

# **THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**

# ON

# KENYA TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS ERADICATION COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023



### KENYA TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS ERADICATION COUNCIL

#### ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30<sup>th</sup>JUNE, 2023

Prepared in accordance with the Accrual Basis of Accounting Method under International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

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#### 1. ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

#### **A: Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
KENTTEC	Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council
NT	National Treasury
OCOB	Office of the Controller of Budget
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
PATTEC	Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPE	Property Plant & Equipment
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
SAGAs	Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies
SC	State Corporations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
T&T	Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis

#### **B:** Glossary of Terms

Fiduciary Management- Members of Management directly entrusted with the responsibility of financial resources of the organisation

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

#### 2. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

#### (a) Background information

Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (KENTTEC) is a State Corporation established under Legal Notice No. 77 of July 2012 whose mandate is to coordinate all Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication activities. The Council is the successor of Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) in Kenya. The continental campaign (PATTEC) was formed following the declaration of African Heads of State and Governments in 2000 in Lome, Togo (Decision AHG/156 (XXXVI) of the 36<sup>th</sup> Assembly of Heads of State and Government) to free Africa from tsetse and trypanosomiasis constraint.

The Council is domiciled in Kenya and has five regional offices. The South Coast regional office which is composed of Mombasa, Taita/Taveta and Kwale counties. North Coast regional office covering Tana River, Lamu and Kilifi counties. Western regional office covering Busia and Bungoma counties. Nyanza regional office covering Homa Bay, Siaya,Kisumu and Migori counties and the Lake Bogoria regional office covering Baringo,Narok,Kajiado,Nakuru counties.

The Kenya Vision 2030 identifies the livestock sub-sector as one of the key drivers of the economic pillar that is expected to drive the economy to projected 10 percent economic growth annually. The sub sector plays a major role in economic development with livestock production contributing 3.6 per cent of the National Gross Domestic Product (Economic Survey Report, 2022). In the implementation of Government Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), livestock sub sector is a key driver in realizing 100% national food and nutrition security while providing raw materials for agro-industries in livestock value chains. At the global scene, the sub-sector also contributes to attainment of various SDGs especially SDG No. 2 on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.

The economic losses attributable to Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis are attributable to: - cost of human and animal treatment, death of infected human and animals, abortions, loss of milk, loss of draught power and inability to plough in certain areas, inaccessibility to grazing grounds, low market value for affected animals, loss of foreign exchange through imports of drugs/pesticides and lost opportunity to export livestock and livestock products. The live weight gain and milk production of livestock in

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the infested areas is estimated at 20% less, compared to those in tsetse free production systems. This translates to a potential annual loss of about twenty billion shillings (Kshs. 20 billion).

#### (b) Principal Activities

The functions of the Council as stipulated in the Legal Notice are as follows: -

- Advise the Government on the policy on Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication in Kenya.
- o Recommend standards and guidelines for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication;
- Determine and advice the Government on national goals, priorities and strategies for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication;
- Co-ordinate activities of Government departments, agencies and other stakeholders at the national and county levels in matters related to Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication;
- Promote collaboration among stakeholders on Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication;
- Act as the lead agency on Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication activities in Kenya;
- Act as the Government agency for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication, and advise the Government in its negotiations and other engagements with foreign countries and international organizations in Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication;
- Negotiate, source and mobilize resources for the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication;
- Ensure effective and efficient use of resources provided by the Government and other financiers or donors for tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication;
- Establish and maintain an appropriate Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis knowledge, information and communication system and database based on contemporary science and technology;
- Co-ordinate, guide and facilitate research and the use of technology and development of science for the purposes of eradication of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis;
- Promote and facilitate activities in all relevant sectors including land use management and sustainable livelihoods to sustain Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication in Kenya;
- Promote public and private sector partnership for sustainable Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication; and
- Perform such other function as may be assigned to it by the Minister.

#### (c) Key Management

KENTTEC's day-to-day management is under the following key offices:

- Board of Directors
- Chief Executive Office
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Planning and Administration
- Technical Operations-Parasitology and Entomology
- Human Resource Management
- Communication Office
- Finance and Accounts
- Supply Chain Management
- Regional/County Coordination Offices

#### (d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023and who had a direct fiduciary responsibility were: -

#### Designation

Ag. Chief Executive Officer Head of Corporate Services (Planning) Head of T&T Research and Collaborations Head of Surveillance and Control Human Resource Officer Communication Officer Head of Finance and Accounts Office Administrator Head of Resource Centre Head of Supply Chain Management Regional Coordinator N/South Coast Region Regional Coordinator Meru Mwea Region Regional Coordinator North Rift Region Regional Coordinator North Rift Region

#### Name

Dr. Seth Onyango, PhD Mr. Cyrus Muiru Ms. Caroline Mirieri Mr Isaiah Kiteto Mrs. Shalleen Mutua Mr. Jattani Guyo Mr. Edmund O. Wafula Mr. Presentis Ngene Mrs. Nancy Ngari Miron Mr. James O. Juma Mr. Johana Cheptoo Mrs. Agnes O.Ikolot Mrs. Virginia Kinyanjui Mr. Mrs Sylvia Muthama Mr. Bernard Chemweno

Regional Coordinator South Rift Region

Mr. John Karuga

#### (e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The Board has approved the delegation of certain authorities to Board Committees where applicable and to the management.

The Audit, Human Resource and Strategy, Finance and Administration and Technical Committees are instrumental in monitoring Council operations, conduct of business, systems and internal controls.

#### Audit Committee:

The members of this Committee are all non-executive directors and professionals. The Committee meets on a quarterly basis and any other time as need may arise, with the internal Auditor as the secretary. During the period, the committee held three meetings.

#### **Finance and Administration Committee:**

The Committee's responsibility is to assist the Board in addressing issues pertaining to Financial Management of the Council.

#### Human Resource and Strategy Committee:

The Human Resource and Strategy committee was put in place measures to handle the human resource issues and strategic direction of the Council.

#### **Internal Control**

The effectiveness of the Council's internal control is monitored on a regular basis by the Internal Audit function. The internal audit function reviews the Council's compliance with the laid down policies and procedures as well as assessing the effectiveness of Internal control structures. The Internal audit function, focuses their attention to areas the Council could be exposed to great risks. The Internal Audit function reports to the Audit committee of the Board.

The Council ensures that it adheres to its operational procedures and controls to facilitate initiated measures that safeguard assets and accurate financial reporting.

#### Parliamentary Committee activities:

The Council (KENTTEC) was invited and appeared before the Parliamentary Investment Committee (PIC) on 8th June 2023 where the committee examined the Auditor General's Reports on KENTTEC Annual Reports and Financial Statements for FY 2017/2018,2018/2019,2019/2020, 2020/2021.

The PIC took note that the Auditor General gave Unqualified opinions for all the Financial years listed above. However, the following issues were identified in the FY 2020/2021 report that needed to be resolved.

• The Understaffing of the Council where, the Auditor General observed that only the Chief Executive Officer's position had been filled on Contract terms of service.

In the circumstances, therefore, without definite and proper terms of employment, the performance of staff on short term contract may be negatively affected.

#### (f) Council's Headquarters

Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (KENTTEC) Crescent Business Centre Building 3<sup>rd</sup>Floor, Block C P.O. Box 66290-00800 WESTLANDS PARKLANDS ROAD NAIROBI, KENYA

#### (g) Council's Contacts

Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (KENTTEC) Crescent Business Centre Building 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Block C Telephone :( 254) 020 2513131/2 E-mail: info@kenttec.go.ke Website: www.kenttec.go.ke

#### (h) Council's Bankers

Co-operative Bank of Kenya, Parliament Road Branch, P.O. Box 5772, Square 00200 Nairobi, Kenya.

#### (i) Independent Auditors

Auditor General, Office of the Auditor General, Anniversary Towers, University Way P.O. Box 30084 GPO 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.

#### (j) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General State Law Office Harambee Avenue P.O. Box 40112 City Square 00200 Nairobi, Kenya

#### **3.THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**



#### **PROFILE**

**Dr. Geoffrey K. Mutai** - The current KENTTEC Board Chairman. He has a wealth of experience in Public Service having worked in Public Service for 36 yrs. Prior to joining KENTTEC, he served on the Board of Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) as Board member. He joined the Public Service as a Veterinary Officer (V.O. II) and moved up the ranks to a Senior Deputy Director of Veterinary Services (SDDVS) by the time of his retirement from the civil service. He also served as Managing Director/CEO of Kenya Veterinary Vaccine Production Institute (KEVEVAPI)(2010-2015), and Senior Deputy Principal, Meat Training Institute, Directorate of Veterinary Services (2019-2021).

He holds a post graduate degree in strategic Management, undergraduate degree in Veterinary an Medicine, Certificates in Bio entrepreneurship, Vaccinology, Advanced Technology for Veterinary Diagnosis, Tick management, Adapted Serological Techniques for the diagnosis of Livestock diseases and Zoo noses, Maintenance of Laboratory Equipment, EPI - INFO Data Management, Project Writing, Senior Management Seminar, Good Corporate Governance and Leadership and Bio-risk Management. He is a registered member of the Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB), Member of the Kenya Veterinary Association (KVA), Founder member of Kenya Veterinary Association Rift Valley Branch (KVA-RVB) and Member of the Kenya Livestock Breeders Organization (KLBO).



**Dr. Seth O. Onyango-**The Chief Executive Officer. Prior to this he was the Deputy CEO and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of the Council. He has over 25years' experience in the Livestock Sector both at field implementation, planning and policy levels. Dr. Onyango holds a PhD and a Masters' Degree in Agricultural Economics. He has gone through a number of senior management and strategic leadership courses among others.

He replaces Dr. Pamela Olet who was the KENTTEC Chief Executive Officer up to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2022 and left the Council on expiry of her contract.

Dr. George N. Njogu- He represents the Director of Veterinary Services on the Board. He is a Veterinary Surgeon currently serving as Head of Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics Section (VEES) in the Directorate of Veterinary Services, State Department for Livestock Development in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. He holds Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Master of Science Degrees, both from the University of Nairobi. He also underwent a three-month training in Clinical Technology for Veterinary Diagnosis at Hokkaido Veterinary Medical Association, Japan in addition to many other professional courses. He has a certificate in Strategic Leadership from the Kenya School of Government. He has more than 26 years' experience of continuous service in the public sector, in the main stream civil service preceded by three years in private practice as animal Health Service provider.

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Mr. Wyckliff Peter Omondi – He represents the Director General; Ministry of Health on the Board having replaced Mrs Roselyn Auma Kasati. Omondi is a Medical Parasitologist/Entomologist. Currently he is the Head, Division of Vector Borne & Neglected Tropical Diseases tasked with the responsibility of steering the control and elimination of endemic Vector Borne and Neglected Tropical Diseases in the country. Prior to this role, he headed Preventive Chemotherapy and Transmission Control Section at the NTD Program and also doubled up as the National Program Manager for Lymphatic Filariasis. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Botany/Zoology and a Master of Science in Applied Parasitology from the University of Nairobi. He has a wealth of experience in planning and executing mass drug administration interventions. He has coordinated and participated various operational and social studies and activities published in peer reviewed journals.



**Mr. Moses Lekishon Kenana** -He represents the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) on the KENTTEC board. Mr. Kenana is a wildlife ecologist and manager currently serving as the deputy director conservation science programs. KWS is a major stakeholder in KENTTEC because many of the protected areas are habitats for tsetse and the wild animals are reservoirs of trypanosome parasites. Mr. Kenana's presence on the board will further enhance the good collaborative working relationship between the two organizations. Mr. Kenana is currently a PhD candidate in animal ecology at Wageningen University in the Netherlands. He also holds both a Master of Philosophy and

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Bachelors of science degrees in Wildlife Management from Moi University.

