



**AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH
RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)**

**ANNUAL REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 DECEMBER 2024

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

DIRECTORS

Bunmi Makinwa	Board Chair and Chair of the Executive Committee
Dan Laster	Board Vice Chair and Chair of the Nominations and Governance Committee
Catherine Kyobutungi	Executive Director
Bright Simons	Member (Chair of the Finance, Risk and Development Committee)
Pam Fredman	Member (Chair of the Human Resources Committee)
Ole Petter Ottersen	Member
Ousman Faye	Member
Thomas Finkbeiner	Member
Martin Mbaya	Member
Wilfred Nderitu	Member
Angela Wamola	Member
Delivette Castor	Member
Brenda Bernice Ntombela	Member

REGISTERED OFFICE	APHRC Campus Manga Close, off Kirawa Road P. O. Box 10787 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
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AUDITORS	Deloitte & Touche LLP Certified Public Accountants (Kenya) Deloitte Place, Waiyaki Way, Muthangari P.O. Box 40092- 00100 Nairobi
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LAWYERS	Njoroge Regeru and Company Advocates Arbor House, Arboretum Drive Off Bishop Road P. O. Box 46971 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
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BANKERS	Stanbic Bank Limited Stanbic Centre P. O. Box 72833 - 00200 Nairobi, Kenya
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Ecobank Kenya
Ecobank Towers Branch
P. O. Box 48022 - 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

United Bank for Africa Senegal SA
Zone 12 Almadies
Dakar, Senegal

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION (Continued)

BANKERS (Continued)

Ecobank Nigeria
67, Yakubu Gowon Crescent
Asokoro District – Abuja – Nigeria

I&M Bank Kenya Limited
P.O. Box 30238 – 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Ecobank Senegal
Avenue Cheikh
P.O. Box 9095
Dakar, Senegal

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank
650 S Exeter St, Floor 09
Baltimore, MD 21202
USA

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, which show the state of the Organization's affairs.

1. Incorporation

African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC or the "organization") is incorporated in Kenya under Section 366 of the Companies Act (Cap 486) as a branch of African Population and Health Research Center Inc.; a company incorporated in the United States of America as a not-for-profit corporation. APHRC is also registered in Senegal as a Non-Governmental Organization under registration certificate No.15204. The address of its registered offices is indicated on page 1 of this annual report and financial statements.

2. About African Population and Health Research Center

The African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) is a premier research-to-policy institution, generating evidence, strengthening research and related capacity in the African research and development ecosystem, and engaging policy to inform action on health and development. The Center is Africa-based and African-led, with its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, and a West Africa Regional Office (WARO), in Dakar, Senegal. APHRC seeks to drive change by developing strong African research leadership and promoting evidence-informed decision-making (EIDM) across sub-Saharan Africa.

3. Objectives of the Organization

The Center's strategic objectives are to:

- Generate scientific knowledge aligned to local and international development agendas that affect health and development in Africa.
- Develop capacities to strengthen the research ecosystem in Africa and contribute to the development and implementation of a blueprint for Africa's self-sufficiency in Research and Development.
- Use research evidence and engage policy actors for trans-formative change.
- Strengthen operational efficiencies in systems and processes for maximum programmatic impact.

4. Principal Activities

APHRC is committed to conducting high quality, policy relevant research on population and health related issues facing sub-Saharan Africa. APHRC's mission is to generate evidence, strengthen research and related capacity in the African Research and Development ecosystem, and engage policy to inform action on health and development.

5. African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)

APHRC had an average of 250 regular employees during the financial year under audit. The organization is headed by an Executive Director supported by an Executive Leadership Team and a Senior Management Team.

6. Results

The results for the year are set out on page 11.

7. Statement as to disclosure to the Organization's auditors

With respect to each Director at the time this report was approved:

- a) there is, so far as the person is aware, no relevant audit information of which the Organization's auditors are unaware; and
- b) the person has taken all the steps that the person ought to have taken as a Director so as to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Organization's auditors are aware of that information.

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

8. Auditors

The Organization’s auditors, Deloitte and Touche LLP, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



Lilian Omosa
Signer ID: ETUWEYL710...
08 May 2025, 14:01:32, EAT

Chairperson of the Audit Committee



Catherine Kyobutungi
Signer ID: GHBR17BFB2...
09 May 2025, 08:58:25, EAT

Executive Director

09/05/2025 EAT
..... 2025

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The year 2024 has been a period of growth and accomplishment for the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC). Looking back on the year, APHRC came of age in different areas including staff growth, fundraising, visibility and maturity of long-standing initiatives. APHRC has reached significant milestones, with increased visibility and impact recognized by key stakeholders. Highlights include securing major grants, surpassing program and project goals, maintaining a robust publication record and surpassing expectations in this area. Our social media presence has grown, and internal communications have been strengthened, keeping staff well-informed and connected. Additionally, our systems have become more resilient, and we have continued implementing initiatives to strengthen our operations. We are thankful for the addition of new colleagues, new partnerships, increased funding, and programs that cement our engagement in new areas of work and countries. All these have contributed to advancing our mission

Key initiatives in 2024 included the conclusion of the Staff Satisfaction and Engagement Survey, the Mid-Term Evaluation of the 2022-2026 Strategic Plan that was preceded by our second “Pause and Reflect” session. We also reviewed the Business Development Function, updated the Strategic Risk Register, and conducted an ICT audit that identified vulnerabilities, now addressed. Additionally, a gender pay gap analysis was completed, and the findings informed our way forward towards a fairer and more equitable workplace for everyone. We also initiated the construction of the Ulwazi Place Phase II, to expand our training facilities.

APHRC's performance in evidence generation has been impressive. We exceeded our publication with 224 research products, surpassing the 204-set goal. The largest share came from published papers (120), followed by blogs, policy briefs, and technical reports. Our research influenced significant policy actions across Africa, including maternal health legislation in Sierra Leone and Liberia, nutrition action plans in Kenya, and adolescent health policies. Through projects like INSPIRE Datahub and DECODE, we contributed to stronger data governance across multiple African countries.

With regards to “our people”, the number of regular staff rose by 34% from 233 at the end of 2023 to 313 at the end of 2024 compared to a growth of 21% in the previous year. This growth came on the back of expanded recruitment efforts and relatively low net workforce turnover at 4.0%. Our staff in the year 2024 came from 15 African countries and two non- African countries. For the first time in eight years, the ratio of men stood higher at 51.5: 48.5 due to a higher proportion of men among senior staff; a factor driven by a higher number of men recruited than women in that period. The Center continued operating a blended approach to work with staff working remotely and expected to be in the office for at least five days a month and to attend in-person engagements as need arises.

