IUCN Species Survival Commission with the SSC Leaders Award for Excellence being conferred at the SSC Leaders’ Meeting in Abu Dhabi.

The Trust entered into a dynamic partnership with the Wilder Institute, working together to set up a Center for Species Survival focused on the human dimensions of conservation. During the reporting year, the partnership was consolidated and plans made to launch the Center in spring 2025. This is a significant development as the Center is a permanently constituted entity which will support the Task Force (which will exist for only two IUCN quadrennial periods).

The Trust coordinated an alliance of IUCN members to submit the motion “Advancing biodiversity outcomes through health sector partnerships” to the IUCN World Conservation Congress. IUCN requested that this motion be merged with three other “One Health” motions and, towards the end of the reporting year, the Trust successfully ensured the merger process resulted in the four One Health motions becoming two One Health motions, both of which support reproductive choice. The voting on the motions will be at the World Conservation Congress in October 2025.

Three of the Trust's staff were active within four IUCN Commissions: the Species Survival Commission, the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, the Climate Crisis Commission and the Commission on Ecosystem Management. The Trust's work with the Commission on Ecosystem Management is in its infancy, but was an additional development in the year.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

CBD has objectives to conserve biological diversity, ensure sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from use of genetic resources.

In the reporting year, CBD recognised sexual and reproductive health, in its Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health, following advocacy work by the Trust. This landmark plan, negotiated and adopted by countries worldwide, calls for governments to mainstream biodiversity and health interlinkages, explicitly including "sexual, reproductive, and mental health", a grounding breaking development promoting reproductive choice as part of biodiversity conservation policy. Additionally, for the first time, the Trust sent a delegation to the CBD Conference of Parties, to help build further new partnerships.

Countries are in the process of revising their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans ("**NBSAPs**"), the main instrument for implementing CBD at the country level. During the reporting year, the Trust launched a major programme of activity to influence the NBSAPs, publishing "Reproductive choice in national biodiversity policy: Guidance on how to ensure PHE and removing barriers to rights-based and voluntary family planning are included in NBSAPs". The reaction was significant, with partners requesting translation into French and Spanish (this publication became the first Trust policy publication published in a language other than English). The Trust has been engaging, often with partners, 25 national governments to influence their NBSAPs. With the Trust's technical guidance and support, a partner organisation in Madagascar has been invited to be a member of their national NBSAP drafting working group. We anticipate our first successful NBSAP change will be Madagascar.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The WHO is the specialised United Nations agency coordinating responses to public health issues and emergencies. The WHO plays an important role developing global and national health guidelines. Until recently, WHO has not conducted substantive work on the links between sexual and reproductive health and rights ("**SRHR**") and climate change, although the Trust has been calling on WHO to do so.

The Trust was honoured to be invited as part of a small group of leading global experts to be part of a yearlong consultation on the "Impact of Climate Change on SRHR". The Trust's contributions were reflected in the outcome report, which will form the basis of a global research agenda on these issues. A senior WHO representative contributed to the Trust's UNFCCC COP29 panel (see below), further highlighting the growing recognition of the Trust's unique expertise and experience at the intersection of reproductive choice and climate resilience.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The UNFCCC is the international treaty adopted and implemented by countries in 1994 to address climate change. The Trust, with its focus on removing barriers to family planning, is unusual in having UNFCCC Observer status.

At the COP29 Climate Change Conference in Baku, Azerbaijan, the Trust leveraged its alliance building and convening ability to bring together new partners, including government ministers, civil society leaders and international organisation experts in an action-oriented session "Funding at the intersection of climate and health: Unlocking investments for women and girls to build resilience and leave no one behind". The Trust ensured best practices integrating reproductive health in climate policy from various countries were understood and taken up by civil society and government representatives from countries that had not made progress on these issues previously.

The engagement at COP29 was followed by preparations for the Trust's first active engagement at the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body meetings taking place in Bonn in the next reporting period. The Trust has continued to play a key role in drafting position statements that will be used by low- and middle-income country negotiators as a basis for integrating SRHR into their national climate policies.

Donor focused advocacy

Even ahead of the reporting year's aid cuts and the dismantling of US Government international development funding, the Trust was working to pivot its advocacy to ensure it was even more donor focused. This has included presenting to new types of donors with an interest in or focused on gender, SRHR and/or, community solutions to climate change. This has led to new relationships with donors as well as invitations to host sessions in policy fora. In the reporting year, significant work took place at the World Health Summit as well as preparations for a series of events at the Skoll World Forum, which will take place early in the next reporting period.

Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition (RHSC)

The Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition is a global partnership of public, private, and non-governmental organisations dedicated to ensuring that all people in low- and middle-income countries can access and use affordable, high-quality supplies to ensure their better reproductive health. The coalition brings together 440 organisations.

Due to the Trust's expertise, the Trust was invited to become a member of RHSC and brief the RHSC Advocacy & Accountability Group. Like many others, RHSC members were seeing connections between climate change and SRHR but were not equipped with knowledge and tools to begin taking action. The Trust's training led to the RHSC setting up a Task Force on Climate Change.

The Canadian Partnership for Women and Children's Health (CanWaCH)

CanWaCH has a membership of more than 100 non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, academic institutions, health professional associations and private companies committed to advancing the health and rights of women, children and adolescents globally. They are linked to the Canadian government and influence health policy.

The Trust was invited to host a session on SRHR and climate resilience during their annual conference. A feedback survey revealed that this was the favoured session of the conference. It also led to the Trust being invited to provide written inputs to a Canadian government consultation on the future of their financial commitment to nature and climate.

Family Planning 2030 (FP2030)

FP2030 is the only global partnership centred solely on family planning. The Trust had made an "FP2030 Commitment" to increase the number of policies and publications recognising the critical importance of the removal of barriers to family planning as a pillar of climate and biodiversity action. The Trust has continued to engage with FP2030 in strategic discussions seeking to ensure climate change is referenced in the UK Government's FP2030 commitment which has been under development throughout the reporting year, though to date it has not been published.

2.2. Sexual and reproductive health training

The majority of the healthcare professionals trained by the Trust in sexual and reproductive health provide healthcare services in the UK and Uganda, although in the reporting year, the Trust has also trained healthcare professionals in Ireland, Greece and Australia. In total, the Trust trained 1,278 clinicians, nursing school students and peer educators in sexual and reproductive health (2024: 1,360).