**Dr. Dennis Onkundi-**He represents the Principal Secretary for the State Department of Livestock on the KENTTEC Board. Dr.Dennis Onkundi is a Veterinary Surgeon. He is a Deputy Director of policy and Technical advisor to Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. He holds Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine degree from the University of Nairobi and Master of Science Degree in Biomedical Sciences, Epidemiology and economics from the Utrecht University, Netherlands with specialization in Veterinary Epidemiology, Economics and livestock breeding technology.



Mr Kenneth Karani -He represents the CS of The National Treasury and Planning on the Board. He is a Deputy Director of Public Procurement in charge of the implementation of the electronic Government Procurement(e-GP) and the overall Development of Public Procurement Policy for both National and County Governments. He holds a Masters degree in Procurement and Logistics from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology with a Bachelors degree of Arts (Economics and Business Administration) of Kenyatta University. Additionally, he has a post graduate diploma of the Chattered Institute of Purchasing and Supplies (CIPS), United Kingdom. He has undertaken a Strategic Leadership Development Programme and Senior Management Course of the Kenya School of Government. He is member of the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM), Kenya. He has served as a board

member at the Bomas of Kenya representing the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Planning. He has also served as the Programme Coordinator of the Public Finance Management Reforms Secretariat (PFMR) at the National Treasury in charge of coordination of Public Finance Reforms supported by our Development Partners at both National and County government. He served as the head of Procurement at the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC) during the successful referendum that culminated in the promulgation of the 2010 constitution and also deputy head of Procurement at the Ministry of Health.



**Mr. Evans Makokha**-He represents the Director of Livestock Production on the KENTTEC Board. He is a Deputy Director of Livestock production (DDLP) in charge of Non-ruminants in the Directorate of Livestock Production and also a desk officer for EAC affairs. He holds a Masters Degree in Animal Science from Wageningen university The Netherlands and Bachelor of Science in Animal Production from Egerton University. He has a wide experience in management and coordination of livestock development programs. He worked in Transmara, Ijara wajir south and Mandera East sub counties before coming to the headquarter. Heis a member of the Animal Production Society of Kenya (APSK)



Mr. Ali Hassan Mohamed- Mr. Ali Hassan joined the KENTTEC Board in April 2022 as farmers' representative. Hassan brings on board a wealth of managerial experience gathered from the Livestock sector. He is an accomplished and well-experienced development professional with 38 years of practice. He has led and advised public, private and development programs in the areas of agricultural livelihood, youth economic water and sanitation, women and empowerment and entrepreneurship development. Previously he has held various employment portfolios over his career period. The most recent was his role as Portfolio Director with Kenya Market Trust (KMT). At KMT he over saw the organization's agenda of transformation and development four key sectors - Livestock, agricultural inputs, water and Dairy using markets systems development approach (MSD). He has robust experience in private sector work, political economy analysis and facilitation of public private dialogues and community level engagement. He is a member of the Kenya Institute of Management professionals and possesses certification for various skills, competencies and capacities. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Animal Production and Diploma in Range Management from Egerton University.

#### **4.MANAGEMENT TEAM**

# PICTURE



#### RESPONSIBILITY

**Chief Executive Office - Dr. Seth O. Onyango** is the Acting Chief Executive Officer. Prior to this he was the Deputy CEO and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of the Council. He has over twenty-five (25) years' experience in the Livestock Sector both at field implementation, planning and policy levels. Dr. Onyango holds a PhD and a Masters' Degree in Agricultural Economics. He has gone through a number of senior management and strategic leadership courses among others.

He replaces Dr. Pamela Olet who was the KENTTEC Chief Executive Officer up to 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2022 and left the Council on expiry of her contract.

**Planning and Administration-Mr. Cyrus Muiru** is a Director, Economic planning in charge of Planning, Human Resources and Administration in KENTTEC. He also been in-charge of the Human Resource Department of the Council. Prior to joining KENTTEC in June 2013, Mr. Muiru had worked as the Personal Assistant to six (6) consecutive Permanent Secretaries in the Ministry of Livestock Development from 2006 to 2013.

He holds a Master's degree in Economics from the University of Nairobi, a Bachelors degree in Economics from Kenyatta University, a Post Graduate Diploma in Human Resource Management from the Institute of Personnel Management, a Certificate in Project Planning and Implementation from Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI). He has also attended Senior Management Course (SMC) and Strategic Leadership Development Programme (SLDP) from the Kenya School of Government.



Finance and Accounts-Mr. Edmund Wafula is the Head of Accounts and Finance Department. He is in charge of all the financial operations of the Council. He has previously worked with the Ministry of Cooperative Development and Agriculture and Livestock Development as an Accountant African Tsetse and sections. Pan various in (PATTEC) Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign African Development Bank funded project where he was the Accountant in charge.

He holds a Master's degree in Business Administration, Finance Option from Kenyatta University and Bachelors degree in Commerce from Catholic University of Eastern Africa. He is a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK). He has a certificate in Senior Management Course and Strategic Leadership Development Programme from the Kenya School of Government. He has more than thirty-three (33) years' experience of continuous service in the public sector, in the main stream civil service.

**Procurement and Supply Chain Management -Mr. James Owuor** is in charge of the Council's Procurement and Supply Chain Management. Mr. Owuor worked with Ministry of Livestock Development in Administration, Personnel, Accounts and Procurement Departments; before joining PATTEC and then KENTTEC. Mr. Owuor holds an Advanced Certificate in supplies management and a Diploma in Purchasing and Supplies Management.

He has a wealth of experience in Procurement and Supplies Chain Management in the sixteen (16) years that he has been involved in such matters.





Surveillance and Control - Mr. Isaiah Ndaburu Kiteto is the Director of Surveillance and Control in KENTTEC. He previously served as Zoologist in-charge of KENTTEC activities in Tharaka-Nithi County for two (2) years, Regional Coordinator for Meru/Mwea Region for five (5) years, Acting Manager for Research and Innovation for one and half years and Head of Technical Services for eight (8) months. His duties and responsibilities involve initiating, developing and implementing strategies and programmes for establishing tsetse and trypanosomiasis (T&T) situation; and advising on the control mechanism. He holds a Master of Science degree in Tropical Animal Health (MSTAH) from the Institute of Tropical Medicine (ITM), Antwerp, Belgium after being awarded a scholarship from the Belgian Government through the Directorate General of Development Cooperation and a Bachelor of Science degree from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) having majored in Biochemistry with a minor in Zoology.He has also attended Senior Management Course (SMC) from the Kenya School of Government. During the fourteen (14) years of service, Mr. Ndaburu has undergone five (5) trainings on tsetse mapping, data management and geo-spatial analysis locally and Regionally from which he has gained skills in tsetse and trypanosomiasis mapping

**Research and Collaboration – Ms. Caroline Mirieri** is the Director of Research and Collaborations in KENTTEC. She holds a Masters degree in Veterinary and Medical Entomology from University of Nairobi, a Bachelors degree in Zoology from Baraton University and is currently completing her PhD from the Wageningen University in the

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Netherlands. She previously worked at the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) in the Section of Vector Regulatory and Zoological Services, stationed at the Kiboko Vector Control, Training and Efficacy Trial Centre, Kiboko and the Central Veterinary Laboratories (CVL), Kabete. She has vast technical skills on vector surveillance and management and on interactions of vectors and pathogens of humans, animals and insects, from her academics and work experience. The technical skills include those in Entomology, Parasitology, Molecular Biology and Virology. In her civil service work and postgraduate studies, she has been involved with International Organizations including International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). She has also attended Senior Management Course (SMC) from the Kenya School of Government.

Geographic Information System (GIS) and Data Management-Mrs. Nancy Miron is in-charge of the KENTTEC's GIS and Data Management office and has previously worked as the Regional Coordinator KENTTEC Meru/Mwea Region. She holds a Master of Science degree in Environmental Information System from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) and a Bachelor's degree in Biological Sciences from Moi University. She has also attended Senior Management Course (SMC) from the Kenya School of Government. She has a wealth of experience in Vector management, GIS and Database management from her working with the Ministry and collaborative works with local and Internal Organizations.





**Regional Co-ordination, Coast - Mr. Johana Cheptoo** is the KENTTEC Regional Coordinator for Coast Region. His duties include coordinating implementation of tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication (T&T) in Coast Region. Mr. Cheptoo has been involved in Zoological functions on administration, designing, coordinating, implementation and evaluation of programmes of insect pest of veterinary importance in Nyanza Region for ten (10) years. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Basic Sciences (Zoology and Chemistry) from Maseno University. He has also attended Senior Management Course (SMC) from the Kenya School of Government and Corporate Governance from the Centre for Corporate Governance.

**Regional Co-ordination, North Rift -Mrs. Sylvia Muthama Korir** is the KENTTEC's Regional Coordinator for North Rift Region. She coordinates all the tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication (T&T) activities in the North Rift Region. She has over ten (10) years' experience in Zoology. She holds a Master of Science degree in Environmental Studies from Masai Mara University and a Bachelor of Science degree in Zoology from the University of Nairobi. She has also attended Senior Management Course (SMC) from the Kenya School of Government.

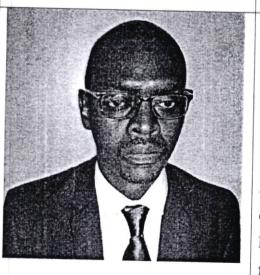


Regional Co-ordination, Lake Victoria - Mr. Bernard Kipkemboi Chemweno is the KENTTEC's Regional Coordinator for Lake Victoria Region. His duties and responsibilities involve coordination of KENTTEC's activities of tsetse and trypanosomiasis (T&T) eradication in the Region that covers four (4) infested counties in Nyanza, Western part of Kenya. Previously, he was the Regional Coordinator, Western Region for 3 years; Zoologist in charge of PATTEC/ KENTTEC activities in Lamu County for 3 years. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Moi University having majored in Zoology with a minor in Botany and a member of Entomological Society of Kenya (ESK). He has also attended Senior Management Course (SMC) from the Kenya School of Government.



**Regional Co-ordination, Meru/Mwea - Ms. Virginiah Wangui Kinyanjui** is the KENTTEC's Regional Coordinator for Meru/ Mwea Region. Her duties and responsibilities involve coordination of KENTTEC's activities of tsetse and trypanosomiasis (T&T) eradication in the Region that covers thirteen (13) counties in Eastern, North Eastern and Central Kenya. Before assuming his position, she was the Zoologist in charge of KENTTEC activities in Kajiado County for seven (7) years. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Maseno University having majored in Zoology with a minor in Chemistry.





Regional Co-ordination, Western Region - Mrs. Agnes Ikolot Otwani is the Regional Coordinator for Western Region that was split from the larger Lake Victoria Basin Region. Her duties and responsibilities involve coordination of tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication activities in Western Region. She has formerly worked as the Zoologist in-charge of PATTEC activities in Teso North and Teso South districts for four (4) years, Zoologist in-charge of KENTTEC activities in Busia County for two (2) years and a Regional Coordinator for Lake Victoria Region for four (4) years. She holds a Master of Science degree in Applied Parasitology from Kenyatta University and a Bachelor of Science degree from Makerere University with a Zoology major and Botany. She is a beneficiary of the Bioinnovate Women Fellowship where she gained practical experience on push-pull technology for control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis in East Africa at Gulu University, Uganda. She has also attended Senior Management Course (SMC) from the Kenya School of Government.

**Regional Coordination, South Rift Region – Mr. John Mwangi Karuga** is the Regional Coordinator for South Rift Region. He has previously worked as a Zoologist in the former Malindi District for three (3) years. On joining KENTTEC, he served at the Coast Regional Headquarters in Mombasa for six (6) years and later as a County Zoologist in Homa Bay County for five (5) years. He is incharge of KENTTEC activities in Narok, Bomet and Kajiado Counties.He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Egerton University having majored in Zoology and minored in Biochemistry. He has also attended Senior

Management Course (SMC) from the Kenya School of
Government

#### **5.CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT**

#### Introduction

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I am pleased to present our Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023.

Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication council (KENTTEC), was established by the government of Kenya through a Legal Notice no. 77 of July 2012 as the successor of the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) in Kenya. PATTEC was formed following Heads of states and government declaration in Lome, Togo in July 2000, AHG/Dec.156 (XXXVI) to free the African continent from the devastating effects of tsetse flies and Trypanosomiasis.

During the year there have been no significant changes within the Council, apart from the unique ability of the organization to continue maintaining its operations despite the numerous challenges that were witnessed during the period.

Tsetse transmitted Trypanosomiasis is among the greatest constraint in rural development and the major cause of poverty in many Countries including Kenya. In Kenya, the total tsetse infested area is about 138,000 Km2, in 38 out of the 47 counties. The infestation denies Kenya 60% of its rangelands which would be used for production. According to World Health Organization, 60 Million people are at risk of infection with sleeping sickness spread by tsetse flies. As per the World Bank (2008) per capita indicator, 22 out of the 25 poorest countries are tsetse infested with a high prevalence of Trypanosomiasis. Tsetse infestation is a major cause of poverty hence the name "poverty insect"

I am glad to report that efforts have been made to maintain the focus on our core objectives of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication and Sustainable Land management, through improved performance and focus on efficient utilization of resources.

In the last three years, the Government has continued to commit financial resources for the eradication of Tsetse and TrypanosomiasisKshs.222 Million 2020/2021, Kshs.152Million FY2021/2022 and Kshs 150.25 Million during this reporting period. This has enabled us to carry out our core mandate targets of suppressing tsetse fly in the four regions namely Meru National Park, Lake Victoria, Lake Bogoria basin and Coastal region (Faza Island). However, this has not been sufficient to enable us expand to new areas that are infested by Tsetsefly.

Since the inauguration of KENTTEC, the Council has greatly reduced the tsetse fly populations and disease prevalence in 5 belts in Kenya contributing significantly to the improvement of food security by increasing acreage under crop agriculture and introduction of improved animal breeds. The council has continued to support various groups composed of women and youth to access microfinance institutions after improvement of their livestock. Promotion of Sustainable Land management is a key area KENTTEC has been promoting for the improvement of livestock breeds enhancing milk and beef production when the vector & disease are greatly reduced.

#### Strategy

The Board has continued to monitor the implementation of its Strategic Plan for the period 2018-2023. The FY2022/2023 work plan was extracted from this five-year strategic plan. The deliverables that were set out in the work plan and performance contract for FY 2022/2023 were however not wholly achieved because of the reduction of budgeted grants from the National government that affected most

government agencies. Nevertheless, the Board carried out monitoring and evaluation of utilization of the grants from the Ministry and collaborative projects from The National Treasury- European

Commission support through Regional Integration Support Mechanism under the COMESA Adjustment Facility (CAF). The internal capacity continues to be strengthened to ensure effective delivery of the Board's mandate.

#### **Corporate Governance**

Strong Corporate Governance is integral to the Board's long-term success and is essential in delivering KENTTEC's strategy. The various board committees continue to play a vital role in supporting the board in discharging its duties. The Statement of Corporate Governance, included in this report, details the measures that the Board has undertaken to ensure a robust corporate governance environment. The report is in line with Mwongozo guidelines on State Corporations governance of 2015. It should be noted that the board wasn't fully constituted due to non-appointment of two (2) independent members to represent professional organizations. Nevertheless, it had the required quorate to transact its business.

#### **Future Outlook**

The Board is actively engaged in activities aimed at increasing and sustaining the Council to meet the ever-increasing stakeholders' requirements. The Board remains committed to deepening relationships with its key partners. Further, the Board shall endeavour to develop its people, innovative and cost-effective methods of eradicating Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis.

#### Acknowledgement

On behalf of KENTTEC directors and staff, I express my sincere gratitude to the Government of Kenya, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, The National Treasury and Planning (RIIP), taxpayers and other stakeholders for their continued support.

Signed

#### **6.REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

The continental campaign (PATTEC) was formed following the African Heads of State and Governments in 2000 in Lome, Togo declaration (Decision AHG/156 (XXXVI) of the 36<sup>th</sup> Assembly of Heads of State and Government) to free Africa from Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis constraint.

In recognition of the programme as key to food security and poverty eradication, and to enhance the PATTEC achievements, the government established the Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (KENTTEC) through Legal Notice No. 77 of July 2012 under the State Corporations Act (Cap 446). The mandate is to mobilize resources, coordinate eradication of tsetse and trypanosomiasis in the country, set standards and mitigate the socio-economic constraints brought by T&T infestation. There are enormous achievements which must be sustained.

Kenya has maintained a zero report of sleeping sickness which involves sustained surveillance of humans and animals in order to protect the gains made. Tsetse densities in targeted areas like Mwea, Faza, Bogoria, Meru etc. are very low and this has boosted high productivity in dairy and crop production, thereby contributing to poverty reduction.

In the National Livestock Policy (2008), Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication is identified as a priority for maximum livestock production. In addition, freeing large Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis infested areas is crucial in the achievement of the Vision 2030 Disease Free Zones flagship project and promotion of tourism through opening up of national parks to visitors. Tsetse eradication will contribute to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals including eradication of extreme poverty, hunger and diseases and the overall achievement of the Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) of the Kenya Kwanza government.

The government has been committed to the implementation of the Council's activities and has consistently provided funds in the last three financial years as evidenced by Kshs.222 Million in 2019/2020, Kshs264 Million in 2020/2021 FY and Kshs 150 Million during this reporting period of 2022/2023 FY. The funding though not adequate has enabled the Council to carry out its operations during these periods. The funds allocated helped to mitigate against the following:

- Cost of human and animal treatment,
- Death of infected human and animals,
- Loss of animal draught power, inability to plough in certain areas,
- Inaccessibility to grazing grounds,
- Low market value for affected animals,
- The resurgence of T&T in areas with zero status

To enhance capacity on T&T management, the Council, in collaboration with various Stakeholders sensitized various Stakeholders on management of tsetse and trypanosomiasis, complaints resolution and cross cutting issues that included HIV/ AIDS, Gender mainstreaming and Disability mainstreaming in the period under review. The Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT) is endemic in the Lake Victoria Basin and its environs. During the contract period, the Council in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and County Governments ensured that the human populations at risk of infection with sleeping sickness were continuously monitored and treated. This aimed at

maintaining the zero status and increasing the suspicion index. To achieve this, the Council in collaboration with the County Government of Homa Bay sensitized forty-five (45) farmers on HAT in Homa Bay County and one hundred and fifty-seven (157) in western Region. During the contract period the Council also supported livestock genetic improvement and capacity development which contributed to the implementation of food security as a key result area set out in the Sustainability of Livestock Sector SLS and Sustainable Development Goals SDG.

The main challenge that affected the optimum implementation of activities during the period is the delay in release of funds by the Exchequer and the non-release of the fourth quarter Development grant totalling Kshs 18.75 Million. This impacted heavily on the delivery of services and therefore the Council did not achieve some of the targets set in the performance contract for the period

During the Financial Year 2022/2023, KENTTEC had an initial budget of Ksh.239 Million to enable her carry out planned activities of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication in the tsetse belts. Following the presidential directive on austerity this was reduced to Kshs 169 Million. measure. At the end of the financial year, out of the revised budget of Kshs 169 Million, theamount received was Kshs.150.25 Million grant, of which Kshs.133.25Million was from the State Department of Crops and Livestock Development. This was composed Kshs.61.25 Million for development activities, 72 Million for recurrent and Kshs.17Million from The National Treasury- European Commission support through Regional Integration Support Mechanism under the COMESA Adjustment Facility (CAF).

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Seth O. Onyango, (PhD) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Date. 12/01/2024

#### 7. STATEMENT OF PERFOMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES FOR FY 2022/2023

The Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (KENTTEC) hassix (6) strategic objectives within the current Strategic Plan for the FY 2018- FY 2022. These strategic objectives are as follows:

- 1. To eradicate Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis in Kenya
- 2. To develop and implement policy, institutional and legal enabling environment
- 3. To coordinate collaboration and partnerships of stakeholders in T&T eradication
- 4. To support research and develop knowledge management system on Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication
- 5. To strengthen Institutional Capacity and Resource Mobilization
- 6. To enhance Leadership and Integrity.

KENTTEC develops its annual work plans based on the above six strategic objectives. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Council achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2022/2023 period for its six strategic objectives, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic	Objective	Key	Activities	Achievements
Objective/Theme/Issues		Performance		
		Indicators		
To eradicate Tsetse and	To create	Number of	Adopt, Promote	22 counties out of 28
Trypanosomiasis in	sustainable	counties under	and upscale the	in the 5 tsetse belts
Kenya	Tsetse and	tsetse control	uptake of T&T	controlled and
	Trypanosomiasis	and sustained	eradication	sustained
	Free Areas		technologies	
		T&T Maps	Updating of T&T	National atlas being
		updated	Maps	updated
		surveillance	Develop and	surveillance system
		system	implement T&T	to be developed in
			surveillance system	the next FY

				Island trater
To develop and	To develop	Joined tsetse	2000F,	Joined tsetse
implement policy,	policy,	control	F	control
institutional and legal	institutional and	proposals	regional policy,	project
enabling environment	legal framework		institutional and legal	proposals
			framework in	developed
			collaboration with	and
			stakeholders	submitted to
				EAC
		Tsetse	Develop, advocate	Tsetse
		eradication Bill	and implement T&T	eradication
			national policy,	Bill
			institutional and legal	developed
			framework in	and
			collaboration with	submitted to
			stakeholders	Parliament
		Number of	Support Development	22 counties
		counties	and implementation	supported
		supported	of T&T policy,	and capacity
			institutional and legal	build on
			framework in	Tsetse
			counties	management
To coordinate	To develop	Number of	Develop and	Training
collaboration and	capacity for	training plans	implement training	module for
partnerships of	stakeholders in		programs for	counties
stakeholders in T&T eradication	T&T eradication		stakeholders in T&T	developed
crudication			eradication	
		Number of	Sensitize and	22 counties
		stakeholders	mobilize stakeholders	sensitized
		mobilized and		and
		trained		mobilized.
		Number of	Support stakeholders	Supported
		Counties	to mobilize resources	Busia
		supported in		County in
		oupported in		

30 <sup>111</sup> JUNE 2023				
		proposal		project
		development		proposal
				development
To support research and	To develop	Up to date	e Establish databases	2 data base
develop knowledge	knowledge	databases	and repositories for	developed
management system on	management		data and knowledge	1
Tsetse and	system for T&T		on T&T	maintained
Trypanosomiasis	strategies			
eradication				
		Number of	b) Package, digitize	5 papers
		papers published		developed
			knowledge on T&T	and
				published
		Number of IEC	Develop and	IEC
		materials	implement T&T	materials
		developed	dissemination	and spraying
			pathways	guidelines
			puintuys	developed
		Number of	Develop and	
		training	implement digital	One training
		workshops on	platforms for sharing	workshop on
		emerging ICT	T&T information	emerging
		emerging ici	among stakeholders	ICT held
To strengthen	To enhance	Number of TNA		2 77314
Institutional Capacity	human Resource	survey	- 1 5	3 TNA
and Resource	Capacity	Survey		surveys
Mobilization	1		-	carried out
			optimal workforce	
			requirements and	
		Number of HR	succession	~~
				Human
		instruments		Resource
		developed		manual,

olicies and	Organization
tions	structure and
	career
	progression
	guidelines
	finalized
and	Medical
an	cover for
Human	Board
Information	members
ent System	procured
n corporate	Annual
e	Board
	evaluation
	carried out
national	Held
and values	consultative
	meetings
	with County
	Government
	to strengthen
	inter and
	intra county
	relations
	and and

	Number	of	Sensitization and	Annual
	sensitization workshops		training of staff on governance	
			0	held

## 8.CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

#### Introduction

The Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council is committed to the highest standards of corporate governance as set out in the State Corporations Act Cap 446 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and by itself in conformity to best Practices. The Board of Directors is responsible for the long-term strategic direction and provision of services of value to the public whilst being accountable to legal compliance and maintenance of the highest corporate governance standards and business ethics.