In terms of financial sustainability, the Center demonstrated strong performance in 2024, building on the success of previous years. By year end, we had secured US\$48 million from successful and confirmed proposals, achieving a dollar success rate of 68%. This included several multi-million-dollar, multi-year, and multi-country grants, further diversifying and stabilizing our funding portfolio. The number of proposals submitted grew from 86 in 2023 to 130 in 2024. Despite this increase in submission volume, we maintained a robust pipeline of high-value opportunities and continued to lead the majority of applications, keeping our fundraising efforts on an upward trajectory.

The year 2024 saw our income grow by 25% and expenditure grow by 28%. These were 20% and 22% for income and expenditure in 2023 respectively. The growth is attributed to increased program work resulting from more funding and excellent burn rates (105%). Because of the substantial growth in general program activities, especially the filling of strategic positions, we are closing the year with a surplus of US\$ 0.36 million. This is after factoring in expenditures on investments in data science and biomedical science capabilities, as well as strategic initiatives funded by the gift funds from MacKenzie Scott and Dan Jewett, which are currently held in general reserves. The total cost of these initiatives amounted to US\$0.63 million in 2024.

The Board has approved several new policies and the 2025 budget, which is set at US\$52.2 million, marking a significant milestone of surpassing the US\$50 million mark. This budget reflects the Center's fundraising success and recognition in the field.

This year's success is a result of the hard work and dedication of our staff, and I am grateful to everyone for their contributions. I also deeply appreciate the ongoing and consistent support from our funders, partners, and Board members. As we look ahead to 2025, we are optimistic about fully implementing our strategy, building on the momentum and strength of our networks, systems, visibility, and the goodwill of all our stakeholders.

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

It is the responsibility of the Directors of African Population and Health Research Center to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organization as at the end of the financial year and performance for that period. The Directors are required to ensure that the Organization maintains proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the transactions of the Organization and disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Organization. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Organization, and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and error.

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Organization and of its operating results.

The Directors also accept responsibility for:

- i) designing, implementing and maintaining such internal controls as they determine necessary to enable the presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- ii) selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them consistently; and
- iii) making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Having made an assessment of the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, the Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast doubt upon the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities.

09/05/2025 EAT

Approved by the Board of Directors on 2025 and signed on their behalf by:



Lilian Omosa
Signer ID: ETUWEYL710...
08 May 2025, 14:01:32, EAT



Catherine Kyobutungi
Signer ID: GHBR17BFB2...
09 May 2025, 08:58:25, EAT

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Executive Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of African Health and Population Health Research Center set out on pages 11 to 37, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund balance, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of African Health and Population Health Research Center as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code, and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Organization Information, Report of the Directors, Executive Director's Report, and Statement of Directors' Responsibility on the Financial Statements. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or 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, 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.



Partners: D.M. Mbogho; A.N. Muraya; F. O. Aloo; B.W. Irungu; I. Karim; F. Okwiri; F.O Omondi; F. Mitambo; P. Seroney; D. Waweru; C Luo, J Mureithi

Associate of Deloitte Africa, a Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS OF AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER
(Continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines 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, management is responsible for assessing the Organization'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 management either intend to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting processes.

Auditors' 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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Organization or business activities within the Organization to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS OF AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER
(Continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is
CPA Patricia Seroney, Practicing certificate No. 2434.



**For and on behalf of Deloitte & Touche LLP
Certified Public Accountants (Kenya)
Nairobi**

12 May 2025

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Restricted income 2024 USD	Unrestricted income 2024 USD	Total 2024 USD	Total 2023 USD
INCOME					
Grant income	3	31,170,743	5,224,027	36,394,770	28,588,314
Ulwazi Place income	4	-	919,610	919,610	789,927
Other income	5	-	691,494	691,494	740,615
Total income		31,170,743	6,835,131	38,005,874	30,118,856
EXPENSES					
Direct programme expenses	7	31,170,743	2,361,350	33,532,093	25,860,384
Administration & support costs	8	-	4,895,984	4,895,984	4,048,039
Ulwazi Place expenses	9	-	718,535	718,535	624,927
Total expenses		31,170,743	7,975,869	39,146,612	30,533,350
Net operating income		-	(1,140,738)	(1,140,738)	(414,494)
Finance income	6	-	1,504,612	1,504,612	1,461,979
Surplus for the year		-	363,874	363,874	1,047,485
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	363,874	363,874	1,047,485

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

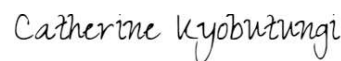
	Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	10	12,447,876	12,651,238
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total non-current assets		12,447,876	12,651,238
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current assets			
Debtors and deposits	12	4,569,703	2,733,234
Grants receivable	13	4,298,701	3,417,896
Short term investments	14	5,603,821	10,639,585
Cash and cash equivalents	15	32,628,774	27,543,548
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current assets		47,100,999	44,244,263
		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS		59,548,875	56,895,501
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
FUND BALANCES AND LIABILITIES			
Fund balance		34,858,882	34,495,008
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current liabilities			
Deferred grants	13	22,966,499	20,944,557
Creditors and accruals	16	1,723,494	1,455,936
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current liabilities		24,689,993	22,400,493
		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES AND LIABILITIES		59,548,875	56,895,501
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

09/05/2025 EAT

The financial statements were approved by the Directors on 2025 and signed on their behalf by:



Lilian Omosa
Signer ID: ETUWEYL710...
08 May 2025, 14:01:32, EAT



Catherine Kyobutungi
Signer ID: GHBR17BFB2...
09 May 2025, 08:58:25, EAT

Chair of the Audit Committee

Executive Director

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Accumulated fund USD	Revaluation reserve USD	Total USD
At 1 January 2023	28,474,162	4,973,361	33,447,523
Surplus for the year	1,047,485	-	1,047,485
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
As at 31 December 2023	29,521,647	4,973,361	34,495,008
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 1 January 2024	29,521,647	4,973,361	34,495,008
Surplus for the year	363,874	-	363,874
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
As at 31 December 2024	<u>29,885,521</u>	<u>4,973,361</u>	<u>34,858,882</u>

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD
Operating activities			
Surplus for the year		363,874	1,047,485
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation on property and equipment	10	489,672	478,701
Amortization charge	11	-	-
Interest income	6	(1,504,612)	(1,461,979)
Foreign exchange losses		131,560	5,213
Working capital adjustments:			
(Increase) in debtors and deposits		(1,836,469)	(107,939)
(Increase)/decrease in grants receivables		(880,805)	109,729
Increase/(decrease) in deferred grants		2,021,942	(464,651)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors and accruals		267,558	(480,140)
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities		<u>(947,280)</u>	<u>(873,581)</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	10	(286,310)	(406,679)
Disposal of short-term investments		5,135,764	18,915,753
Purchase of short-term investments		(100,000)	-
Interest received		1,504,612	1,461,979
Net cash flows generated from investing activities		<u>6,254,066</u>	<u>19,971,053</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>5,306,786</u>	<u>19,097,472</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		27,453,548	8,361,289
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(131,560)	(5,213)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	14	<u><u>32,628,774</u></u>	<u><u>27,453,548</u></u>

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for land and buildings carried under the revaluation model. The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD).