Uganda

The Trust further embedded its Uganda Sexual Health and Public Education ("**USHAPE**") programme in Ugandan health facilities, undertaking training activities in two hospitals and 21 (2024: 15) outreach health centres, supporting healthcare providers to deliver high quality sexual and reproductive health services. USHAPE is accredited by the Uganda Protestant Medical Bureau. In the reporting year, the Trust also expanded work with government run outreach healthcare facilities.

The aim of USHAPE is to reduce unmet need for family planning. Women with unmet need are those who want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and contraceptive use. Unmet need results from the many barriers preventing women accessing the reproductive health services they want, such as physical distance to open health centres, cost of services, lack of trained healthcare providers and myths and misconceptions.

In the reporting year, the Trust trained 495 (2024: 476) Ugandan healthcare professionals, nursing school students and peer educators. The total number of training hours received amounted to 12,835. Using Impact 2, the socio-demographic mathematical model that allows estimation of the impact of the Trust's work, the Trust calculates that 5,596 unintended pregnancies and 1,314 unsafe abortions were averted, and nine women's and 133 children's lives were saved. Additionally, Impact 2 modelling shows that for every £1 the Trust invested in USHAPE this year, the Ugandan healthcare system saved £6.

Partnership with Ishaka Adventist Hospital

Ishaka Adventist Hospital is a 120-bed hospital serving 500,000 people in Uganda's Bushenyi and Mitooma Districts. Since project launch in September 2022, the Trust has seen a significant increase in monthly family planning users from around 200 to around 400. Family planning is now delivered in ten departments (an increase from two at project inception) by 79 family planning providers (an increase from six at project inception). In previous years, the most popular method of contraception chosen by clients was the implant, which is the most effective method, offering up to five years of protection against unintended pregnancy, however this year, due to significant lack of available implant stock, clients were restricted in their choice to shorter-term methods, such as pills, injectables and condoms. IUD uptake continues to increase, with an average of three times as many insertions this year compared with 2022.

During the reporting year the Trust trained 309 (2024: 143) staff, with them receiving 5,725 hours of training. Improved services led to 9,490 women of reproductive age being screened for their family planning needs and 1,390 women were reached with postpartum family planning information. In total 5,374 (2024: 5,143) users of family planning received improved services - 60% of those screened for their unmet family planning need.

Partnership with Rugarama Hospital

Rugarama Hospital is a 250-bed hospital serving an area of around 140,000 people in the town of Kabale in south-west Uganda. In addition to the Darwin Initiative project activities mentioned below, focussing on outreach services outside the hospital, the Trust supported Rugarama Hospital to implement USHAPE in the hospital itself. During the reporting year, the Trust trained 149 (2024: 23) staff, who undertook around 2,670 hours of training. In total, 1,096 hours of family planning education were received by patients and visitors in seven hospital departments, 468 women were reached with postpartum family planning information, 430 women received cervical cancer screening and follow-up gynaecological services and 2,858 users of family planning receiving improved services – 70% of those screened for their unmet family planning need.

United Kingdom (and beyond)

In the reporting year, the Trust trained 783 clinicians (2024: 884) on SRH matters. These clinicians attended one of the Trust's 42 online SRH training courses (2024: 46). The total number of delegate training hours amounted to 2,883 (2024: 4,138).

The reporting year has shown a declining performance in training courses and clinicians trained, by comparison to the previous reporting period. The dramatic increase in the Trust's training output in the previous reporting periods, primarily due to the post-pandemic surge in need for training NHS staff, has now levelled off. The Trust's training continues to be entirely online, with delegates attending from a broad geographical area, including every county of the UK.

The Trust continued to provide the widest range of contraceptive update training courses for clinicians in the UK. The 783 clinicians, (doctors, nurses, midwives, physician associates, paramedics and pharmacists) who completed the Trust's training have clearly benefited, but of even greater importance is the very significant number of their patients who have received and continue to receive better quality healthcare as a result of the improved knowledge, skills and confidence of those caring for them. The Trust estimates that 263,083 patients have benefited from improved care from clinicians trained during the reporting year.

In a follow up survey between 6 and 12 months after attending a course, 84% of responders reported that they had used their training when seeing patients with contraception and sexual health needs and 92% of responders reported that they had been able to provide a better level of patient care.

SRH Essentials

The Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare ("**FSRH**"), a faculty of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, designed the course SRH Essentials specifically to address the needs of primary healthcare practitioners who have had little or no prior SRH training, but who in the course of day-to-day practice meet patients with SRH needs. SRH Essentials is an interactive and participative training day. Participants acquire the skills to consult patients knowledgeably and confidently on contraception, sexually transmitted infection testing and emergency contraception.

In the reporting year, 100 clinicians (2024: 196) attended one of the Trust's nine SRH Essentials courses (2024: 14). For the fifth reporting year in a row, the Trust delivered the vast majority of SRH Essentials courses taking place in the UK.

Of those SRH Essentials course delegates who completed the course evaluation forms, 98% (2024: 98%) stated that post-course they had increased SRH knowledge, 94% (2024: 99%) stated they had greater confidence to deal with SRH issues, and 94% (2024: 98%) stated they would recommend courses run by the Trust to their colleagues.

Contraception in Focus

In the last reporting year, in response to delegate feedback, it was recognised that a half-day course concentrating on contraception would be a useful addition to the Trust's training options. Contraception in Focus has been offered as an open course, to consolidate knowledge of clinicians with little experience in the specialty, or as a refresher.

In the reporting year, 8 clinicians (2024: 17) attended one of the Trust's two Contraception in Focus courses (2024: two). We plan to continue to offer these courses to Bespoke clients, but are unlikely to offer them as open courses in the future.

Of those Contraception in Focus course delegates who completed the course evaluation forms, 100% (2024 90%) stated that post-course they had increased contraception knowledge, 100% (2024 90%) stated they had greater confidence to deal with contraception issues, and 100% (2024 90%) stated they would recommend courses run by the Trust to their colleagues.

Bespoke training

Bespoke training continued to offer the greatest potential as the Trust is one of the few organisations designing and delivering training to meet the specific identified SRH learning needs of a growing variety of clients. In the reporting year we have continued to provide training for many long-term clients as well as establishing new working relationships.