#### The Board of Directors

The Board is constituted as per the legal notice No.77 of July 2012 and is responsible for drawing and implementing strategies for the success of the Council, establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls so that the objectives of the organization are met.

There is a Board charter that guides the day-to-day running of the business of the Council as delegated to the CEO who reports to the Board. The board has an oversight mandate and holds meetings as provided for in the legal notice. The notices and agenda for all board meetings are circulated on timely basis to all directors together with other relevant reports for discussion.

#### **Composition of the Board**

The Board of the Council is made up of the 11 non-executive directors; with a three-year term limit. During the period 2022/2023 the Board had eight members out of eleven as listed in profiles on pages xxiii of this report.

The Council does not have a Company secretary. Chief Executive Officer has been providing secretarial services to the Board. However, a legal officer from the parent Ministry had been co-opted to serve on need basis as Secretary until the Council recruits its own.

There are appropriate policies and procedures to identify and deal with any potential conflict of interest at management and board levels. There is a conflict of interest register.

The members are provided with opportunity for training and during the year 3 members were trained on the Mwongozo guidelines on the management of State corporations. The entire Board was evaluated on their performance as per the Mwongozo Code of Governance for State Corporations of 2015.

The management of the Council has disclosed to all employees that they have the responsibility of reporting any irregularities of general, operational and financial nature to the directors or any other designated official.

Three (3) Board members retired from the public service at the end of the period and therefore ceased to be representatives of the appointing entities.

#### **Board Meetings**

The Board of Directors meet on quarterly basis or on need basis to monitor the implementation of the Council's planned activities, review them in conjunction with its financial and budgetary performance and approve issues which are strategic to Board's mandate. Specific reviews are also undertaken on operational issues and future planning.

During the period under review the Board had no substantive Chairperson following the resignation of the previous one. The Independent Director Mr Harrison Gichira presided over the Board as Chair up to the month of October 2022 when his term came to an end. Mr Ali Hassan took over to preside over as Chair upto the end of the financial year. Mrs Roselyn Kasati, Dr David Mwangangi and Dr Samuel Kasiki left the Board during the last quarter of the year and were replaced by Mr Wycliff Omondi, Dr George Njogu and Mr Lekishon Kenana respectively. During the year the Board held Seven (7) meetings one (1) of which was special.

			NO. OF
	NAME OF DIRECTOR	DESIGNATION	BOARD MEETINGS ATTENDED
1	Mr Harrison Gichira	Independent Member-Farmer Rep	3
2	Mr. Evans Makokha	Alternate-Director Livestock Production	7

The directors' attendance of the (Seven)7 Board meetings held during 2022/2023is as follows;

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3	Dr.DennisOnkundi	Alternate-PS State Department t of Livestock	5
4	Dr. Samuel Kasiki	Alternate-Director KWS	6
5	Dr. David Mwangangi	Alternate-Director Veterinary Services	6
6	Mr Kenneth Karani	Alternate-CS National Treasury	7
7	Mrs Roselyn Kasati	Alternate-Director General Medical Services	6
8	Mr. Ali Hassan	Independent Member-Farmer Rep	7
9	Mr.Wycliff Omondi	Alternate-Director General Medical Services	
10	Dr.GeorgeNjogu	Alternate-Director Veterinary Services	1
11	Mr.LekishonKenana	Alternate-Director KWS	1

#### **Board Committees**

The composition of the board committees was set up in compliance with the Mwongozo Code of conduct for State Corporations of 2015.

#### Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is guided by an Audit Charter that specifies the qualifications, responsibilities and procedure of the committee. It meets on quarterly basis and comprises of4 non-executive members of the Board who are independent of the day-to-day management of the Council's operations.

The following were the members of the committee;

- 1. Mr. Harrison Gichira/Kenneth Karani - Chairperson
- 2. Dr. SamwelKasiki-Member
- 3. Dr. Dennis Onkundi-Member

The Head of Internal Audit is the secretary to the committee.

The Committee:

- Considers the appropriateness of the company's accounting policies and procedures.
- Monitors and assess the role and effectiveness of the internal audit function.
- Reviews procedures to manage financial and operational risks;
- Responsible for Internal Audit and risk management programs.

The committee managed to hold 3 meetings during the FY 2022/2023

F	NAME OF DIRECTOR	DESIGNATION	NO. OF COMMITTTEE MEETINGS ATTENDED
1	Mr. HarrisonGichira/Kenneth Karani-Chairperson	Independent /Alt Director-TNT	3
2	Dr Samuel Kasiki	Alt Director-KWS	3
3	Dr Dennis Onkundi	Alt Director-PS	3

## **Technical** Committee

This Committee meets on quarterly basis or as required to review the Technical operations (Tsetse control mechanisms) of the Council and recommend for Board approval policies, standards and quarterly performance reports for T&T control.

The Committee was comprised of the following directors:

- 1. Dr Samuel Kasiki- Chairperson
- 2. Mrs. Roselyne Kasati
- 3. Dr. David Mwangangi
- 4. Mr Evans Makokha

The head of Surveillance and Control is the secretary to the committee.

During the period under review the Committee managed to hold 3 meetings as follows;

F	NAME OF DIRECTOR	DESIGNATION	NO. OF COMMITTTEE MEETINGS ATTENDED
1	Dr. Samuel Kasiki-Chairperson	Alt Director-KWS	2
2	Mrs Roselyn Kasati	Alt Director-MOH	3
3	Dr David Mwangangi	Alt Director-DVS	3
4	Mr Evans Makokha	Alt Director-DLP	3

## **Finance and Administration Committee**

This Committee was set up to assist the board in matters of Finance and Administration. The committee meets on a quarterly basis to advise the Council on all matters pertaining to administration and financial performance.

The committee is composed of the following directors:

1. Mr. Kenneth Karani-Chairperson

2. Mrs. Roselyne Kasati-Member

3. Dr David Mwangangi-Member

4. Mr. Ali Hassan-Member

The committee had 7meetings during the year.

F	NAME OF DIRECTOR	DESIGNATION	NO. OF COMMITTTEE MEETINGS ATTENDED
1	Mr Kenneth Karani	Alt Director-TNT	7
2	Mrs Roselyn Kasati	Alt Director-MOH	7
3	Dr David Mwangangi	Alt Director-DVS	7
4	Mr. Ali Hassan	Independent-Farmer Rep	7

## Human Resource and Strategy Committee

The Human Resource and Strategy committee mandate is to handle the human resource issues and strategic direction of the Council, which had been hitherto handled by the Human Resource Finance and Administration Committee. During the financial year 2022/2023 the committee held7meetings and attendance was as follows;

F	NAME OF DIRECTOR	DESIGNATION	NO. OF COMMITTTEE MEETINGS ATTENDED
1	Mr. Ali Hassan	Independent-Farmer Rep	7
2	Mr. Evans Makokha	Alt Director-DLP	7
3	Mr Harrison Gichira	Independent Member-Farmer Rep	3
4	Mr. Dennis Onkundi	Alt Director-PS	4

#### **Risk Management**

The Board has a number of arrangements in place intended to identify and manage areas of significant strategic or financial risk. These include:

- (i) Procedures to consider and approve the strategic direction of KENTTEC;
- (ii) Detailed and regular budgetary, financial and management reporting;
- (iii) Procedures to manage financial and operational risks;
- (iv) Clear organisational structure, procedures, manuals and policies, including delegation policies;
- (v) Internal Audit and risk management programs.

This is designed to provide an enterprise wide risk management methodology which incorporates risk identification, analysis, assessment, treatment and monitoring/review of a wide range of risk and compliance issues including external environment, process risk and decision-making risks.

Risk management is overseen by the Audit Committee.

#### **Ethical Standards**

The Directors subscribe to the need for continued maintenance of the highest standards of Corporate Governance practices and ethical conduct by all Directors, Senior Management and employees of KENTTEC. All Directors, Management and employees are expected to act with utmost integrity and objectivity in their dealings with each other, including the public and the communities, aiming at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Council.

KENTTEC has adopted a Code of Conduct which sets standards of behaviour required of all employees including requirements to:

(i) Ensure all staff are aware of and comply with the spirit and letter of their obligations under the

applicable Acts, Regulations and Rules which apply to Council;

(ii) Act properly and efficiently in pursuing the objectives of KENTTEC;

(iii) Avoid situations which may give rise to a conflict of interests;

(vi)Maintain confidentiality in the affairs of the Council and its clients; and

(vii) Be absolutely honest in all professional activities

These standards are regularly communicated to staff and Directors and are accepted and agreed to by all.

## **Corporate Communication**

Management processes are in place to ensure that all material matters which may potentially require attention are promptly reported to the Chief Executive Officer through established reporting lines. Matters reported are assessed, and dealt with appropriately.

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## 9.MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### **Operational and financial Performance**

The period under review was characterized by delays in disbursement of both the Recurrent and Development funds from the Exchequer. The reduction of the Development grant and non-remittance of the fourth quarter allocation impeded on the implementation of several technical activities envisaged in the approved Work Plan and Budget for 2022/2023 FY and in the approved Performance Contract (PC) for 2022/2023 FY. The mode of service delivery is largely leveraged on collaboration with Stakeholders.

During the Financial Year 2022/2023, KENTTEC had an approved a budget of Ksh222 Million to enable it carry out planned activities of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication in the tsetse belts. However, the budget was reduced to Kshs.152 Million which was a reduction of the Development grant by Kshs.70Million. This to an extent significantly affected the Council's operations during the financial year under review. As a result, some of the performance targets that had been set were not realised.

At the end of the financial year, the Council had received a total of Kshs.150.25 Million. The State Departments of Crops and Livestock Development disbursed Kshs 133.25 Million of which Kshs.61.25 Million was for Development activities and Kshs.72 Million for recurrent expenses. The National Treasury- European Commission support through Regional Integration Support Mechanism under the COMESA Adjustment Facility (CAF)disbursed Kshs 17 Million for the Regional Integrated Implementation Programme (RIIP).

During the financial year 2022/2023, out of the total revenue of Kshs 150,250,000realised, the Council incurred a total expenditure of Kshs 176,829,698hence reporting a deficit of Kshs.25,204,736 as compared to the last years' deficit of Kshs.843,421. This is attributed to the non-release of Kshs 18,750,000 development grant from the State Department for Livestock which amount an AIE had been issued and commitments entered. This affected the Council's bottom line which had an impact on the accumulated surplus balance sheet figure to Kshs.135,816.

The employee cost for the period was Kshs.23, 631,468 as compared to Kshs.21,430,983. This attributed to the payment of gratuity to the former CEO which was not there during last year. The amount spent on Use of Goods and Services was kshs127,557,345 as compared to Kshs. 220,389,453 during the previous period. This was due a reduction in operations of field Tsetse eradication activities as compared to similar period.

There was no expenditure on Contracted Services as compared to an expenditure of Kshs. 5,000,000in the previous year on consultancy works for the installation of Tsetse targets in the Nyanza region Ruma National Park Homabay County and Lake Bogoria region.

The cost of Specialised Materials for Tsetse control for the period was Kshs.57,205,470 as compared to Kshs. 119,774,249 for the previous period. This is attributed the reduction in the Development Budget during the period. Included in the expenditure amount for pending bills totalling Kshs 10,709,000 incurred on procurement of materials.

## **10.ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING**

The Council's main purpose is to transform lives. This is the driving force behind its operations and what guides in the delivery of the strategies that are in place. Putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is an outline of the organisation's policies and activities that promote sustainability.