The financial statements comprise the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund balances, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements. The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies adopted by the Organization. Although such estimates and assumptions are based on management's best knowledge of the information available, actual results may differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and revisions thereto are recognized in the period of revision and future periods, where applicable. For further details, refer to Note 2.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The Organization presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Organization classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

(i) *New standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 31 December 2024*

The following new standards and amendments became effective during the year ended 31 December 2024.

New standard or amendments	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
• IFRS 17 Insurance contracts	1 January 2024
• Definition of Accounting Estimates (IAS 8 amendment)	1 January 2024
• Disclosure Initiative: Accounting Policies	1 January 2024
• Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (IAS12 amendment)	1 January 2024
• IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures	1 January 2024
• IFRS S2 – Climate related disclosures	1 January 2024
• Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	1 January 2024
• International tax reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12)	23 May 2024
• Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	1 January 2024

The above standards or amendments did not have a significant impact on the amounts and disclosures of the organization's financial statements.

(ii) *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not effective for the year ended 31 December 2024*

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2024 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Organization's financial statements.

New standard or amendments	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
• Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	1 January 2025
• IFRS 18- Presentation and Disclosure in the financial statements	1 January 2027
• IFRS 19 -Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
• Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Company (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	Available for optional adoption/effective date deferred indefinitely

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) Income recognition

- i. Restricted grant funds (grants received for specific purposes) from contracts with donors relating to expense items are recognized when expenditure is incurred, and grant conditions outlined in various grant agreements are fulfilled. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. Unrestricted income is recognized on receipt.

When the Organization receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to surplus or deficit over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual installments.

- ii. Rental/service charge income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line over the term of the relevant lease;
- iii. Guest house income/Ulwazi income – sales are recognized in the period in which services are rendered by reference to completion of the specific transactions assessed based on the actual service provided as a proportion of the total service provided;
- iv. Other income is recognized when received, earned or invoiced depending on its nature; and
- v. Interest income is recognized when earned. It is recorded using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate amortization is included in finance income in the statement of comprehensive income.

e) Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

Even though the Organization is domiciled in Kenya where the currency is the Kenya Shilling, the activities of the Organization are conducted mainly in United States Dollars. The Organization's functional currency is therefore the United States Dollar.

Transactions in currencies other than the Organization's functional currency are recognized in United States Dollars at the exchange rates determined by the Organization in the month the transactions are undertaken.

Translation and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

f) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The Organization has no financial instruments measured at fair value through OCI or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Organization's business model for managing them. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Organization has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f) Financial instruments (Continued)

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Organization's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Organization commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities for the Organization are recognized initially at fair value.

The Organization's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and amounts owed to related parties.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, all the Organization's financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments). The Organization's financial assets in the statement of financial position are trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances.

The Organization measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets

The Organization derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Organization neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Organization recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid or payable is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f) Financial instruments (Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including trade and other payables) are initially measured at their fair values plus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or issue of the financial liability. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fair values

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities approximate to the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position due to their short-term nature.

g) Property and equipment

Land and buildings are initially recorded at cost. Subsequently, they are shown at fair value based on valuations by external independent valuers, less any accumulated depreciation. Land and buildings are revalued by independent professional valuers after every 3 years or whenever their carrying amounts are likely to differ materially from the revalued amounts. Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is credited to the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation reserve for the same asset previously recognized as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to the profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings and leasehold land is recognized in surplus or deficit. On subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Motor vehicles, furniture and fittings, equipment and tools; and computers and software are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three broad Levels (Levels 1, 2 and 3), moving from quoted prices in active markets in Level 1 to unobservable inputs in Level 3. The levels are as defined below:

- i) Level 1 inputs – observable, quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- ii) Level 2 inputs – quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active; and inputs other than quoted prices e.g. interest rates and yield curves.
- iii) Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. These should be based on the best information available. The Organization utilizes all reasonably available information but needs not incur excessive cost or effort to do so. However, it does not ignore information that can be obtained without undue cost and effort. As such, the reporting entity's own data is adjusted if information is reasonably available without undue cost and effort.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset, to its residual value over its estimated useful life as follows:

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g) Property and equipment (Continued)

Buildings and borehole	2.5% years
Motor vehicles	25.0% p.a.
Furniture and fittings	12.5% p.a.
Equipment and tools	20.0% p.a.
Computer equipment and software	33.3% p.a.
Leasehold improvements	20.0% p.a.

Leasehold land is depreciated over the remaining period of the lease. Freehold land is not depreciated.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The Organization does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss i.e. the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, arising upon derecognition of the asset is included in surplus or deficit.

i) Leases

The organization as a lessee

The organization assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. The organization recognizes right-of-use assets and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the organization recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The organization as a lessor

The organization enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to some of its property and equipment. Leases for which the organization is a lessor are classified as operating leases.

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

i) Leases (Continued)

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

j) Receivables and prepayments

Receivables and prepayments are stated at nominal value less write-down for any amounts expected to be irrecoverable.

k) Grants receivable and unexpended grants

Grants received for specific purposes are treated as unexpended grants and credited to surplus or deficit when the activities for which they were provided for have been undertaken. The unexpended grants are measured at the value at which the funding is received from the donor. Any unexpended grants at the end of the reporting period are carried forward as liabilities. Excess of allowable expenditure over receipts for specific grants are recognized as revenue and included in the financial statements as grants receivable from donors.

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Organization assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, the Organization makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss, except for property and equipment previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such property and equipment, the impairment is recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market conditions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices or other available fair value indicators.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss is recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in surplus or deficit unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

m) Retirement benefit obligations

The Organization operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for its eligible employees.

The Organization contributes 10% of employee basic pay to the defined contribution scheme and the amounts are charged to profit or loss in the year to which they relate. The employee's contribution is optional.

The Organization also contributes to the statutory defined contribution pension scheme, the National Social Security Fund. Contributions to this scheme are determined by local statute. In January 2023, the contribution was Ksh 200 per employee. Since February 2023, the contribution rate was 12% of pensionable earnings split in half, with 6% coming from the employee and 6% coming from the employer. A ceiling limit of Ksh. 2,160 is applied to employees earning Ksh 18,000 and above. The employees paid Ksh. 1,080, and the employer matched it.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash-in-hand, bank balances and short-term deposits, with a maturity of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition. Bank overdrafts are generally repayable on demand and form an integral part of cash management and are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flow, where applicable. The Organization does not currently have any bank overdrafts.