In the reporting year, 595 clinicians (2024: 608) attended one of the Trust's 26 bespoke training courses (2024: 25) for new and returning clients, comprising Integrated Care Boards, Community Education Provider Networks, pharmacy chains offering online contraception provision, NHS Foundation Trusts, and a university nursing school. Subjects covered included:

- Long Acting Reversible Contraception ("**LARC**") and non-LARC contraception;
- Epidemiology of UK trends and sexual behaviours;
- Emergency contraception;
- Diagnosing and managing sexually transmitted infections;
- Menopause diagnosis and management / hormone replacement therapy;
- Sexual history taking;
- LGBTQI+ sexual health;
- Contraception for the over 40s;
- Erectile dysfunction; and
- Heavy menstrual bleeding.

Of the delegates who completed evaluation forms, 95% (2024: 95%) stated that they had increased SRH knowledge, 93% (2024: 92%) stated that they had greater confidence to deal with SRH issues, and 97% (2024: 95%) stated that they would recommend courses run by the Trust to their colleagues.

In the year, we were able to grow our work focussed training healthcare professionals in areas with particular SRH need, based on our analysis of NHS and Public Health England data and partnerships created with new donors with either a similar geographical focus or understanding of the importance of this work in the UK. We are grateful to The David Family Foundation, Shears Foundation, Frank Branston Fund (Bedfordshire & Luton Community Foundation), Lennox Hannay Charitable Trust and Heart of Bucks (Wyke Fund) for enabling the growth in this area of work.

Lectures on Demand

In the reporting year, 80 clinicians (2024: 63) viewed one of the Trust's five Margaret Pyke Webinars (2024: four). One-hour in length, the Lectures on Demand in contraception and sexual health are recognised by the FSRH for re-certification of the FSRH Diploma and for Continuing Professional Development points. This format continues to face competition from the large amount of material on a comprehensive range of SRH subjects that is available online at no cost.

In the reporting year, 87% (2024: 85%) of Webinar delegates who completed the evaluation forms stated they had increased SRH knowledge, 87% (2024: 85%) stated they had greater confidence to deal with their patients' SRH issues, and 92% (2024: 92%) stated they would recommend courses run by the Trust to their colleagues.

2.3. Integrating actions improving human and environment health

Our flagship integrated project: Healthy wetlands for the cranes and people of Rukiga, Uganda

In the reporting year, the Trust continued to lead the implementation of this project with partners the International Crane Foundation, Rugarama Hospital, and London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine ("**LSHTM**"). This year marked the project's fourth year, with funding provided by the UK government's Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, through its Darwin Initiative, which will support the project's implementation until July 2026. The Trust continues to receive exceptional feedback from the Darwin Initiative, following the completion of "phase one", where the Trust received the highest possible score, an A++ rating. During the reporting year, work continued on 'Phase two', enabling the project to be expanded and embedded across the entire wetland.

The project is located in the Rushebeya-Kanyabaha wetland in Rukiga, South-West Uganda, which is under increasing pressures from a growing local human population needing farmland. Wetland health is vital for the local community (for food and water security, and preventing flooding) and Uganda's national bird, the Endangered Grey Crowned Crane (for nesting habitat). Poverty, poor healthcare provision, climate change and pressures on families and wetlands are leading to the wetland becoming progressively less capable of supporting cranes and livelihoods, each challenge compounding the others. The Trust and its partners are achieving their collective aim to empower communities to conserve the wetland and cranes through sustainable livelihood and healthcare service provision (reducing unintended pregnancy, among other health outcomes), coupled with habitat restoration, and soil and water conservation, enabling long-term wetland health for people and cranes.

One of several unique aspects of this project is its design. The Trust's hypothesis, which was tested in 'phase one', was that an integrated approach to health, livelihoods and environmental activity would generate greater health, livelihood and conservation outcomes than if they were delivered alongside each other but separately, as they ordinarily are. The Trust therefore designed the project to allow for a comparative analysis between these two approaches. There were two types of project community, 'parallel' and 'integrated'. In both areas, community members benefited from the same health, livelihood and environmental actions but the way in which the activities were undertaken was different. In the 'parallel' areas, health actions were undertaken separately from the climate-smart agricultural livelihood and environmental actions, as if two projects were happening in parallel. In the 'integrated' areas every health, livelihood and environmental activity was adapted, using the connections between the way the community saw their interrelated challenges, with project partners working together, to provide services and support in an integrated way.

LSHTM end-line research on 'phase one' found the Trust's hypothesis was correct: greater outcomes are being achieved in the 'integrated' areas compared to the 'parallel' areas. In the reporting year the Trust used this evidence in its work seeking to change global policy. Data from integrated areas revealed that, compared to parallel areas:

- Improved health outcomes result;
- More people reported the current use of family planning methods;
- Greater family planning decision-making autonomy reported;
- There was greater willingness to seek family planning if offered jointly with other health services;
- Alcohol consumption (a reported trigger of gender-based violence) was reported to have decreased more frequently in integrated sites than in parallel sites, alongside a reduction in family conflicts, reflecting broader social benefits of integrated programming that positively protect and empower women;
- There was significantly fewer incidence of wetland burning; and
- People reported higher food security, with increased surplus food stocks.

In addition, a process evaluation published by LSHTM in the Health Policy and Planning Journal found the Trust's integrated conservation, health and livelihood project design and coordination led to a statistically significant increase in the reach of the programme, in both service delivery and sensitisation activities in the integrated areas. Findings showed that the comparative advantage of integration was because of the improved acceptability and motivation among stakeholders, and increased initiative (and agency) taken by community-based peer educators and community members. Additionally, it was argued that the way the project was coordinated and delivered, underpinned the mechanisms of impact: trust-based relationships embedded in the system enabled coordinated leadership, supported local staff agency and encouraged motivation. Outcomes seen in integrated areas because of the integrated approach included:

- The community was even more supportive of project actions;
- Peer educators were more motivated and significantly more active and engaged, undertaking twice as many home visits, reaching over five times as many people;
- Attendance by men and women at community talks on both health education and conservation increased by more than 50%, exposing more men to health messages and more women to conservation messages;
- More women attended health services and also heard conservation and livelihoods messages; and
- Community Conservation Groups grew in size by 20% more participants.

In response to these findings, the Trust has again adapted project design and in 'phase two', all project sites are now 'integrated', activities have expanded to work with twice as many Conservation and Health Groups (from eight to 16), work in rural outreach clinics has increased (from 10 to 21), and community engagement has expanded by working across more parishes (from eight to 17).