## i) Sustainability strategy and profile

In order to address sustainability appropriately, the Council has taken critical steps:

The Council's strategies in the eradication of T&T and the sustainability efforts are aligned. This is to minimise divergence, which would otherwise make the sustainability efforts fragile, lacking real commitment and prioritization. For a "Sustainable Living" the organization is focused on waste reduction, resource efficiency, sustainability innovation in its operational methodologies. The innovation of Tsetse eradication tools like the Tiny targets and the pull and push method is geared towards reducing the dependence on the traditional methods that are expensive and unsustainable.

The Council's operations are following regulations of waste management, pollution and energy efficiency as well as human rights and labour responsibility.

In order for the Council to achieve its goals it ensures transparency through open communications with all key stakeholders built on high levels of information disclosure, clarity, and accuracy as well as an openness to recognizing faults and improving practices.

The Council engages the Board which plays an active and strong role in sustainability. The Board of the Council plays a critical role in collaborations with key stakeholders such as the government and other Organizations.

## ii) Environmental performance

The Board encourages responsible environmental management including undertaking projects to manage or reduce the environmental impact of KENTTEC's field operations. The council developed an Environmental policy according to the EMCA ACT 387, that guides the implementation of Tsetse eradication programs.KENTTEC environmental policy provides for evidence-based management, policy formulation and implementation based on tangible evidence and information, scientific data, results of scientific research, and popular or grassroots knowledge as the basis of decision-making The council has established indicators and reporting systems that allow for knowing and objectively comparing the environmental impact of the various activities

of the council, classifying them and allowing for the traceability thereof, in order to be able to use such information efficiently in the decision-making process. Precautionary principle is applied in cases where there is a lack of scientific certainty as to the likelihood, magnitude, or causation of a potentially negative environmental impact.

As part of corporate social responsibility, the council provides and trains stakeholders on the best practices in usage of insecticides, animal husbandry and improvement of their livestock especially in the tsetse freed areas. In order that an output from our operation is mitigated, the council conducts annual environmental audits to align the implementation of the Tsetse control programs with the requirements of the Environmental Management and Conservation ACT 387. The national Environmental protection agency (NEMA) provides guidelines and framework/checklist to MDAs for environmental sustainability; audit report preparation consistent with the provisions of EMCA, ACT 387.

#### iii) Employee welfare

There is an established human resource policy that defines the relationship between the Council and its employees on a wide range of issues such as training, recruitment, staffing, performance appraisal and staff benefits. The Council considers the gender ratio whenever hiring employees at whichever level. The employees are appraised on an annual basis and are accorded training in order to improve on their skills.

## iv) Market place practices-

## a) Responsible competition practice.

The Council has set out the values and principles within the Organisation and the practical steps to deal with instances of corruption within the institution. The Council has an Anti-Corruption Committee in place that is responsible for anti-corruption policies and there is a whistle blowing mechanism in which corruption can be reported.

In order to ensure fair competition and respect for competitors, the Council has a structured collaboration mechanism for partnering with the competitors in the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication activities.

## b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

In order to be fair during the bidding process, the Government, through the Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA) has established guidelines for selecting a contractor for supply of goods/services. These guidelines include the hiring of minority

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owned companies which include Youth and female owned companies. To maintain good business, practice the Council ensures that these guidelines are followed to provide all contractors and their companies fair treatment when being considered for a contract. The management ensures that the procurement process is fair and impartial, and not influenced by outside parties. The Contracts are entered into against availability of budget provisions hence timely payment of the suppliers.

## c) Responsible marketing and advertisement

In order for the Council to remain effective in its marketing strategy it has to consistently abide by certain ethical principles. By focusing on ethical marketing to be able to maximise customer (farmers) satisfaction and maintain consumer trust and our credibility as an institution tasked with the eradication of T&T. The Council in this regard ensures: that:

Transparency whenever it is marketing a product or service to its customers, including key information about its safety and effective use.

It protects Consumer Data and Privacy-Consumers are becoming increasingly concerned about entrusting their personal data with third parties. For this reason, it's important to emphasise the Council's commitment to consumer privacy.

We respond meaningfully to consumer concerns about a product or service, then and always seek to protect consumer rights and immediately investigate any complaint from the stakeholders.

We ensure that our marketing strategy try to benefit as many people as possible while creating as little harm or cost as possible. This is to make an overall and lasting positive impact to the communities that we serve.

## d) Product stewardship

In order to safeguard consumer rights and interests the Council sensitises the communities in the areas of operation on its services and the approaches from time to time.

## v) Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

KENTTEC recognizes the importance of trust as a critical foundation of a successful and sustainable collaboration with its stakeholders and have worked to foster trusting relationships with all its stakeholders. Diversity is of importance across all levels of our collaborations and act on any feedback that improves our output. Through a broad range of community initiatives, charitable giving and continued awareness creation on tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication, animal husbandry, breed improvement and environmental conservation. However, during the period the Council did not carry out any CSR activity due to budgetary constraints.

## **11.REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS**

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the financial statements for the year ended June 30<sup>th</sup>,2023 which disclose the state of affairs of the Council.

## The main objective of the council is;

To advice the government on the policy of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication in Kenya and its implementation.

## Results

The results of the council for the year ended June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2023 are set out on page 1.

## Directors

The members of the Board of Directors who served during the year are shown on page x-xiii. There was no substantive chairman of the Board during the period. An Independent Director Mr Harrison Gichira presided over the Board as Chair up to the month of October 2022 when his term came to an end. Mr Ali Hassan took over to preside over as Chair up to the end of the financial year. Mrs Roselyn Kasati, Dr David Mwangangi and Dr Samuel Kasiki left the Board during the last quarter of the year and were replaced by Mr Wycliff Omondi, Dr George Njogu and Mr Lekishon Kenana respectively.

## Dividends/Surplus remission

In accordance with Section 219 (2) of the Public Financial Management Act regulations, regulatory entities shall remit into Consolidated Fund, ninety per centum of its surplus funds reported in the audited financial statements after the end of each financial year. The Council did not record surplus and is not a regulatory organization.

## Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Council in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board

Seth O. Onyango, (PhD) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Date. 12/01/2024

## **12.STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and section 14(3) of the State Corporations Act, requires the Directors to prepare financial statements in respect of The Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (KENTTEC) which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Council at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the organization for that year ending 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023. During the period under review, the Council has kept proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Council and the assets of the organization have been properly safeguarded.

The KENTTEC Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state affairs of the Council at the end of the financial year (period) ended 30<sup>th</sup>June, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Council (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors accept responsibility for the Council's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Accrual, and in the direct manner required by the PFM Act and the State Corporations Act. The Directors are of the opinion that the Council's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of entity's transactions during the financial year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023, and of the Council's financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the entity, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the entity's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Council will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

## Approval of the Financial Statements

The Council's financial statements were approved by the Board on  $... 25^{74}/9/2023_{and signed}$ 

the And

DR. GEØFFREY K. MUTAI CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD

<u>\_\_\_\_\_</u>

DR.SETH O. ONYANGO ACCOUNTING OFFICER

## **REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000 E-mail: info@oagkenya.go.ke Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



HEADQUARTERS Anniversary Towers Monrovia Street P.O. Box 30084-00100 NAIROBI

## REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS ERADICATION COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

#### PREAMBLE

I draw your attention to the contents of my report which is in three parts:

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, risk management environment and internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations and that its internal controls, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council set out on pages 1 to 31, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023, and the statement of financial

performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council as at 30 June, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council Order, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

#### **Budgetary Control and Performance**

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final revenue budget of Kshs.169,000,000 while the actual revenue realised is Kshs.150,250,000 resulting in an underfunding of Kshs.18,750,000 representing 11% of the budget.

The underfunding may have impacted negatively on the delivery of goods and services to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

#### Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution and based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on the Lawfulness

and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

#### **Basis for Conclusion**

#### Lack of Gender Diversification in the Board Composition

During the year under review, examination of the financial statements provided for audit revealed that under the Corporate Governance Statement and minutes of the Board meeting reflected that the Board of the Council had eight (8) Non-Executive Directors out of which only one member was a female. This was contrary to the first governance principles of Mwongozo guidelines which states that the composition of the Board and size of the Board should provide a diversity of gender, competencies and skills required for the effective leadership of the organisation.

In the circumstances, the Council was in breach of Mwongozo guidelines.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 4000. The Standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

## REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

## Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and based on the audit procedures performed except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance, I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

#### Basis for Conclusion

#### 1. Under Staffing of the Council

Review of human resource records provided for audit revealed that the Council has an approved staff establishment of two hundred and sixteen (216) staff against forty-one (41) staff members in post thus resulting in an overall under establishment of one hundred and seventy-five (175) personnel. In addition, field visits to the regional offices revealed that the staff deployed to those regions are not commensurate to the area covered therefore hampering services delivery in the eradication of Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis. This is contrary to the approved staff establishment.

In the circumstances, the Council lacked the requisite staffing levels to be able to run the day-to-day activities thereby adversely affecting delivery of its mandate as stipulated by law.

## 2. Lack of Sustained Suppression and Control Efforts

Analysis of the Animal African Trypanosomiasis Prevalence in Ruma National Park as detailed in the 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter technical reports revealed inadequate sustained suppression and control efforts in eradication of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis as detailed in the trend analysis report between the years 2006 and 2022. The trend analysis report provided for audit revealed that the Council had managed to suppress Animal African Trypanosomiasis in the year 2018 to 0% prevalence which was however followed by a resurgence in the subsequent years to a high of 13.03% in the latest survey carried out in the year 2022. Inquiry from the regional coordinators revealed that the resurgence was due to inconsistencies in implementation of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication strategies due to inadequate funding.

In the circumstances, the Council could not implement sustainable strategies to eradicate Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis.

## 3. Lack of Baseline Surveys and Non-Servicing of Targets

During the year under review, analysis of the work plan provided for audit, revealed that the Council had planned to undertake Entomological and Epidemiological baseline surveys in Tana River County as per the approved work plan for financial year 2022/2023. In addition, during the field verification to the Regional Offices carried out in the month of November, 2023 to the Lake Victoria North and South Coast, it was noted that where Tsetse Fly cases were prevalent and Tsetse targets were erected to reduce the flies, these targets were not effective as they were overdue for servicing. However, discussion with the regional coordinators revealed that the same was not done due to lack of funding.

In the circumstances, the Council was not able to adequately realize the objective of eradicating Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis in the country.

## 4. Lack of Developed Financial Working Framework with Primary Collaborators

During field verification exercise carried out in the month of November, 2023 to the North Coast, South Coast, Lake Victoria and Western Regions it was noted that the Council plays a critical role in eradication of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis in National Parks and Conservancies like Shimba Hills and Ruma National Park which are under the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS). The KWS is mandated to promote and undertake extension service program intended to enhance wildlife conservation. However, there is no approved working framework with a view of incorporating specific budget lines to supplement the Council in eradication of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis between the Council and the Kenya Wildlife Services and other stakeholders like the County Government despite Agriculture being a devolved function.

In the circumstances, the Council mandate on eradication of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis was not comprehensively addressed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 2315 and 2330. The Standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal controls, risk Management and overall governance were operating effectively in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

#### **Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective 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 and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Council's ability to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless the Management is aware of intention to terminate the Council or to cease operations.

Management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Council's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

#### Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit 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 my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with

Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness 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.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal controls may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Report of the Auditor-General on Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council for the year ended 30 June, 2023

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the applicable 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 ability of the Council to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Council to cease to sustain its services.
- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Council to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that are identified during the audit.

I also provide Management with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

FCPA AUDITOR-GENERA

Nairobi

16 April, 2024

## 14. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCEFOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup>JUNE2023.