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE ORGANIZATION'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In the process of applying the Organization's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision only affects that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the policies, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period:

i). *Useful lives of property and equipment*

The Organization reviews the estimated useful lives, depreciation method and residual values of property and equipment at the end of each reporting period. In reviewing the useful lives of property and equipment, the Organization considers the remaining period over which an asset is expected to be available for use. Further details are provided in Notes 1(g) and 10.

ii). *Impairment of financial assets*

The Organization considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past the due date. However, in certain cases, the Organization may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Organization is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Organization.

iii). *Impairment of non-financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Organization reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Organization estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Further details are provided in Notes 1(g), 1(h), 1(j), 10 and 11.

3. GRANT INCOME

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Restricted income	31,170,743	24,279,237
Unrestricted income		
Hewlett Foundation	875,000	850,000
Overhead recoveries	4,349,027	3,459,077
Sub-total	5,224,027	4,309,077
Total	36,394,770	28,588,314

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	2024 USD	2023 USD		
4. ULWAZI PLACE INCOME				
Longlet revenue	50,761	32,055		
Shortlet revenue	266,814	247,950		
Food and beverage revenue	570,018	470,708		
Other revenue	32,017	39,214		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Total	919,610	789,927		
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>		
5. OTHER INCOME				
Miscellaneous income	233,180	302,834		
APHRC campus rental income	380,761	350,225		
Service charge income	77,553	87,556		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Total	691,494	740,615		
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>		
6. FINANCE INCOME				
Interest income	1,504,612	1,461,979		
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>		
7. DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES				
	2024 Restricted USD	2024 Unrestricted USD	2024 Total USD	2023 Total USD
Field assistants and consultants	3,513,192	244,409	3,757,601	2,858,145
Program staff salaries and benefits	11,720,491	1,523,053	13,243,544	9,441,111
Public relations and advertising	12,137	2,460	14,597	3,509
Computers and other equipment	230,239	59,006	289,245	279,128
Seminars and workshop	1,911,512	103,263	2,014,775	1,913,729
Fellowship	808,862	38,920	847,782	1,491,398
Travel costs	3,725,012	176,725	3,901,737	2,832,777
Training	5,336	2,623	7,959	42,235
Printing and stationery	106,953	-	106,953	70,997
Recruitment	-	-	-	2,795
Sub grants	8,208,998	14,000	8,222,998	6,197,207
Publications	41,556	1,680	43,236	30,175
Field office supplies	65,077	18,534	83,611	214,576
Motor vehicle expenses	11,036	1,420	12,456	67,995
Communication and postage	10,857	3,067	13,924	26,306
Field office rent and expenses	7,608	-	7,608	7,491
Equipment repairs and maintenance	1,017	3,167	4,184	534
Community development	32,128	44,027	76,155	34,244
Other program costs	758,732	124,996	883,728	346,032
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	31,170,743	2,361,350	33,532,093	25,860,384
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	2024 USD	2023 USD
8 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT COSTS		
Travel costs and allowances	79,577	124,538
Board costs	135,302	181,039
Staff salaries and benefits	2,036,614	1,520,538
Consultants	497,555	400,380
Other overhead costs	268,010	283,933
Professional fees	63,815	76,633
Office rent	103,522	85,517
Stationery and office supplies	159,853	208,371
Communication and postage	56,966	52,631
Motor vehicle running	33,849	26,744
Staff development	432,970	272,865
Recruitment expenses	63,959	12,136
Insurance	22,164	15,707
Equipment	69,964	107,880
Fundraising costs	8,895	8,496
Depreciation	489,672	478,701
Exchange loss	131,560	5,213
APHRC campus development	456	2,764
Bad debts written off	43,238	-
Service charge expenses (i)	198,043	183,953
Total	4,895,984	4,048,039
i) SERVICE CHARGE EXPENSES		
Staff costs	27,612	25,645
Security	60,618	56,741
Office cleaning & maintenance	75,828	71,888
Fuel	4,362	1,807
Electricity	16,151	14,530
Insurance	5,853	6,250
Water	4,923	4,315
Audit fees	2,696	2,777
Total	198,043	183,953
9 ULWAZI PLACE EXPENSES		
Payroll and related expenses	188,660	140,876
Food and beverage expenses	221,728	200,733
Direct operating expenses	74,724	43,500
Administration and general expenses	130,263	140,232
Sales and marketing expenses	10,268	9,258
Property maintenance expenses	41,468	39,897
Utilities	51,424	50,431
Total	718,535	624,927

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land USD	Leasehold land USD	Building USD	Computers USD	Motor vehicles USD	Furniture and fittings USD	Equipment and tools USD	Work in progress (WIP) USD	Leasehold improvements USD	Total USD
COST										
At 1 January 2023	172,246	4,966,740	10,298,534	140,356	264,319	68,067	231,765	-	-	16,142,027
Additions	-	-	152,875	-	97,273	-	19,089	-	137,442	406,679
Other adjustments	-	-	-	(4,142)	-	-	8,645	-	-	4,503
At 31 December 2023	172,246	4,966,740	10,451,409	136,214	361,592	68,067	259,499	-	137,442	16,553,209
At 1 January 2024	172,246	4,966,740	10,451,409	136,214	361,592	68,067	259,499	-	137,442	16,553,209
Additions	-	-	136,104	8,868	-	-	53,440	87,898	-	286,310
At 31 December 2024	172,246	4,966,740	10,587,513	145,082	361,592	68,067	312,939	87,898	137,442	16,839,519
DEPRECIATION										
At 1 January 2023	-	418,554	2,304,138	140,356	256,748	68,067	230,904	-	-	3,418,767
Charge for the year	-	58,732	355,913	-	31,890	-	4,679	-	27,487	478,701
Other adjustments	-	-	-	(4,142)	-	-	8,645	-	-	4,503
At 31 December 2023	-	477,286	2,660,051	136,214	288,638	68,067	244,228	-	27,487	3,901,971
At 1 January 2024	-	477,286	2,660,051	136,214	288,638	68,067	244,228	-	27,487	3,901,971
Charge for the year	-	58,730	360,772	2,956	24,318	-	15,406	-	27,490	489,672
At 31 December 2024	-	536,016	3,020,823	139,170	312,956	68,067	259,634	-	54,977	4,391,643
NET BOOK VALUE										
At 31 December 2023	172,246	4,489,454	7,791,358	-	72,954	-	15,271	-	109,955	12,651,238
At 31 December 2024	172,246	4,430,724	7,566,690	5,912	48,636	-	53,305	87,898	82,465	12,447,876

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

- a) If freehold land, leasehold land and buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	Freehold land USD	Leasehold land USD	Buildings USD	Total USD
Cost	67,156	1,225,095	8,728,061	10,020,312
Additions	-	-	137,899	137,899
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(136,560)	(2,314,833)	(2,451,393)
Charge for the year	-	(14,031)	(295,712)	(309,743)
Net carrying amount				
At 31 December 2023	67,156	1,088,534	6,413,228	7,568,918
At 31 December 2024	67,156	1,074,504	6,255,415	7,397,075

- b) Fair value measurement of the Organization's freehold land, leasehold land and buildings

The Organization's freehold land, leasehold land and buildings are stated at their revalued amounts, being the fair values at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The properties and buildings were last revalued as at 31 December 2022 by Regent Valuers International.