In the reporting year, LSHTM also published a toolkit, based on the Rukiga project, and developed with the support and input of the Trust, which is primarily for organisations and individuals that are interested in designing and implementing integrated programmes benefitting people's health, livelihoods and environmental conservation. The objective with the toolkit is to share hands-on experience of these projects, as the Trust seeks to ensure ever more organisations support and implement this approach. The Trust will use the toolkit in future to ensure local people's voices are centred in project design.

New projects in development

This year we have commenced planning with new partners on the development of new integrated projects benefiting people's health, environment and livelihoods. The Trust and its partners are seeking funding to progress with these new and innovative projects.

Mozambique

The most advanced project design work is in respect of a site in Matutuíne District in Mozambique, where there are interconnected environmental, livelihood and human health issues. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed, launching our new partnership with leading health organisation, PSI, and the innovative environmental organisation, Conserve Global.

In the heart of Matutuíne are the Mwai communities, who face a range of challenges. There is no running water or electricity and health facilities are few, distant and offer merely limited services. Poverty is compounded by the minimal livelihood opportunities. When elephants feed upon the

Mwai communities' crops they destroy livelihoods and exacerbate poverty. Young people face particular challenges as there is a lack of livelihood opportunities, which is compounded by a downward trend in adolescents and young people accessing family planning services meaning that many, especially girls, drop out of school early to support their families. The Trust's PHE approach is particularly relevant to this community and partnership. In addition to project design work, the partnership, under the Memorandum of Understanding, has been collectively seeking project funding.

Zambia

During the reporting year, the Trust also commenced design work on a new project responding to self-identified health, livelihood, conservation and climate related challenges facing the communities of Nsama District in northern Zambia. A second Memorandum of Understanding was signed, launching a new partnership with leading reproductive justice NGO, Ipas, and Conserve Global.

The challenges faced by Nsama's communities include barriers to quality health information and services, driving high rates of malaria, unintended pregnancy, maternal and child mortality, HIV and tuberculosis. Within the District are the Tondwa and Kaputa Game Management Areas, which comprise large wetlands and intact forests, that once boasted large herds of antelope, elephant, lion, leopard, buffalo and zebra. However, pressure from poaching, driven by a lack of livelihood opportunities and investment, has led to a steady decline in wildlife populations. Despite this, the Game Management Areas provide opportunities to support community-based conservation initiatives, foster sustainable development, reduce poverty, and improve public health through our partnership.

Ghana

The third new project, where design work commenced in the reporting year, was in partnership with the West African Primate Conservation Action ("**WAPCA**"), an NGO working in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire to safeguard threatened primates through community empowerment, research, education and reserve breeding. Ghana has diverse ecosystems and abundant flora and fauna, which is under threat largely from unsustainable human activities driven by poverty, including land-use conversions, habitat degradation, over-exploitation, predation, wildfires, poaching, and large-scale farming and mono-cultural plantations. This threatens food, water, energy and health security, negatively impacts livelihoods, and further increases poverty.

Partners have commenced design of a scoping for a new multi-sectoral project seeking to deliver strengthened conservation outcomes for primates, and better health, diversified livelihoods and reduced poverty for the people living adjacent to Cape Three Points Forest Reserve and Ankasa-Tano Community Rainforest in Western Ghana. The forests and its primates face many threats, including illegal logging, the trade of and hunting for bushmeat, and rubber plantations, which surround the forest and have significantly reduced the available land for people's livelihoods.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

2.4. Going Concern

After appropriate enquiries, the Trustees consider the Trust will be able to maintain adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the accounting policies set out in note 1 of the accounts.

2.5. Financial Position

The audited accounts for the reporting year continue to reflect an adequate reserve position for the Trust, with £247,388 held in unrestricted reserves and £0 in restricted funds. The reporting year ended in a deficit of £30,459, against a breakeven position on the planned budget. While income throughout the year was down (by 11%) on the planned budget, expenditure was also down (by 7%).

The Trust achieved a net loss of £35,715 (2024 – net gain of £11,013). This includes net losses on revaluation of investments of £5,256 (2024 – net gain of £14,255), and a net loss from ordinary activities of £30,459 (2024 – net loss of £3,242). Total income for the year amounted to £640,388, (2024 - £790,323) and total expenditure before taking account of investment gains or losses amounted to £670,847 (2024 - £793,565).

The Trust continues to have a range of funders and income sources and has a number of long-term supportive donors which demonstrate continued commitment to the Trust's strategy. The four principal funding sources in the reporting year are broken down as grants from trusts and foundations (59% of turnover), statutory grants from institutional funders (20% of turnover), donations and gift aid (5% of turnover) and training course income (12% of turnover).

2.6. Reserves Policy

It is the policy of the Trust to seek to maintain unrestricted reserves at a level representing between four and six months of core expenditure (staff, office and general costs). The Trustees consider reserves at this level ensures that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the Trust's basic activities while a plan can be devised and implemented to raise additional funds.

2.7. Investment Policy

It is the Trust's policy to invest funds only in a way which integrates environmental, social and governance factors within the investment selection process and assets which support the Paris Agreement on Climate Change by reducing emissions. The Trustees currently implement this policy by investing in Cazenove Capital's Charity Responsible Multi-Asset Fund.

3. PLANS FOR FUTURE YEARS

Looking to the year ahead, there are several clear immediate priorities, which are essential steps for later periods.

In relation to policy objectives, the Trust plans for 2025 to be another landmark moment. Ongoing work, building the movement of IUCN members behind the Trust's approach incorporating reproductive choice in biodiversity policy, reaches the next stage at World Conservation Congress in October 2025, when IUCN members will vote on the Trust's motions. Assuming the successful passing of these motions, multiple additional opportunities for the next IUCN quadrennium (2026 – 2029) will be unlocked, further raising the significance of reproductive choice in conservation planning, policy and programme delivery. Additionally, work to ensure the launch of an IUCN Center for Species Survival, supporting the IUCN Biodiversity & Family Planning Task Force, is another immediate priority, similarly enabling further major steps forward in subsequent years.

The Trust's reproductive choice and climate resilience policy work is also evolving, with immediate work enabling us to increase our number of partnerships, and the depth of them, to shape climate policy from a more technical perspective than we have done in the past. We will participate in our first United Nations Framework Convention Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice session in 2025, part of our work to bring together our partner organisations using data, experience and connections in different contexts to drive climate policy change.