		2022/2023	2021/2022
<b>Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions</b>	Notes	Kshs.	Kshs.
Transfers from Ministries Departments and Agencies			A NO ALCO
(MDAs)	6	133,250,000	252,000,000
Transfers from other Government Agencies	6	17,000,000	
Other incomes	7	17,000,000	12,000,000
Public Donations and Contributions	8		3,000
Total revenue		150,250,000	11,130,117 275,133,117
Expenses			
Use of Goods and Services	9	107 559 045	222.222.122
Employee Costs	10	127,557,345	220,389,453
Board Expenses	10	23,631,468	21,430,983
Depreciation Expense	12	6,906,205	9,944,550
Repairs and Maintenance	12	12,232,384	14,035,228
Contracted services	14	5,127,334	5,176,324
Total expenses	14		5,000,000
Surplus before tax		175,454,736	275,976,538
Taxation		(25,204,736)	(843,421)
Surplus for the period			-
Remission to National Treasury		(25,204,736)	(843,421)
Net Surplus for the year			
g van j von		(25,204,736)	(843,421)

Notes from page 8 to28 form an integral part to these Financial Statements

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 7 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by

0004 Signed: Seth O. Onyango (PhD)

ACCOUNTING OFFICER Date. 12/01/2024

Signed:

Mr. Edmund O. Wafula ICPAK M/No.8276 HEAD OF FINANCE

Date. 2024

Am 2

Signed: Dr. Geoffrey K. Mutai CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Date..

## 15.STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIONAS AT 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2023.

	Notes	2022/2023	2021/2022
Assets	110005	Kshs.	Kshs.
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	405,918	6,544,157
Prepayments	17	309,329	420,678
Total Current Assets		715,247	6,964,835
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	21	18,602,804	27,904,769
Intangible Asset	22	7,450,624	-
Total Non-Current assets		26,053,428	27,904,769
Total assets		26,768,675	34,869,604
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Provision for Audit fees	18	1,160,000	1,740,000
Retention Money	19		632,231
Payables	16	12,028,432	-
Total Current liabilities		13,188,432	2,372,231
Total liabilities		13,188,432	2,372,231
Net assets			
Accumulated surplus		135,816	32,497,373
Revaluation reserve	20	13,444,427	-
Total Net Assets		13,580,243	32,497,373
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		26,768,675	34,869,604

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 7 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

600 W Signed;

Seth O. Onyango (PhD) **ACCOUNTING OFFICER** 

Date. 12 01 2024

Signed: Mr. Edmund O. Wafula

ICPAK M/No.8276 **HEAD OF FINANCE** 

12024 Date....

the for Signed: Dr. Geoffrey K. Mutai CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Date. 12 2024

## 16. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETSAS AT 30TH JUNE 2023.

	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Balance as at 1 <sup>st</sup> July,2021	-	33,759,344	33,759,344
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(843,421)	(843,421)
Prepayments	-	(418,551)	(418,551)
Balance as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2022	-	32,497,372	32,497,372
Balance as at 1st July,2022	-	32,497,372	32,497,372
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	(25,204,736)	(25,204,736)
Prepayments Plant, Property and Equipment	-	(420,674)	(420,674)
(Derecognition of Building NBV) Plant, Property and Equipment (Revaluation	-	(6,736,146)	(6,736,146)
NBV)	13,444,427	-	13,444,427
Balance as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2023	13,444,427	135,816	13,580,243

## 17.STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWSAS AT 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2023.

Cashflows from operating activities	Notes	2022/2022	
Receipts	rotes	2022/2023	
Transfers from Ministries Departments and		Kshs.	Kshs.
Agencies (MDAs)	6	133,250,000	252,000,000
Transfers from other Government Agencies	6	17,000,000	, , , = = =
Other incomes	7	17,000,000	12,000,000
Public Donations and Contributions	8	-	3,000
Total Revenue		150,250,000	11,130,117
Payments		150,250,000	275,133,117
Use of Goods and Services	9	127 557 245	220 200 100
Employee costs	. 10	127,557,345	220,389,453
Board Expenses	11	23,631,468	21,430,983
Repairs and Maintenance	12	6,906,205	9,944,550
Contracted services	12	5,127,334	5,176,324
(Increase)/Decrease Provision for Audit fees	18	-	5,000,000
	18	580,000	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Retention Money	19	632,231	(632,231)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade payables	16	(12,020, 122)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Prepayments	17	(12,028,432)	-
Total expenses	17	309,329	420,678
Net cashflows from operating activities		152,715,480	261,729,757
Cash flows from investing activities:		(2,465,480)	13,403,360
Purchase of property, plant, equipment		(1,996,368)	(11,140,260)
Intangible Assets	22		(11,149,269)
Net		(1,676,391)	-
Net cashflows used in investing activities Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(3,672,759)	(11,149,269)
		(6,138,239)	2,254,091
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 <sup>st</sup> July,2022	15	6,544,157	4,290,066
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 <sup>th</sup> June2023	15	405,918	<b>6,544,15</b> 7
		100,710	0,344,13/

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## 18. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTSFOR THE YEAR ENDING 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2023

F		Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of Utilisation
		2022/2023	2022/2023	2022/2023	2022/2023	2022/2023	
	D	KShs.	KShs.	KShs.	KShs.	KShs.	
1	Revenue Transfers from Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	222,000,000	(70,000,000)	152,000,000	133,250,000		88
	Transfers from other Government	17,000,000	-	17,000,000	17,000,000	-	100
	Agencies	239,000,000	(70,000,000)	169,000,000	150,250,000	-	89
	Total income						
_				-			
2	Expenses						
	Use of Goods and Services (i) Domestic travel and subsistence	47,340,160	(22,000,000)	25,340,160	25,195,863	144,297	99
	costs (ii) Specialized Materials other	77,264,800	(20,500,000)	56,764,800	57,205,470	(440,670)	101
	Supplies (iii) Printing, advertising and other	5,000,000	(4,200,000)	800,000	837,964	(37,964)	
	information costs	21,840,000	-	21,840,000	22,146,192	(306,192)	
	(iv) Office Rent	3,000,000	(300,000)	2,700,000	2,622,458	77,542	97
	<ul><li>(v) Foreign Travel Costs</li><li>(vi) Training and capacity Building</li></ul>	2,481,040	(1,200,000)	1,281,040	1,261,440	19,600	98
	Expenses			1,160,000	1,160,000	-	. 100
	(vii) Audit Fees (viii) Hospitality Expense	1,160,000 1,600,000		1,600,000	1,652,520	(52,520)	103

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(ix) General expenses	6 500 000					
(x) Bank Charges		-		6,508,384	(8,384)	100
(xi)Fuel Cost		-	150,000	121,004		81
(xii) Telephone and Courier expense			6,000,000	6,333,217		106
(xiii) Insurance Cost	-	(300,000)	3,000,000	3,003,831		100
		(450,000)	400,000			
		-	25,354,000		,	100
	10,000,000	(2,660,000)				93
	4,500,000	(4,500,000)	,,	0,900,203	433,795	94
	6,000,000	/	5 110 000	5 107 00 4	-	0
	224,340,000					100
					1,228,319	99
Capital Expenditure				(13,861,681)	(1,228,319)	
	14,000,000	(11,000,000)	3,660,000	3,672,759	(12,759)	100
	(x) Bank Charges	(x) Bank Charges0,500,000(xi) Fuel Cost150,000(xii) Telephone and Courier expense3,300,000(xiii) Insurance Cost850,000Employee costs25,354,000Board expenses10,000,000Contracted Services4,500,000Repairs and Maintainance6,000,000Total expenditure224,340,000Surplus for the period14,660,000	(x) Bank Charges       150,000       -         (xi)Fuel Cost       8,000,000       (2,000,000)         (xii) Telephone and Courier expense       3,300,000       (300,000)         (xiii) Insurance Cost       850,000       (450,000)         Employee costs       25,354,000       -         Board expenses       10,000,000       (2,660,000)         Contracted Services       4,500,000       (4,500,000)         Repairs and Maintainance       6,000,000       (890,000)         Total expenditure       224,340,000       (59,000,000)         Capital Expenditure       14,660,000       (11,000,000)	(x) Bank Charges       150,000       -       6,500,000         (xi)Fuel Cost       8,000,000       (2,000,000)       6,000,000         (xii) Telephone and Courier expense       3,300,000       (300,000)       3,000,000         (xiii) Insurance Cost       850,000       (450,000)       400,000         Employee costs       25,354,000       -       25,354,000         Board expenses       10,000,000       (4,500,000)       -         Contracted Services       4,500,000       (4,500,000)       -         Repairs and Maintainance       6,000,000       (890,000)       5,110,000         Total expenditure       224,340,000       (59,000,000)       165,340,000         Capital Expenditure       14,660,000       (11,000,000)       3,660,000	(x) Bank Charges150,000-6,500,0006,508,384(xi)Fuel Cost150,000-150,000121,004(xii) Telephone and Courier expense3,300,000(2,000,000)6,000,0006,333,217(xiii) Insurance Cost850,000(300,000)3,000,0003,003,831Employee costs25,354,000-25,354,00023,631,468Board expenses10,000,000(2,660,000)7,340,0006,906,205Contracted Services4,500,000(4,500,000)Repairs and Maintainance6,000,000(890,000)5,110,0005,127,334Surplus for the period14,660,000(11,000,000)3,660,000(13,861,681)Capital Expenditure14,660,000(11,000,000)3,660,000(13,861,681)	(x) Bank Charges0,500,000-6,500,0006,508,384(8,384)(xi)Fuel Cost8,000,000(2,000,000)6,000,000121,00428,996(xii) Telephone and Courier expense3,300,000(300,000)3,000,0006,333,217(333,217)(xiii) Insurance Cost850,000(450,000)400,000398,331(3,831)Employee costs25,354,000-25,354,00023,631,4681,722,532Contracted Services4,500,000(4,500,000)7,340,0006,906,205433,795Repairs and Maintainance6,000,000(890,000)5,110,0005,127,334(17,334)Surplus for the period14,660,000(11,000,000)3,660,000(13,861,681)(1,228,319)Capital Expenditure14,660,000(11,000,000)3,660,000(13,861,681)(1,228,319)

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Reconciliation of Total expenditure in financial performance with Statement of comparison.

Expenditure as per statement of Comparison of budget and Actuals	164,111,681
	12,232,384
Add: Deprectation Expense	(309,329)
Prepayment	(580,000)
Provision Audit Fees (2022/2023) Expenditure as per the Statement of Financial Performance	175,454,736

## **19.NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

## 1. General Information

Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (KENTTEC) is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Legal Notice of July 2012. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to eradicate Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis in Kenya.

## 2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for measurement at revalued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimate recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying KENTTEC's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of KENTTEC.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

## 3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

# i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30th June 2023

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41:	Applicable: 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2023:
Financial	The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of
Instruments	financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to

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30 <sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2	2023
	users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and
	uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows.
	IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than
	IPSAS 29, by:
	<ul> <li>Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;</li> <li>Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and</li> <li>Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy. (Not relevant hence no impact)</li> </ul>
IPSAS 42:	Applicable: 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2023
	The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful
Social	representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity
Benefits	provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided
	should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports
	assess: (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity.
	<ul><li>(a) The nature of such social benefit schemes; and</li><li>(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</li></ul>
	in the Entity's financial
	(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on an performance, financial position and cash flows.
	Relevant but no significant impact since staff are deployed from parent ministry and
	afew on short term contract.

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Amendments	Applicable: 1st January 2023:
to Other	a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the component
IPSAS	of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 wa
resulting from	issued.
IPSAS 41,	b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and
Financial	credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.
Instruments	c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for
	financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when
	IPSAS 41 was issued.
	Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financia
	instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently
	omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.
	(Not relevant hence not applicable
Other	Applicable 1st January 2023
improvements	• IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government
to IPSAS	Sector.
	Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).
	• IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits
	Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in
	IPSAS.
	• IPSAS 29: Financial instrumenter Deservice
	• IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS 1
	Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2023.
	No impact.

ii.New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	Applicable 1st January 2025
	The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement,
	presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that
	lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully
	represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of
	financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial
	position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.
	The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present
	information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
	Relevant but not effected
IPSAS 44:	Applicable 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2025
Non- Current	The Standard requires,
Assets Held	Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured
for Sale and	at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the
Discontinued	depreciation of such assets to cease and:
Operations	Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented
operations	separately in the statement of financial position and the results of
	discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of
	financial performance.
	(Not relevant hence no impact)

## iii. Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2022/2023.

## 4. Summary of significant accounting policies

- (a) Revenue recognition
- (i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

## Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities have been measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) and that the transfer was free from unjust conditions and the economic benefits or service potential, related to the asset accrued to the entity and was measured reliably.