The freehold land, leasehold land and buildings valuations and appraisals were carried out in accordance with the International Valuation Standards (IVS) 2021 Bases of value (sometimes called standards of value). The valuer used the cost approach which is a common approach for specialized public service assets. This approach is normally used when there is no evidence of comparable assets or no identified income stream generated by the asset.

The cost approach reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost). From the perspective of a market participant seller, the price that would be received for the asset is based on the cost to a market participant buyer to acquire or construct a substitute asset of comparable utility, adjusted for obsolescence.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three broad Levels (Levels 1, 2 and 3), moving from quoted prices in active markets in Level 1 to unobservable inputs in Level 3. The levels are as defined below:

- Level 1 inputs – observable, quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs – quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active; and inputs other than quoted prices e.g. interest rates and yield curves.
- Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. These would be based on the best information available. The Organization utilizes all reasonably available information but needs not incur excessive cost or effort to do so. However, it does not ignore information that can be obtained without undue cost and effort. As such, the reporting entity's own data is adjusted if information is reasonably available without undue cost and effort.

The valuer conducted physical inventory and inspection of the assets, investigated the market condition, interviewed personnel and examined documents. Further, during the inspection, the valuer observed the various assets, prime location of the properties, superior interior finishing and fittings, availability of adequate services, and inadequate parking bays.

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

c) Fair value measurement of the Organization's freehold land, leasehold land and buildings (Continued)

Details of the Organization's freehold land, lease hold land and buildings and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Level 1 USD	Level2 USD	Level 3 USD	2024 Total USD	2023 Total USD
Freehold land	-	-	172,246	172,246	172,246
Leasehold land	-	-	4,430,726	4,430,726	4,489,454
Buildings	-	-	7,568,420	7,568,420	7,791,359
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,171,392</u>	<u>12,171,392</u>	<u>12,453,059</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

There are no restrictions on title and property and equipment is not pledged as security for Organization liabilities.

11 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2024 USD	2023 USD
COST		
At 1 January	428,082	428,082
Additions	-	-
	<u>428,082</u>	<u>428,082</u>
At 31 December	428,082	428,082
	<u>428,082</u>	<u>428,082</u>
AMORTISATION		
At 1 January	428,082	428,082
Charge for the year	-	-
	<u>428,082</u>	<u>428,082</u>
At 31 December	428,082	428,082
	<u>428,082</u>	<u>428,082</u>
NET CARRYING AMOUNT		
At 31 December	-	-
	=====	=====

12 DEBTORS AND DEPOSITS

Staff debtors	39,851	9,723
Staff debtors – Senegal office	-	12,511
Receivables from implementing partners and PhD fellows	3,417,003	2,225,273
Prepayments	785,581	468,579
Utilities and other deposits	327,268	17,148
	<u>4,569,703</u>	<u>2,733,234</u>
Total	4,569,703	2,733,234
	=====	=====

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13 GRANTS RECEIVABLE/DEFERRED GRANTS

Grant	Grants Receivable 2023	Deferred Income 2023	Receipts 2024	Income 2024	Grants Receivable 2024	Deferred Income 2024
British Red Cross - ELHRA JENGU	-	36,652	-	153,266	116,614	-
Carnegie CARTA 2022	-	283,613	3,308	403,032	116,111	-
CIFF-KIDS	86,142	-	190,389	104,247	-	-
Columbia Univ-Menstruation & T3 FGC project	-	3,817	12,998	16,815	-	-
cR- weRISE	162,987	-	54,986	53,061	161,062	-
DANIDA-Ghana Care.	-	16,115	77,425	92,208	-	1,332
Development Gateway-TCDI project	-	3,215	-	7,748	4,533	-
EC- Healthy Food Africa (HFA)	102,560	-	45,262	21,659	78,957	-
Echidna Giving – Human Dev Core	-	383,916	449,990	833,906	-	-
Nurturing care for children with neurodevelopmental	43,197	-	-	(43,197)	-	-
EDCTP2-CDAE in Eastern Africa Region	-	258,727	-	227,526	-	31,201
EDCTP-i-PUSH-RCT	-	14,307	16,410	30,717	-	-
EPSRC-IDEAMAPS Ecosystem	-	-	(11,049)	149,254	160,303	-
EU Africa PerMed	-	5,536	34,503	70,212	30,173	-
EU DI-DIDA	-	74,437	73,557	131,131	-	16,863
EU-AfriFOOD-Links.	-	334,339	-	258,409	-	75,930
Anonymous- UEG III (Urban Education III)	-	133,533	-	94,959	-	38,574
Gates - A learning Health System	-	91,254	-	91,254	-	-
Gates - CD 2030 Phase III	-	2,170,355	2,643,755	2,207,433	-	2,606,677
Gates - Gates Catalyze Phase II	-	4,207,869	110,073	3,171,940	-	1,146,002
Gates - GH5050 Research Dissemination	-	18,970	32,489	51,459	-	-
Gates - GIS for Reducing Inequities	-	44,132	(44,132)	-	-	-
Gates- Data Systems	-	755,162	1,041,695	732,060	-	1,064,797
Gates-BMGF Dreams 6 Evaluation	-	163,723	22,638	186,361	-	-
Gates-Catalyze Impact	-	276,939	(764)	276,175	-	-
Gates-Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Research	-	43,414	245	19,291	-	24,368
Gates-National Sanitation Policy Advocacy E.A	-	135,136	8	135,144	-	-
Gates-Strengthening Institutional Res Capacity	-	42,978	681	43,659	-	-
Gates-Teacher Professional Development	11,290	-	-	51,067	62,357	-
GCC- Catalyze-MH	126,966	-	269,120	141,207	-	947
GCC-Contraceptive use, Method Choice & Continuation	4,079	-	4,334	255	-	-
Glasgow S. A -Particulate pollution justice	21,604	-	18,581	(3,023)	-	-
GWU-2023 Lancet Commission Meeting	70,459	-	161,793	91,334	-	-
Hewlett - Dissemination on infanticide in Senegal	-	70,792	-	70,792	-	-
Hewlett: Kenyan Abortion Survey (KAS)	-	987,014	-	563,508	-	423,506