We are also prioritising bringing more donors into all our advocacy, rather than our past approach of focussing more on policy makers and implementers.

In relation to partnership objectives, our priority is to work with our partner organisations to secure funding to launch one or more of our projects in Ghana, Mozambique or Zambia, where we have already completed the necessary first stage of design and partnership development work. As our Rukiga project in Uganda reaches maturity, our priority is to further focus on the long-term sustainability of the project, to ensure the project data is communicated and promoted to complement our global policy work and that all opportunities to grow the scale of the work in Uganda itself are taken.

The Trust is also prioritising evolving its USHAPE model to ensure that the current changes in global healthcare that have impacted Ugandan and many other countries' health systems are mitigated.

The Trust has started the year with a change in UK Training staff following the retirement of the long-standing Director of Training. The new Training Manager will review the Trust's UK training operations, an important aspect of its work and an important revenue stream and begin implementing a refreshed and updated training offer through the next reporting period.

4. STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

4.1. Constitution and governing document

The Trust has been a pioneering charity in sexual and reproductive health and rights for over half a century, having taken over the undertaking of the previous Margaret Pyke Memorial Trust (registered charity number 1041742) on 1 January 1998. Currently, the Trust is constituted under Articles of Association, passed by special resolution on 4 February 2020.

4.2. Method of appointment or election of Trustees

Trustees are elected under the terms of the Articles of Association. The Trust has a board of seven eminent Trustees. No other person or external body is entitled to appoint Trustees. The Trustees who served during the year and after the year-end are shown on page 1.

4.3. Policies adopted for the induction and training of Trustees

The Chair and Chief Executive are responsible, primarily, for new Trustee induction.

4.4. Related party relationships

The Trust has considered the disclosure requirements of the SORP for related party relationships. The Trust has no related party connections with other organisations. The Trustees consider Trustees and their close connections to be the Trust's only related parties. All Trustees give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits from the Trust of any kind. No expenses were claimed from the Trust by any Trustees in the reporting year.

Trustees are required to disclose all relevant interests and register them on the Trust's Register of Interests and to withdraw from decisions where a conflict of interest arises.

4.5. Remuneration policy for key management personnel

Staff remuneration is reviewed annually as part of the budget setting process. The Trustees review the remuneration of key management personnel, and draw on their knowledge of the sector and common practice in other charities of similar size, to ensure that the remuneration set is fair and not out of line with that generally paid for similar roles.

4.6. Risk management

The Trustees accept their responsibilities for ensuring that the major risks to which the Trust is exposed are identified, and that there are systems and procedures in place to minimise and manage those risks. The strategy to manage major risks includes the Risk Management Policy and associated Risk Register, which is reviewed quarterly by the Trustees and updated by the Chief Executive more regularly and used as an active tool. During the reporting year, the key risks (and actions to mitigate those risks) were identified as:

- A lack of fundraising success and the Trust's dependency on a limited number of funding sources. To mitigate this risk, the Trust has an income generation plan in place to diversify income over the course of the Trust's strategic plan period to 2028. The Trust's Head of Development has an overview of the stewardship of all donor relationships;
- Changes in foreign policy and/or international aid, including a freeze or reduction in large donor countries, and a reduced priority level of SRHR, biodiversity, or climate funding within development aid lead to shifts in focus and priorities away from the Trust's work, both from funders and partners. To mitigate this risk the Trust closely monitors proposed legal and regulatory changes and strengthens existing relationships with partners and funders, including membership of key alliances and umbrella bodies, as well as using advocacy activities to diversify the range of partners and funders;
- Political instability, pandemics or other changes in countries where the Trust delivers projects, prevent or hamper project delivery. To mitigate this risk as much as possible, the Trust continues to work with in-country staff and local partners and, as with other organisations, participates in remote/online networks to a greater extent than ever before. Additionally, the Trust has developed an alternative PHE project model where the Trust is more arms length with no in country staff in future projects;
- Financial planning reporting and budgetary control are a risk to the Trust impacting cash flow and strategic decision making. The Trust mitigates this risk by ensuring budgets are linked to the strategic plan and objectives. The financial position is monitored and reported quarterly to Trustees and there are agreed processes in place to monitor and

control costs and project and cashflow;
- The potential loss of key staff or higher staff turnover have an operational impact on key projects and priorities due to a loss of experience, sectoral knowledge and contact base. The Trust mitigates this by ensuring a collaborative and supportive working environment with adequate terms and conditions for all staff and key policies such as flexible working in place. The Trustees will also be considering upcoming succession planning for the Chief Executive role;
- Inadequate reserves lead to a lack of funds to meet existing commitments and to respond to new requirements. The Trust mitigates this by having a clear reserves policy that is regularly reviewed and work towards a model to increase reserves year on year in future; and
- The Enactment of the Anti-Homosexuality Act in Uganda in 2023 puts staff and project partners at risk when working in Uganda. The act introduces harsh prison sentences, and the death penalty in some cases, for same-sex sexual activity. There are also severe penalties for promoting LGBT+ rights. To mitigate this risk robust overseas risk management processes are in place for all overseas travel, staff and project partners are given guidance not to discuss sexuality while in Uganda and all staff are given the option not to travel to Uganda.

Both the Chief Executive and Trustees have a keen awareness of the principal risks and monitor these risks, and other more minor risks, facing the Trust.

4.7. Organisational structure and decision making

The Trust has formalised a Scheme of Delegation as a reference showing what authority the Trustees has delegated to staff under the principles set out in the Trust's Articles of Association and in accordance with charity law.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the overall strategic direction of the Trust and the Board delegates the day-to-day running and decision making of the Trust to the Chief Executive, who is in turn empowered to delegate further to staff, while remaining accountable to the Board for exercise of the powers delegated. Policy, financial and strategic planning are recommended to the Trustees by the Chief Executive and are subject to the Trustees' approval and review at quarterly meetings to which the Chief Executive reports.

5. TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

Company and charity law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view of the Trust at the end of the financial year and of its surplus or deficit for the financial year. In doing so, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;

- Follow the methods and principles of the Charity SORP; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Trust will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Trust and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the applicable Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations, and the provisions of the Trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Trust and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Trust and financial information included on the Trust's website in accordance with legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements.