## (ii) Revenue from Exchange Transactions

## Sale of goods/Services

Revenue from the sale of goods/services is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods/service and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. The council does not have revenue from Exchange Transactions.

## **Grants from Donors**

Grant revenues from donors are recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) and that the transfer was free from unjust conditions and the economic benefits or service potential, related to the asset accrued to the entity and was measured reliably.

### b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022-2023 was approved by the National Assembly. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional/reduced appropriations are added/reduced to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity recorded revised appropriations of Kshs.70 million on the 2022-2023budget.

The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 13 of these financial statements.

## c) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at; cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. All the repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value. Depreciation is charged fully in the year of acquisition.

Depreciation on Property, plant equipment has been charged on straight line basis as follows:

Buildings 2.5	
Furniture, fixtures, fittings 12.5	%
Computers and Accessories and office equipment 33.3	%
Motor Vehicles and Cycles 20.0	1%
Machinery 20.0	%
Intangible 33.3	3%

#### d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

#### e) Inventories

Inventories of Specialised tsetse materials used shall be recognised as an expense in the period in which they are issued and consumed. According to IPSAS 12 on inventories, a public sector entity may hold inventories that embody future economic benefits or service potential that will be distributed at no or at a nominal charge. As a consequence, its future economic benefit or service potential does not reflect the future potential to generate future cash inflows for the entity. In this case these goods are valued at replacement or estimated replacement cost, depending on the fact that the future economic benefit or service potential can be acquired or not in the market.

## f) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Council creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. A revaluation reserve was created to hold the Net Book Value amounts of the Assets. Revalued during the period. g) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Council recognises changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

### h) Employee benefits

## **Retirement Benefit Plans**

The Council did not provide for retirement benefits for its employees since the current staff have been deployed from the parent Ministry and a few are on Short Term Contract.

#### i) Related parties

The Council regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, to exercise significant influence over the entity, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprises of; the Board members, Chief Executive Officer and senior Officers of the Council.

## j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, at the end of the financial year.

### k) Comparative figures

Comparative figures for the previous financial year 2021/2022 are shown in the financial statements.

## I) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended 30thJune 2023.

### m) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where there is expected some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example,

under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

#### n) Contingent liabilities

The directors evaluate the status of any exposures on a regular basis to assess the probability of the entity incurring related liabilities. However, provisions are only made in the financial statements where, based on the directors' evaluation, a present obligation has been established.

#### o) Leases

For operating leases, lease payments (excluding costs for services such as insurance and maintenance) are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis.

## 5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Council's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

#### Estimates and assumptions.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Council. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

## Useful lives and residual value

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- a) The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Council.
- b) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.

- c) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- d) Availability of funding to replace the asset.
- e) Changes in the market in relation to the asset

## Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note No.18.Provisions (Provision for Audit Fees) are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

## 6. (a) Transfers from Other Government Agencies

Description	2022/2023	
		2021/2022
YT NUL	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional grants		
Grant for Collaborative Tsetse activities		
(Regional Integration Implementation		
Programme (RIIP)	17,000,000	12 000 000
Total Unconditional Grants		12,000,000
	17,000,000	12,000,000
Conditional grants	_	, , , , , ,
Total government grants and subsidies		-
government grants and subsidies	17,000,000	12,000,000

## (b) Transfers from Ministries, Departments and Agencies

Amount Recognised to the Comprehens ive income	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund	Total Grant income during the year 2022/2023	2021/2022
Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
				13115.
133,250,000	-	3,672,759	133 250 000	252,000,000
	Recognised to the Comprehens ive income Kshs.	Recognised to thedeferred underComprehens ive incomedeferred incomeKshs.Kshs.	Recognised to the Comprehensdeferred underAmount recognised in capital inudive incomeincomefundKshs.Kshs.Kshs.	Recognised to the Comprehens ive incomedeferred underAmount recognised in capital fundTotal Grant income during the year 2022/2023Kshs.Kshs.Kshs.Kshs.

#### 7.Other Incomes

	2022/2023 Kshs	2021/2022 Kshs
Sale of Tender documents	-	3,000
Total	-	3,000

## 8. Public Donations and Contributions

Description	2021/2022	2021/2022
Description	KShs	KShs
ICIPE-ICTLD Program	-	578,804
COMBAT Program	-	10,551,313
Total transfers and sponsorships	-	11,130,117
Reconciliation of public contributions and donations		
Balance unspent at beginning of the year	-	-

Current year receipts	-	-
	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		
Conditions to be met - remain liabilities	-	-

## 9.Use of Goods and Services

	2022/2023 Kshs.	2021/2022 Kshs.
Subsistence Allowances for officers' field Travel	24,118,863	46,928,196 1,746,320
Travel Cost Printing publicity and Advertising Expenses	1,077,000 837,964	2,101,238
Office Rent and Utilities	22,146,192 2,622,458	21,843,253 626,092
Foreign Travel Training Expenses and Capacity Building	1,261,440	2,356,900
Hospitality expenses	1,652,520 121,004	772,468 94,766
Bank charges Telephone, Courier and Internet Expenses	3,003,831	4,474,335
Fuel and oil	6,333,217 4,946,755	7,078,226 3,950,370
Office Stationery General office expenses (Headquarters and five regions)	1,561,629	1,328,190 412,543
Insurance Cost Public Donations and Contributions (Borehole for Community)	89,002	6,322,307

## Provision for Audit Fees

Specialized Tsetse Materials and Other supplies: Deltamethrine 5%	580,000	580,000
Tsetse Odours	3,399,200	7,470,000
Alphacypermethrin 10%	6,800,000	10,519,389
Diminazene Aceturate	2,236,500	7,198,200
Acetone GPR	2,936,000	2,975,000
	2,900,000	1,690,250
Impregnated Treated Tsetse Targets	29,466,720	42,346,010
Tsetse Biconical traps		
Flumethrine 1%	-	2,870,000
Flumethrine 2%	2,398,500	4,340,700
Sexed semen	-	8,099,000
Laboratory Reagents and other lab materials	-	852,000
Cleaning Material	1,407,500	10,787,320
Livestock Protective fences	1,496,050	2,996,380
in a rote office reflects	1,440,000	7,400,000
Spray Pumps		
	-	2,610,000
Personal Protective Material for COVID		
Ngu traps and Tiny targets	-	5,607,500
	2,725,000	-
Protective Kits for Tsetse control		
Total Specialized Tsetse Materials	57 205 470	2,012,500
Total Use of Goods and Services	57,205,470 127,557,345	119,774,249 220,389,453

## 10.Employee Cost

Basic Salary House Allowance Extraneous Allowance Casual Wages Other Allowances	<b>2022/20/23</b> <b>Kshs</b> 8,709,310 1,251,000 209,000 6,370,224 2,520,672	<b>2021/2022</b> Kshs 12,568,660 960,000 871,000 5,549,923
Other Allowances Gratuity TOTAL	3,520,672 3,571,262 <b>23,631,468</b>	5,549,923 1,481,400 - <b>21,430,983</b>

# 11. Board Expenses

	2022/2023 Kshs	2021/2022 Kshs
Board members sitting, transport and accommodation allowances Chairman's Honoraria <b>Total Board Expenses</b>	6,884,872 21,333 <b>6,906,205</b>	9,384,550 560,000 <b>9,944,550</b>

#### 12. Depreciation Expense

	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
	217,296	217,295
Buildings	3,906,224	3,906,221
Office Equipment	-	3,602,080
Motor vehicles	645,593	3,237,132
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	3,737,959	3,072,500
Computer and Accessories	3.725.312	-
Intangible Total Depreciation Expense	12,232,384	14,035,228

# 13. Repairs and Maintainance

	2022/2023 Kshs	2021/2022 Kshs
Office Equipment and Computer Accessories	337,200	1,189,118
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	4,790,134 <b>5,127,334</b>	3,987,206 <b>5,176,324</b>
Total Repairs and Maintenance	<b>~ ; -</b> - ; - =	

#### **14.Contracted Services**

	2022/20/23 Kshs	2021/2022 Kshs
Installation of Tsetse Targets in Lambwe Valley (Ruma National Park) Installation of Tsetse Targets in Lake Bogoria <b>Total Contracted Services</b>	- -	2,500,000 2,500,000 <b>5,000,000</b>

# 15 (a) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents is the cash balance that was held in the Council's bank account at the closure of the financial year was as follows:

	2022/2023 Kshs.	2021/2022 Kshs.
Current Account	405,918	6,544,157
Total Cash and Cash equivalents	405,918	6,544,157

# 15 (b) Detailed Analysis of the Cash and Cash Equivalent

1	Financial institution Account number		2022/2023	2021/2022	
	Current account		Kshs.	2021/2022 Kshs.	
	Co-operative Bank	01136008428802	328,017	153,171	
	Co-operative Bank	01136008428803	77,901	6,390,986	
	Grand total		405,918	6,544,157	

# 16. Trade payables;

At the closure of the financial year 2022/2023 the Council had pending bills totalling Kshs 12,028,432. This was an amount incurred on procurement of goods and services against fourth quarter Development grant whose exchequer was not released to the Council despite the issuance of an AIE of Kshs. 18,750,000 from the State Department.

	2022/2023 Kshs.	2021/2022 Kshs.
Balance b/f		
Accrued Expenses paid	-	-
Accrued Expenses for the year 2021/2022	-	-
Accrued Expenses for the year 2022/2023	-	-
Balance c/f	12,028,432	-
	12,028,432	-

#### 17. Prepayments

The prepayment represents an amount paid for insurance of Motor Vehicles and Medical Cover for independent Board members that remained unutilised as at year end.

	2021/2022 Kshs	2021/2022 Kshs
Balance b/f Insurance charge Motor Vehicle (Accumulated surplus) Insurance charge Medical cover (Accumulated Surplus)	<b>420,678</b> (196,005) (224,673)	<b>418,551</b> (231,068) (187,483)
Prepayment Insurance charge Motor Vehicle 2022/2023	218,876	196,005
Prepayment Insurance charge Medical cover 2022/2023	90,453	224,673
Balance c/f	309,329	420,678

#### **18.** Provisions

Description	Audit Fees	Total
Balance b/f from 2021/2022	Provision Kshs 1,740,000	Kshs 1,740,000
Additional Provision	580,000	580,000
Provisions utilised	(1,160,000)	(1,160,000)
Total Provisions as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2023	1,160,000	1,160,000

#### 19. Retention Money

During 2021/2022 FY the Council committed to Drill a borehole for the Kalankware Community in the Meru region as part of the Sustainable Land Management programmes in the Tsetse freed areas. An amount of Kshs. 632,231 was withheld as retention as per the contract agreement. This amount was released to the Contractor during this period.

2022/2023	2021/2022
Kshs	Kshs
632,231	-

Balance b/f Additions/(Utilised) **Balance c/f** 

(632,231)

632,231 632,231

#### 20. Revaluation Reserve

During the year Motor Vehicles and Cycles were revalued at Kshs. 16,805,534 by the Mechanical Department of the Ministry of Transport and the amounts were adopted and have been included in the Financial statements. According to IPSAS 17 entities are supposed to periodically revalue the Non-Current assets in order to determine their fair values. Due to budget cuts and a delay in funding, it has not been possible to revalue all the assets with Nil Netbook value still in use in all the asset classes.