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13 GRANTS RECEIVABLE/DEFERRED GRANTS

Grant	Grants Receivable 2023	Deferred Income 2023	Receipts 2024	Income 2024	Grants Receivable 2024	Deferred Income 2024
Hewlett- Care-Economy Africa	-	936,165	-	645,867	-	290,298
Hewlett-Enhancing the APHRC Impact Evaluation Capa	-	303,126	499,989	473,396	-	329,718
Ibis R2HC abortion research	30,085	-	30,085	-	-	-
IDAIR - Citizen Science - Pilot	7,379	-	7,379	-	-	-
IDEAMAP - Sudan	6,163	-	6,163	-	-	-
IDRC - COVID 19 - AI.	7,364	-	14,002	6,638	-	-
IDRC - GROW II	-	110,792	(118,679)	(7,887)	-	-
IDRC - GROW-Stakeholder Engagement	-	6,569	539	7,108	-	-
IDRC - RECAP	-	32,917	-	32,917	-	-
IDRC - Women in STEM Project	1,451	-	15,556	15,480	1,375	-
IDRC- INFORMAS 2	40,299	-	25,164	24,553	39,688	-
IDRC: FEP Action	-	346,316	249,253	317,433	-	278,136
IDRC PROMOTE	-	103,135	216,674	259,752	-	60,057
IDRC-Health of Adolescent Girls	-	93,590	-	108,671	15,081	-
IDRC-KIX-Learning Through Play	24,999	-	24,999	-	-	-
IDRC-Women RISE HPRO	-	137,134	176,822	280,794	-	33,162
IHI Geco project	130,968	-	98,877	(32,091)	-	-
In-depth - H3Africa (Awi Gen) II	29,765	-	35,625	5,860	-	-
IPA-IPV Initiative Fund	12,513	-	-	-	12,513	-
IRD-NRF-School Nutrition Project	-	11,817	37,426	49,243	-	-
ITM-International Health Policies (Emerging Voices)	-	-	17,059	17,059	-	-
John Hopkins Univ-DataDENT 2.0	45,308	-	73,104	27,796	-	-
Exposure pathways between climate & health-LACUNA	-	57,471	149,726	144,260	-	62,937
Liverpool LSTM - ARISE Hub	-	17,236	-	74,128	56,892	-
Loughborough University-CAPS-ECD	58,601	-	57,524	(1,077)	-	-
LSHTM - Nairobi Early Childcare in Slums (NECS)	19,857	-	-	(19,857)	-	-
LSHTM: INSPIRE -EA	43,238	-	43,238	-	-	-
LSHTM- SHOFCO-MANITOU Study	-	5,090	-	21,480	16,390	-
Mastercard - IDI Vaccine Effectiveness (PROVE)	-	916	33,489	38,837	4,432	-
MJFF-PACK	-	50,273	45,089	47,054	-	48,308
NIH- Kinship II	245,258	-	320,400	273,580	198,439	-
NIHR -CHV Mental Health	40,131	-	93,293	139,522	86,360	-
NIH-WITS MADIVA	399	-	345,210	350,456	5,645	-
Packard - Unisaide Usinidhuru	-	57,497	11	57,508	-	-
PCR - Evidence for Impact	-	5,215	1,270	6,485	-	-

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13 GRANTS RECEIVABLE/DEFERRED GRANTS

Grant	Grants Receivable 2023	Deferred Income 2023	Receipts 2024	Income 2024	Grants Receivable 2024	Deferred Income 2024
Pop-Baobab Guttmacher Abortion Study	8,479	-	83,023	74,544	-	-
Anonymous (WPF) - Collective Rising Leadership	-	586,610	824,989	510,123	-	901,476
Anonymous - RELI Fund Management	-	1,017,992	-	42,098	-	975,894
RGHI Fellowship	-	106,455	173,651	160,847	-	119,259
Rockefeller: Food Systems Vision Price (FSVP)	-	36,907	-	36,907	-	-
Rockefeller: Medical oxygen	-	196,448	11	196,459	-	-
RTI - Program for Resilient Systems (PROGRESS)	306,950	-	479,311	172,361	-	-
SFA-WT CARTA DELTAS II	246,678	-	1,792,607	1,025,457	-	520,471
SIDA - (CPSE)Challenging Politics Social Exclusion	222,020	-	1,250,327	1,019,425	-	8,882
SIDA - JPIAMR	-	966,937	1,514,253	1,285,379	-	1,195,811
LSHTM: The INSPIRE network, Building Data Science	11,826	-	20,896	9,070	-	-
UCL - CUSSH Enrichment	-	26,996	35,900	62,896	-	-
UCL- COVID-19 Global Health 50/50: Gender	-	21,305	33,961	55,266	-	-
UKRI MRC-Pals project	55,764	-	-	-	55,764	-
UMC - CARTA	-	24,422	-	24,422	-	-
UNF - GPSDD Data Science Training	-	10,267	9,220	19,487	-	-
UNICEF-Food-Systems Transformation.	-	-	8,820	8,820	-	-
Univ of Ghana -SISTARS project	-	7,292	66,110	127,821	54,419	-
Univ of Iowa/NIH - Pathome Study	197,362	-	207,716	64,894	54,540	-
University of Bergen-iCARTA NORHED	30,184	-	61,518	60,350	29,016	-
University of Geneva - FamileA	-	30,698	244,677	403,071	127,696	-
University of Michigan- Vaccine Card: Vaccine Equit	-	-	-	350,276	350,276	-
University of Oxford - KEMIS	-	42,612	-	131,116	88,504	-
University of Oxford- EPhA	212,901	-	479,460	228,973	-	37,586
University of Twente - IDEAMAPS Supplementary	527	-	2,676	756	-	1,393
USAID - Scientific Writing Training 2023	29,448	-	65,784	36,336	-	-
Utrecht University-Public engagement- Utrecht	-	762	1,386	2,148	-	-
UVRI-SMRC	-	1,890	11,571	24,338	10,877	-
Wellcome Trust - APCC	-	232,636	455,996	688,632	-	-
WT - CUSSH	280,327	-	314,333	34,006	-	-
Wellcome Trust - DSP Mental Health	72,180	-	260,477	322,029	133,732	-
Wellspring-RELI-DE Phase II	-	603,869	(99,998)	193,865	-	310,006
WHC-HDSS Based Mortality Surveillance	-	13,058	149,555	162,613	-	-
WHO - Research & Knowledge Transfer Hub	-	137,453	-	137,453	-	-
World Bank - RMNCAH-N phase III	-	45,405	498,785	607,724	63,535	-