APPROVAL OF THE REPORT

This report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 2nd of September 2025 and signed on their behalf by:

Sophie Copeman, Chair of Trustees

Date of signing the accounts: 02/09/2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MARGARET PYKE TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Margaret Pyke Trust (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise Statement of Financial Activities (including the income and expenditure account), Balance sheet, Statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its 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 Companies Act 2006.

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 charitable company 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 ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' 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. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the Trustees' Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Annual Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion**:**

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 17 the Trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 charitable company'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 charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the charitable company and determined that the most significant are the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities', in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK (FRS 102) applicable to smaller entities and the Companies Act 2006.
- We understood how the charitable company is complying with those frameworks via communication with those charged with governance, together with the review of the charity's documented policies and procedures.
- The audit team, which is experienced in the audit of charities, considered the charity's susceptibility to material misstatement and how fraud may occur. Our considerations included the risk of management override.
- Our approach was to check that the income from grants and donations were properly identified, expenditure were complied with the control procedures and appropriately charged. We also reviewed journal adjustments and unusual transactions.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MARGARET PYKE TRUST

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members 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 charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Shoaib Arshad
Audit Partner
For and on behalf of

Knox Cropper LLP
65 Leadenhall Street
London EC3A 2AD

3 September 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(Incorporating Income and Expenditure Account & Statement of Total Realised Gains and Losses)
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	Unrestricted Funds 2025 £	Restricted Funds 2025 £	Total Funds 2025 £	Unrestricted Funds 2024 £	Restricted Funds 2024 £	Total Funds 2024 £
INCOME FROM							
Donations and legacies	2	**107,778**	**437,149**	**544,927**	254,860	411,498	666,358
Charitable activities:							
UK Training		**77,956**	**-**	**77,956**	105,752	-	105,752
Investments	3	**12,737**	**-**	**12,737**	13,219	-	13,219
Other		**4,768**	**-**	**4,768**	4,994	-	4,994
TOTAL INCOME		**203,239**	**437,149**	**640,388**	378,825	411,498	790,323
EXPENDITURE ON							
Charitable activities:	4						
UK Training		**107,953**	**19,105**	**127,058**	115,640	13,995	129,635
Global Policy		**43,429**	**138,687**	**182,116**	8,885	163,185	172,070
Ugandan programmes		**21,180**	**260,440**	**281,620**	147,673	265,425	413,098
		172,562	**418,232**	**590,794**	272,198	442,605	714,803
Fundraising costs		**59,636**	**20,417**	**80,053**	39,179	39,583	78,762
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**232,198**	**438,649**	**670,847**	311,377	482,188	793,565
Net income/ (expenditure) and net movement in funds before gains and losses on investments		**(28,959)**	**(1,500)**	**(30,459)**	67,448	(70,690)	(3,242)
Net gains / (losses) on investments)	13	**(5,256)**	**-**	**(5,256)**	14,255	-	14,255
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		**(34,215)**	**(1,500)**	**(35,715)**	81,703	(70,690)	11,013
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS							
TOTAL FUNDS AT 1 APRIL 2024		**281,603**	**1,500**	**283,103**	199,900	72,190	272,090
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31 MARCH 2025		**247,388**	**-**	**247,388**	281,603	1,500	283,103

The annexed notes form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2025

	Notes		**2025**		2024
		£	**£**	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	12		**-**		116
Investments	13		214,568		261,730
			214,568		261,846
CURRENT ASSETS					
Prepayments and other debtors	14	53,738		85,484	
Investments	15	5,008		120,179	
Cash at bank and in hand		110,905		74,421	
		169,651		280,084	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	16	**(136,831)**		(258,827)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**32,820**		21,257
NET ASSETS			**247,388**		283,103
FUNDS					
Restricted funds	18		**-**		1,500
Unrestricted funds:					
General fund	18		**247,388**		281,603
			247,388		283,103

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

These accounts are prepared in accordance with special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

They were approved, and authorised for issue, by the Board of Trustees on 2nd of September 2025 and signed on their behalf by:

Sophie Copeman, Chair of Trustees

The annexed notes form part of these financial statements.

MARGARET PYKE TRUST

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities	17		**(133,330)**		102,980
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of noncurrent assets		**-**		-	
Dividends received from investments		**12,737**		12,633	
Purchase of investments		**(9,887)**		(9,908)	
Proceeds from sale of investments		**51,793**		-	
			54,643		2,725
Cash flows from financing activities			**-**		-
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year			**(78,687)**		105,705
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year			**194,600**		88,895
Cash and cash equivalents at the year end			**115,913**		194,600

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of financial statements
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities, (SORP 2019), preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pound Sterling (£).

Public benefit entity
The Trust meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

Going concern
The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern.

Key judgements that the Trust has made which have a significant effect on the accounts include estimating income and expenditure for the next 12 months.

Income
Income is recognised when the Trust has entitlement to the funds: this is when any performance conditions attached to the income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and that the amount can be measured reliably. Gifts in kind are recognised in the period in which the gift was received and measured on the basis of value to the Trust.

Income is only deferred when: The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods; or for performance related grants, where these are received in advance of the performances or specific event to which they relate.

Interest receivable
Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Trust; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Fund accounting
Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for charitable purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the Trustees for particular purposes.

Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT
Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. All expenditure is classified under charitable activities.

Fundraising costs
Costs of raising funds relate to the costs incurred by the Trust in inducing third parties to make voluntary contributions to it, as well as the cost of any activities with a fundraising purpose.

Charitable activities
Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs of delivering services and reading activities undertaken to further the purposes of the Trust and their associated support costs.

Other expenditure
Other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Allocation of support costs
Support and governance costs have been allocated between charitable activities and governance based on estimated staff costs. The allocation of support and governance costs is analysed in note 4.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation
Tangible fixed assets (excluding investments) are stated at cost less depreciation. The cost of minor additions or those costing less than £1,000 are not capitalised. Other fixed assets with an expected life of more than one year or included at cost. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Equipment	–	25% straight line
Furniture	–	25% straight line

Debtors
Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Investments
Investments held as fixed assets are valued at mid-market value at the balance sheet date and the gain or loss taken to Statement of Financial Activities. Any realised gain or loss on sale or disposal of investment is taken to Statement of Financial Activities.

The investments are managed by independent professional fund managers for the purpose of capital appreciation and income generation by investing in medium risk equities and bonds.