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13 GRANTS RECEIVABLE/DEFERRED GRANTS

Grant	Grants Receivable 2023	Deferred Income 2023	Receipts 2024	Income 2024	Grants Receivable 2024	Deferred Income 2024
WPF Database	-	14,957	99,989	43,141	-	71,805
Development Gateway DaYTA	-	219,859	280,956	1,123,905	623,090	-
TUB-ReachUHC CARTA	-	33,589	-	33,589	-	-
IDRC - Pedagogies of Inclusion	-	36,653	109,027	66,605	-	79,075
SFA UCT CASCADE	-	14,404	72,089	56,373	-	30,120
LEGO Foundation - TeachWell	28,356	-	152,147	137,694	13,903	-
BMGF LSHTM San-QOL	21,864	-	72,005	50,141	-	-
BMGF APCC Supplementary grant	-	81,626	-	81,626	-	-
Guttmacher Capacity Strengthening Phase 3	-	63,572	191,478	255,050	-	-
RTI: NuMERAL	19,570	-	102,498	169,642	86,714	-
IDRC- CCHefs learning event	64,205	-	327,426	25,281	-	237,940
CMAM Evidence, Learning, and Communication Products	6,435	-	47,744	41,309	-	-
Wellcome Trust ARIN CoP	7,682	-	36,874	29,192	-	-
Wellcome Mental Health Data Prize	12,825	-	483,165	457,464	-	12,876
Health Impact Partner Organization (IPO) Inception Phase	-	11,863	99,621	46,392	-	65,092
Packard PEC Core Support	-	476,907	-	388,505	-	88,402
Gates-Strengthening Policy & Mainstreaming Gender in Sanitation	-	1,403,394	560,527	517,554	-	1,446,367
Gavi - Immunization Coverage and Inequalities	-	141,141	774,908	575,039	-	341,010
Gates-EAC Pandemic Preparedness	-	578,553	849,560	567,722	-	860,391
Gates-Neuroimaging	-	480,292	17,086	269,801	-	227,577
MRF - Impact of Climate Change on Health	-	15,079	49,790	64,192	-	677
AREF Tumani Corrah Prize for Excellence	-	1,850	-	1,850	-	-
BMGF-BPS	-	-	205,128	189,435	-	15,693
Sida CARTA10+	-	-	877,756	286,442	-	591,314
Options-TGC ALM Learning Support	-	-	113,922	49,646	-	64,276
Loughborough University-P. Literacy	-	-	16,416	16,416	-	-
EU- Generation-H	-	-	230,541	65,307	-	165,234
Wellcome Trust- Climate, Food & Health PE Project	-	-	-	153,339	153,339	-
WT-APHRC Research Support Hub	-	-	49,098	108,939	59,841	-
EU WISER-HORIZON-Grant	-	27,799	-	27,799	-	-
Gates-Data Science State of the Art in Africa	-	101,806	-	80,917	-	20,889
Rutgers-Safe Choice 2	-	-	139,774	171,544	31,769	-
GHL-OPMR	-	-	29,379	29,379	-	-
NIH UCLA CHIPTS project	-	-	41,180	41,180	-	-

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13 GRANTS RECEIVABLE/DEFERRED GRANTS

Grant	Grants Receivable 2023	Deferred Income 2023	Receipts 2024	Income 2024	Grants Receivable 2024	Deferred Income 2024
NIH-CEGA MORAD study	-	-	-	17,346	17,346	-
Novo Nordisk Fonden-PEP project	-	-	541,391	261,682	-	279,709
MRC- Networking Award	-	-	34,589	34,589	-	-
Wellcome- Visibilize4ClimateAction	-	-	219,670	517,822	298,152	-
Wellcome Trust- The State of Data Science in Africa	-	-	59,191	64,421	5,230	-
CIFF KAS RDS component	-	-	337,257	337,257	-	-
Wellcome - DSWB Grant	-	-	1,113,086	872,560	-	240,527
USAID EnCompass - DECODE Grant	-	-	30,672	42,307	11,635	-
IDRC - KIX Grant	-	-	431,589	404,005	-	27,584
IDRC-CCHeFS	-	-	292,570	273,597	-	18,973
MRC LSHTM - ISEP Grant	-	-	13,180	14,592	1,411	-
SFA POSSIBLE Grantees Training	-	-	69,103	69,103	-	-
Echidna-HD General Support	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRICELESS-IDRC 6	-	-	28,900	29,221	321	-
ICS SP - Gender Transformative Parenting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gates-Gender Norms & VYA	-	-	1,008,654	97,837	-	910,817
Competency-Based Curriculum	-	-	-	(60,017)	-	60,017
Guttmacher Capacity Strengthening Phase 4	-	-	129,606	98,966	-	30,640
ESSA Grant Writing Training	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Packard Organizational Strengthening	-	-	200,000	200,000	-	-
Gates-MakSPH The PROMISE	-	-	49,350	8,771	-	40,579
IDRC - ANESA Fund Management	-	-	622,671	622,671	-	-
IDRC - ESA HPRO AneSA	-	-	72,144	13,510	-	58,634
Population Council-Baobab Study	196,387	-	748,889	745,075	192,576	-
DT-SELL Project	-	-	18,142	-	-	18,142
UNFPA Spotlight Initiative	12,864	-	12,864	-	-	-
Wellcome-AHRI WEMA project	-	-	-	19,973	19,973	-
Carnegie CB-SITS Africa	-	-	196,181	53,097	-	143,084
LSHTM- Pathfinder 2	-	-	-	27,013	27,013	-
UNICEF USA - Countdown Phase III Support	-	-	66,489	66,489	-	-
FP Assessment of Health Systems	-	-	1,084,233	1,668,001	583,768	-
BMGF - HPV Vaccine Measurement Senegal	-	-	326,211	33,595	-	292,616
LEGO - TeachWell Voices	-	-	179,350	44,663	-	134,687
REPSSI Desk Review	-	-	4,000	540	-	3,460
CEGA- Inua Jamii-OVC program	-	-	-	2,879	2,879	-

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13 GRANTS RECEIVABLE/DEFERRED GRANTS

Grant	Grants Receivable 2023	Deferred Income 2023	Receipts 2024	Income 2024	Grants Receivable 2024	Deferred Income 2024
Gender Transformative Parenting	-	-	157,422	133,581	-	23,841
KESHO-Breast Cancer Survivorship in Kenya	-	-	3,596	9,960	6,364	-
OPM-WISH Dividend E&L	-	-	-	5,646	5,646	-
IDRC-Villgro Africa: DT-SELL Project.	-	-	-	1,367	1,367	-
Leadership Coalition Workshop	-	-	130,000	102,247	-	27,753
Gates- Leverage HDSS sites for FP data	-	-	1,500,000	2,274	-	1,497,726
GAVI: HPV-Liberia	-	-	115,627	12,981	-	102,646
GAVI: HPV-Rwanda	-	-	115,627	16,974	-	98,653
NOVO- Peril Beyond The Desert	-	-	10,571	33	-	10,538
Conrad - ECD data visualization platform	-	-	769,826	10,649	-	759,177
Sida-CPSE 2.0	-	-	1,608,832	7	-	1,608,825
SARIMA Research (Management) Leadership	-	-	36,590	10,030	-	26,560
Gates - INSPIRE 2.0	-	-	1,555,850	11,996	-	1,543,854
NOVO - HealthEMove Pilot Project	-	-	-	2,304	2,304	-
NYU-HPV Vaccine Uptake in Kenya and Malawi	-	-	-	9,568	9,568	-
HD Research and Policy Support	-	299,995	-	214,868	-	85,127
RTL-MUAC Study	-	-	-	9,020	9,020	-
NIH-Enterics Diagnostics project	-	-	-	188	188	-
At 31.12.2024	3,417,896	20,944,557	36,588,604	35,447,464	4,298,701	22,966,499

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

14 SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

	2024 USD	2023 USD
At start of the year	10,639,585	29,555,338
Withdrawals	(5,135,764)	(18,915,753)
Additions	100,000	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	<u>5,603,821</u>	<u>10,639,585</u>

*The investments have a maturity period of six months. The weighted average effective interest rate on the investment for the year ended 2024 was 4.8% (2023: 4.5%)

15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Cash at bank	31,461,463	27,282,292
Cash at bank – Senegal office	1,167,054	171,005
Cash on hand	257	251
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>32,628,774</u>	<u>27,453,548</u>

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The carrying value of these assets is approximately equal to their fair value. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the reporting position as shown above.

16 CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Trade creditors	466,119	521,949
Supplier accruals	302,092	310,132
Staff accruals	854,930	619,735
Due to staff	100,353	4,120
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>1,723,494</u>	<u>1,455,936</u>

17 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

a) Key management personnel compensation

Key management are senior management who are led by the Executive Director. The compensation paid/payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Short term employee benefits	3,198,885	2,192,976
Defined contribution plan	267,523	193,006
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	<u>3,464,408</u>	<u>2,385,982</u>

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

17 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (Continued)

a) Key management personnel compensation (Continued)

Non-executive directors are not compensated for their services. Expenses incurred by the board of directors are disclosed under Note 7.

a) Transfers to APHRC West Africa Regional Office

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Transfers for programme and administrative expenses	4,818,353	2,289,629
	=====	=====

18 TAXATION

No provision for income tax has been made in these financial statements. APHRC qualifies for exemption from income tax in Kenya under paragraph 10 of the first schedule to the Income Tax Act, Cap. 470 of the Laws of Kenya. APHRC has an agreement with the Government of Kenya, exempting it from paying income taxes. APHRC is also VAT exempted.

APHRC enjoys tax exemption from the United States Internal Revenue Service under Section 501 (c) 3 of the US Tax Code.

19 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

APHRC's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, cash and cash equivalents and payables. These instruments arise directly from its operations.

The Organization's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and equity/price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The organization seeks to minimize the potential adverse effects of these financial risks. Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Directors

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable levels.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in exchange rates. The organization receives grants and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Kenya Shilling (KES), Great Britain Pound (GBP), Euro, Naira, and West African CFA Franc. The Organization's exposure to the risk of changes in exchange rates relates primarily to the Organization's operating activities i.e., when revenue or expense is denominated in a currency other than US Dollars.

This risk arises where there is a significant fluctuation between the currency of the signed donor contract and the currency in which the funds are spent. Where there is a significant reduction in purchasing power, the Organization limits spending by monitoring budgets in US Dollars and reducing activities or, if major enough, by renegotiating contract ceilings with donors.

The Organization's policy is to record transactions in US Dollars at the rate in effect in the month of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the reporting date. All gains or losses on changes in exchange rates are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income.

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER (APHRC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

19 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

a) Market risk (Continued)

Foreign currency risk (Continued)

Currency	Change in exchange rate	Effect on surplus/deficit	Effect on surplus/deficit
		2024	2023
		USD	USD
KES	5%	1,410,992	1,097,437
	(5%)	(1,410,992)	(1,097,437)
EUR	5%	4,929	6,120
	(5%)	(4,929)	(6,120)
GBP	5%	3,480	12,681
	(5%)	(3,480)	(12,681)
Naira	5%	66	113
	(5%)	(66)	(113)
CFA	5%	58,290	8,550
	(5%)	(58,290)	(8,550)

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to a debtor's non-payment or other line of credit. The largest concentrations of credit exposure within the Organization arise from trade receivables and balances held with banks. This risk is managed in the following ways:

- (i) Stringent due diligence processes for bank selection; and
- (ii) Customers are required to make payment immediately a service is offered, and no output is released prior to payment.

The table below represents the Organization's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained as at the end of the reporting period.

	Total	Impaired	Fully
	USD	USD	performing
			USD
31 December 2024			
Debtors and deposits	4,569,703	-	4,569,703
Grants receivables	4,298,701	-	4,298,701
Cash and cash equivalents	32,628,774	-	32,628,774
Short term deposits	5,603,821	-	5,603,821
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	47,100,999	-	47,100,999
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
31 December 2023			
Debtors and deposits	2,733,234	-	2,733,234
Grants receivables	3,417,896	-	3,417,896
Cash and cash equivalents	27,453,548	-	27,453,548
Short term deposits	10,639,585	-	10,639,585
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	44,244,263	-	44,244,263
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Trade receivables consist primarily of amounts invoiced by the Organization and are current in nature and relate mainly to trade customers. Where bad debts have been recognized they have been provided for as indicated in Note 10. The Organization has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of customers.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

19 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances and the availability of funding from committed donors. Liquidity risk is minimized by maintaining sufficient funds as cash in hand to meet short-term liabilities. The current assets and liabilities of the Organization can be liquidated within 12 months.

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Current assets		
Debtors and deposits	4,569,703	2,733,234
Cash and cash equivalents	32,628,774	27,453,548
Short term investments	5,603,821	10,639,585
Grants receivable	4,298,701	3,417,896
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	47,100,999	44,244,263
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Current liabilities		
Creditors and accruals	1,723,494	1,455,936
Deferred grants	22,966,499	20,944,557
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24,689,993	22,400,493
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Liquidity position	<u>22,411,006</u>	<u>21,843,770</u>

20 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There were no significant events after the reporting period which have not been reported in these financial statements.

21 CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD).

22 COMPARATIVES

Comparative figures, where necessary, have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.