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. Cash balances exclude any funds held on behalf of service users.

Creditors and provisions
Creditors and provisions are recognised where the Trust has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

The Trust only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities.

Pensions
The Trust operates a defined contributions pension scheme, which is a Group Stakeholder Pension Scheme on a salary sacrifice basis. The Trust contributes 5% of gross pay for all staff. Pension costs are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities at the percentage of gross pay. The fund manager's charges are factored into the unit value of the pension fund and are not recognised.

2. DONATIONS, GIFTS AND LEGACIES

	Unrestricted Funds 2025 £	**Restricted Funds 2025 £**	**Total Funds 2025 £**	Total Funds 2024 £
Grants, donations	**96,225**	**437,149**	**533,374**	484,193
Legacies	**345**	**-**	**345**	87,000
Gifts in kind	**11,208**	**-**	**11,208**	95,165
	107,778	**437,149**	**544,927**	666,358

Grants and donations comprise donations and grants received from various donors to carry out projects and other charitable activities. Gifts in kind relate to travel costs paid by third parties to enable the Trust to participate at policy events and pro-bono legal support facilitating the structuring of a multi-party, multi-year legal agreement whereby the Trust and Ugandan partners can sub-grant funds to each other.

Other income received in the year £4,768 (2024 - £4,994) consists of contributions to UNFCCC COP29 and CanWaCH (Canadian Partnership for Women and Children's Health) event costs covered by external organisations.

3. INVESTMENT INCOME

	Unrestricted Funds 2025 £	**Restricted Funds 2025 £**	**Total Funds 2025 £**	Total Funds 2024 £
Interest receivable from:				
Income from UK listed investments	**12,207**	**-**	**12,207**	12,633
Bank interest	**530**	**-**	**530**	586
	12,737	**-**	**12,737**	13,219

4. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE

	Staff/ consultant costs £	Direct costs £	Governance costs £	Support costs £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
2025 Charitable activities						
UK Training	82,455	24,776	8,686	11,141	**127,058**	129,635
Global Policy	135,036	25,082	9,638	12,360	**182,116**	172,070
Ugandan programmes	110,674	148,659	9,764	12,523	**281,620**	413,098
	328,165	**198,517**	**28,088**	**36,024**	**590,794**	714,803
Fundraising costs	65,556	25	6,340	8,132	**80,053**	78,762
Governance costs	27,498	6,930	(34,428)	–	**–**	–
Support costs	27,429	16,727	–	(44,156)	**–**	–
	448,648	**222,199**	**–**	**–**	**670,847**	793,565
2024 Charitable activities						
UK Training	75,091	34,900	9,567	10,077	129,635	
Global Policy	120,292	30,507	10,359	10,912	172,070	
Ugandan programmes	95,655	295,796	10,542	11,105	413,098	
	291,038	361,203	30,468	32,094	714,803	
Fundraising costs	62,536	2,212	6,825	7,189	78,762	
Governance costs	30,733	6,560	(37,293)	–	–	
Support costs	26,492	12,791	–	(39,283)	–	
	410,799	382,766	–	–	793,565	

Of total expenditure of £670,847 (2024 – £793,565), £232,198 (2024 – £309,285) was incurred from unrestricted funds; and £438,649 (2024 – £482,188) was from restricted funds.

Total expenditure above includes the valuation of £11,208 gifts in kind received in the year (2024 – £95,165).

5. STAFF COSTS AND NUMBERS

	Unrestricted Funds 2025 £	**Restricted Funds 2025 £**	**Total Funds 2025 £**	Unrestricted Funds 2024 £	Restricted Funds 2024 £	Total Funds 2024 £
Salary costs						
Wages and salaries	70,433	260,904	**331,337**	76,335	239,654	309,062
Social security costs	31,938	–	**31,938**	28,899	–	28,899
Pension costs	85,200	–	**85,200**	72,732	–	72,732
	187,571	260,904	**448,475**	177,966	239,654	410,693
Other staffing costs						
Holiday pay	(547)	–	**(547)**	106	–	106
	187,024	**260,904**	**447,928**	178,072	239,654	410,799

The average weekly number of staff on a head count basis was 8 (2024 – 8). The average number of staff on a full-time equivalent basis was 7.2 (2024 – 6.9).

During the year, there was one employee whose total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) fell within the reportable band of £80,000 - £90,000 (2024 – the same).

The total employee benefits of the key management personnel, including pension contributions but excluding Employer NI contributions, were £101,303 (2024 – the same).

6. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES

No Trustees or other person related to any Trustee received any remuneration during the year nor had any personal interest in any contract or transaction entered into by the Trust during the year (2024 – Nil).

7. OTHER RELATED PARTIES

Related party transactions represent donations to the Charity from Trustees and staff during the year. They amounted to £1,478 in the current financial year (2024 - £360).

8. GRANTS TO PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

Margaret Pyke Trust works in close collaboration with our UK and international partners to deliver integrated projects and subgranted in the year 2025: in 2024:

Rugarama Hospital	£76,831	£77,009
International Crane Foundation	£41,108	£78,089
Ishaka Hospital	£11,725	£10,004
LSHTM	£15,000	£26,826
Chase Africa	£1,200	£1,200
YADNET	£NIL	£9,781

9. TAXATION

The Trust is exempt from corporation tax on its charitable activities under Sections 466 to 493 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (CTA2010).

10. SUPPORT COSTS

	Total Funds 2025 £	Total Funds 2024 £
Recruitment	229	-
Staff training and development	-	-
Staff home working allowance	210	217
Rent and room hire	6,617	2,206
Communications (website, phone, internet, etc)	3,969	4,248
Stationery and postage	36	105
Design and printing	199	-
Insurance	533	552
IT maintenance & support	2,262	2,211
Travel and subsistence	13	20
Accountancy fees	425	402
Legal & other professional fees	129	108
Bank charges	76	87
General administrative costs	385	950
Depreciation	116	412
Foreign currency gains / (losses)	(492)	(2,261)
Investment manager's fees	940	3,057
Computer Costs	1,080	477
	16,727	12,791
Staff support costs	**27,429**	26,492
	44,156	39,283

Support costs have been allocated to charitable activities on the basis of staff time.

11. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Unrestricted Funds 2025 £	**Restricted Funds 2025 £**	**Total Funds 2025 £**	Total Funds 2024 £
Audit fees: annual financial statement	**6,930**	**–**	**6,930**	6,160
Recruitment (trustees)	**–**	**–**	**–**	400
Governance staff costs	**27,498**	**–**	**27,498**	30,733
	34,428	**–**	**34,428**	37,293

Governance costs have been allocated to charitable activities on the basis of staff time.

12. NET INCOME / (EXPENDITURE) FOR THE YEAR

	2025 £	2024 £
Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging:		
Staff pension contributions	**85,200**	72,732
Depreciation and other amounts written off fixed assets	**116**	412
Auditors Remuneration: audit fees	**6,930**	6,160
Other fees payable to auditors: grant audit	**-**	2,160
Exchange (gains)/losses	**(492)**	(2,261)

13. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office equipment £	**Fixtures and fittings £**	**2025 Total £**	2024 Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2024	3,950	5,333	**9,283**	9,283
Additions	–	–	**–**	–
Disposal	–	–	**–**	–
At 31 March 2025	3,950	5,333	**9,283**	9,283
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2024	3,834	5,333	**9,167**	8,755
Disposal	-	-	**-**	-
Charge for the year	116	-	**116**	412
At 31 March 2025	3,950	5,333	**9,283**	9,167
Net book value				
At 1 April 2024	116	-	**116**	527
At 31 March 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	116

14. FIXED ASSETS INVESTMENTS

	2025 £	2024 £
Assets held primarily to provide an investment return are analysed as follows:		
UK listed investments		
Shares, Traditional Funds and Options		
Charity responsible multi-asset fund	**214,568**	261,730
	214,568	261,730
Market value		
At the beginning of the year	**261,730**	237,569
Additions	**9,887**	9,906
Realised gains / (losses) on investments	**1,231**	-
Unrealised gains / (losses) on investments	**(6,487)**	14,255
Disposals	**(51,793)**	-
At the end of the year	**214,568**	261,730

15. DEBTORS

Due within one year	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	**14,155**	1,995
Prepayments and other debtors	**3,294**	5,101
Accrued income	**36,289**	78,388
	53,738	85,484

16. INVESTMENTS HELD AS CURRENT ASSETS

Cash equivalents on deposit	2025 £	2024 £
Cazenove client account	**5,008**	120,179
	5,008	120,179

17. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade Creditors	**1,795**	20,764
Accruals	**41,728**	56,764
Deferred income	**75,080**	169,561
Taxation and social security	**9,110**	9,288
Pensions	**7,215**	-
Holiday pay accrual	**1,903**	2,450
	136,831	258,827
Deferred income		
Balance at 1 April 2024	**169,561**	46,645
Amount released to incoming resources	**(169,561)**	(46,645)
Amount deferred in the year	**75,080**	169,561
Balance at 31 March 2025	**75,080**	169,561

Deferred income at the end of the current year of £15,080 relates to UK training courses delivered after 31 March 2025 but invoiced and/or paid for before the end of the financial year (2024 – £19,340), deferred income of £60,000 relates to grants received in advance for the grant projects starting after 31 March 2025 (2024 – 150,200).

18. RECONCILIATION OF NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2025	2024
	£	£
Net movement in funds	**(35,715)**	11,013
Add back (deduct) investment losses / (gains)	**5,256**	(14,255)
Add back depreciation	**116**	412
Deduct interest income shown in investments	**(12,737)**	(12,633)
Decrease / (increase) in debtors	**31,746**	(53,673)
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	**(121,996)**	172,116
Net cash used in operating activities	**(133,330)**	102,980

19. STATEMENT OF FUNDS

	Brought forward	Incoming Resources	Resources Expended	Transfers and Investment gains/(losses)	Carried Forward
	£	£	£	£	£
RESTRICTED FUNDS					
UK Training	-	19,105	(19,105)	–	–
Global Policy	-	93,087	(93,087)	–	–
Ugandan programmes	1,500	213,940	(215,440)	–	–
Core costs	-	111,017	(111,017)		
	1,500	**437,149**	**(438,649)**	**–**	**–**

Purpose of restricted funds

UK Training

Grants received are restricted to the costs of the Trust’s UK training courses.

Global Policy

Grants received are restricted to the costs of the Trust’s advocacy work.

Ugandan programmes

Grants received are restricted to the costs of the Trust’s programmes in Uganda.

SUMMARY OF FUNDS

2025	**Brought forward**	**Incoming Resources**	**Resources Expended**	**Transfers and Investment gains/(losses)**	**Carried Forward**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
General Funds	281,603	203,239	(232,198)	(5,256)	247,388
Restricted Funds	1,500	437,149	(438,649)	-	-
Total Funds	**283,103**	**640,388**	**(670,847)**	**(5,256)**	**247,388**

2024	*Brought forward*	*Incoming Resources*	*Resources Expended*	*Transfers and Investment gains/(losses)*	*Carried Forward*
	£	£	£	£	£
RESTRICTED FUNDS					
UK training	-	13,995	(13,995)	-	-
Global Policy	67,400	95,785	(163,185)	-	-
Ugandan programmes	4,790	262,135	(265,425)	-	1,500
Core costs	-	39,583	(39,583)	-	-
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS					
General funds	199,900	378,825	(311,377)	14,255	281,603
Total Funds	272,090	790,323	(793,565)	£14,255	283,103

20. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

2025	Unrestricted funds			
	Designated Funds	General Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Fixed asset investments	-	**214,568**	-	**214,568**
Net current assets	-	**32,820**	-	**32,820**
	-	**247,388**	-	**247,388**
2024				
Tangible fixed assets	–	116	–	116
Fixed Asset investments	–	261,730	–	261,730
Net current assets	–	19,757	1,500	21,257
	-	281,603	1,500	283,103

21. ANALYSIS OF THE NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds 2025	Restricted Funds 2025	Total Funds 2025	Total Funds 2024
	£	£	£	£
Net movement in funds	**(34,215)**	**(1,500)**	**(35,715)**	11,013
	(34,215)	**(1,500)**	**(35,715**	11,013

22. COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

The Trust is a company limited by guarantee and accordingly does not have a share capital.

Every Trustee is a member of the charitable company and, in their capacity as a member, undertakes to contribute such amount as may be required not exceeding £10 to the assets of the charitable company in the event of its being wound up while she or he is a member, or within one year after she or he ceases to be a Trustee.