	2022/2023 Kshs	2021/2022 Kshs
Balance b/f Additions (PPE-Motor Vehicles and Cycles-	-	-
Fair Value) Additions (PPE-Motor Vehicles and Cycles-	16,805,534	-
Depreciation) Balance c/f	(3,361,107) <b>13,444,427</b>	-

**21.Property, Plant and Equipment.** The buildings and other assets are stated on the historical cost basis:

	Buildings	Motor Vehicles and Cycles	Office equipment	Computer and Accessories	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Machinery	Intangible Asset WIP	Total Shs
Cost	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs		5115
As at 1st July 2021	8,691,802	34,356,478	60,227,123	30,099,453	64,529,424	3,635,000	5,707,776	207,247,056
Additions	-	-	-	7,357,500	-	-	3,791,769	11,149,269
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2022	8,691,802	34,356,478	60,227,123	37,456,953	64,529,424	3,635,000	9,499,545	218,396,325
As at 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2022 (Current Year)	8,691,802	34,356,478	60,227,123	37,456,953	64,529,424	3,635,000	-	208,896,780
Additions	-	-	-	1,996,368	-	-	-	1,996,368
Disposals (Derecognition)	(8,691,802)	-	-	-	-	_	-	(8,691,802)
Revaluation Reserve	-	16,805,534	-	-	-	-	-	16,805,534
Aa at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2023	-	51,162,012	60,227,123	39,453,321	64,529,424	3,635,000	-	219,006,880
Depreciation								
As at 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2021	(1,521,065)	(30,754,398)	(52,414,678)	(28,859,453)	(59,271,735)	(3,635,000)	-	(176,456,329)
Depreciation Charge 2021/2022	(217,295)		(3,906,221)	(3,072,500)	(3,237,132)	-	-	(14,035,228)

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Disposal	-	-						
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2022	(1,738,360)	(34,356,478)	(56,320,899)	(31,931,953)	(62,508,867)	-	-	-
				(=,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(02,508,807)	(3,635,000)	-	(190,491,557)
As at 1st July								
2022(Current								
Year)	(1,738,360)	(34,356,478)	(56,320,899)	(31,931,953)				
Depreciation		( , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(00,520,077)	(31,931,953)	(62,508,867)	(3,635,000)	-	(190,491,557)
Charge 2022/2023	(217,296)	(3,361,107)	(3,906,224)	(2 727 050)	((15 505)			
Disposals			(5,700,224)	(3,737,959)	(645,593)	-	-	(11,868,179)
(Derecognition)	1,955,656	-						
At 30th June			-	-	-	-	-	1,955,656
2023	-	(37,717,585)	(60,227,123)	(25 ((0.010)				
Net Book Value		(01,11,000)	(00,227,125)	(35,669,912)	(63,154,460)	(3,635,000)		(200, 404, 080)
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June								
2022	6,953,442	-	3,906,224	5 525 000				
Net Book Value			5,700,224	5,525,000	2,020,558	-	9,499,545	27,904,769
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June								
2023	-	13,444,427		2 792 400				
An approval granted he	41 D 16 1		-	3,783,409	1,374,965	_		19 (03 004

An approval granted by the Board for the derecognition of the building with a book value of Kshs. 6,736,146 from the schedule of assets of the council since there is no future economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the building. The Building to be handed over to Magungu Primary School as a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The derecognition is as per the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)17 Sec 82(b).

# 22 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

Buldings and other assets were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV	
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Buildings	8,691,802	1,955,656	6,736,146	
Motor Vehicles, Including Motorcycles	34,356,478	34,356,478	-	
Office Equipment	60,227,123	60,227,123	-	
Computers and accessories	39,453,321	35,669,912	3,783,409	
Furniture Fixtures and Fittings	64,529,424	64,529,424	-	
Machinery	3,635,000	3,635,000	-	
Total	210,893,148	200,373,593	10,519,555	

22.(b) Property plant and Equipment includes the following assets that are fully depreciated:

Description	Cost or valuation	Normal annual depreciation charge	
	Kshs	Kshs	
Motor Vehicles, Including Motorcycles	34,356,478	6,871,296	
Office Equipment	60,227,123	20,075,708	
Computers and accessories	30,099,453	10,033,151	
Furniture Fixtures and Fittings	64,529,424	8,066,178	
Machinery	3,635,000	727,000	
Total	192,847,478	45,773,332	

# 22(c) Intangible Assets

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022		
	Kshs	Kshs		
Cost				
At beginning of the year	9,499,545	5,707,776		
Additions	1,676,391	3,791,769		
At end of the year	11,175,936	9,499,545		
Additions-internal development	-	-		
At end of the year	11,175,936	9,499,545		
Amortization and impairment				
At beginning of the year	-	-		
Amortization	3,725,312	-		
At end of the year	3,725,312	-		
At end of the year	3,725,312	-		
NBV	7,450,624	9,499,545		

# 23. Cash generated from operations

	2022/2023 Kshs.	2021/2022 Kshs.
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	(25,204,736)	(843,421)
Adjusted for:	(,,)	(043,421)
Depreciation	12,232,384	14,035,228
Increase/(Decrease) in Provision for Audit fees 2021/2022	(580,000)	
(Decrease)/Increase in Retention Money	(632,231)	632,231
(Decrease)/Increase in Trade payables	12,028,432	-
Increase in Prepayments	(309,329)	(420,678)
Net cash flow from operating activities	(2,465,480)	13,403,360

# 24. Financial Risk Management Objectives and policies

The organisation's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in the operating environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The Council's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

#### (a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations from its financial liabilities. The council's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Council's reputation.

Prudent liquidity risk management, implies maintaining sufficient cash, by liaising with the parent Ministry and Treasury to ensure prompt grant releases when due and ensuring spending is with budgetary provisions. However, the council is exposed to this risk due to budget cuts by the National treasury that affect the grants due to it, and delayed exchequer release. At the closure of the financial year 2022/2023 the Council had pending bills totalling Kshs. 12,028,432. This was an amount incurred on procurement

of goods and services against fourth quarter Development grant whose exchequer was not released to the Council despite the issuance of an AIE of Kshs. 18,750,000 from the State Department.

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash to meet organisation's obligations. The organisation manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecast and actual cash flows. The liquidity risk is also managed through the continuous grants from Parent Ministry headquarters. The table below analyses the organisations extend of the liquidity risk as at the end of the period;

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2023				
Trade payables	-	12,028,432	-	12,028,432
Provisions	-	580,000	580,000	1,160,000
Total	-	12,608,432	580,000	13,188,432
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2022				-
Trade payables	- 1	_	-	-
Provisions	-	1,160,000	580,000	1,740,000
Total	-	1,160,000	580,000	1,740,000

#### (b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Council if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The largest concentration of credit exposure within the council arises from cash held with the bank. The Council has placed its amounts of funds in a recognised financial institution with strong credit rating and does not consider credit risk exposure to be significant. The credit risk on trade receivables is limited because the nature of the organisation's business is such that the services provided are not chargeable. The bulk of income to the organisation for the period relates to grants from government and other donors. The credit risk on grants receivable is limited because funds are sourced from credible donors.

The amount that best represents the institute's maximum exposure to credit as at year end is made up as follows:

	Total Amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2023				
Grants receivable	-	-	-	-
Receivables and prepayments	309,329	309,329	-	-
Cash at Bank	405,918	405,918	-	-
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2022	Ŧ			
Grants receivable	-	-	-	-
Prepayments and other		Ť		
receivables	420,678	420,678	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6,544,157	6,544,157	-	-

#### (c) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Council processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure and from external factors other than credit and Liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Council operations. The Council objectives are to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Council reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to management. The responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the Management of operational risk in the following areas:

• Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including independent authorisation of

transactions.

- Requirements for reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- Requirements for periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified.
- Requirement for reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action.
- Training and professional development.
- Ethical and business standards.
- Risk mitigation.

#### 25. Related Parties Balances

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder in Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis

Eradication

Council. Other Related Parties are:

- i) The Parent Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives
- ii) Key Management,
- iii) Board of Directors.

During the year, the following transactions were carried out with related parties;

	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Sales to related Parties		
Sales of Gods and Services	-	-
Sales of Services	-	-
Total	-	-
b) Grants from the Government		
Grants from Parent Ministry (National Government)	150,250,000	252,000,000
Total	150,250,000	252,000,000
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of Related Party		
Payments of salaries and wages for employees	-	-
Payments for goods and services	-	-
Total	-	-
d) Key management compensation		
Directors' emoluments (Sitting and Other allowances)	6,884,872	9,384,550
Chairman's Honoraria	21,333	560,000
Compensation to CEO and Key management	4,634,062	7,072,920
Total	11,540,267	17,017,470

#### 26. Events after the Reporting Period

There were no material adjusting and non- adjusting events after the reporting period.

#### 27. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The Council is a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture,

Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

#### 28.Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs).

### **29. APPENDICES**

# Appendix I: Implementation Status of Auditor-General's Recommendations

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

Reference No of external audit report	Issue/observation s from Auditor	Management comments	Status: Resolved/Not Resolved	Timeframe
KENTTEC/2021/2 022(29)	Lack of Gender Diversity on the Board	The management had written to the appointing authority to consider appointment of female Board members in order to achieve gender balance as stipulated in the legal notice.	Not Resolved	In progress
KENTTEC/2021/2 022(29)	Fair Value of Fully Depreciated Assets	Due to budgetary constraints we only managed to revalue Motor Vehicles and Cycles. The other classes will be revalued progressively.	Not Resolved	In progress
KENTTEC/2021/2 022(29)	Under Staffing of the Council	Authority to recruit the staff on short term contract to Permanent and Pensionable Terms has been obtained from TNT.	Not Resolved	In progress

600hp Sign: 0

**Chief Executive Officer** 

Date 12/01/2024

# Appendix II: Projects implemented by the Council

Projects implemented by the Council Funded by development partners

Project Title	Project No.	Donor	Period	Donor Commitment	Separate donor reporting required as per the donor agreement (Yes/No)	Consolidated in these financial statements
1). Controlling and Minimizing the Burden of African Trypanosomiasis (COMBAT)		European Union (EU) - CIRAD	4 YEAR	32,000,000	NO	YES

# Appendix III: Status of Project's Completion

Project	Total project Cost	Amount Disbursed	Total expended to date	Comp letion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
1). Controll ing and Minimiz ing the Burden of African Trypano somiasis (COMB AT)	32,000,000	10,551,313	6,085,600	58	10,551,313	10,551,313	European Union (EU) -CIRAD

# Appendix IV: Recording of Transfers from Other Government Entities

					Where recorded/Recognized				
Name of the									Tatal
MDA/Dono									Total
r	<b>Date Received</b>	Recurrent		Statement of		Deferr			Transfers
Transferrin	as per Bank	/Develop	Total	Financial	Capital	ed			during the
g the Funds	statement	ment	amount	Performance	Fund	Income	Receivables	Others	year
The									
National									
Treasury									
and	Various (as per	Developm							
Planning	appendix II)	ent	17,000,000	17,000,000	-	-	-	-	17,000,000
Total			17,000,000	17,000,000	-	-	-	-	17,000,000

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#### Appendix V- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter KENYA TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS ERADICATION COUNCIL(KENTTEC) P.O.BOX 66290-00800 WESTLANDS-NAIROBI

The Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (KENTTEC) wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023 as indicated in the table below.

Confirmation of	Confirmation of amounts received by Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (KENTTEC)as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2023										
Reference Number	Amounts Disbu										
	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter– Ministerial (C)	Total (D)=(A+B+C)	Amount Received by KENTTEC (Kshs)As at 30th June 2023 (E)	Differences (KShs)(F)=(D- E)				
Credit Note	04/08/2022	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-				
Credit Note	28/9/2022	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-				
Credit Note	28/9/2022	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-				
Credit Note	14/11/2022	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-				
Credit Note	19/11/2022	-	37,500,000	-	37,500,000	37,500,000	-				
Credit Note	12/08/2022	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-				
Credit Note	13/01/2023	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-				
Credit Note	14/02/2023	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-				
Credit Note	03/10/2023	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-				

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Total		72,000,000	61,250,000	-	133,250,000	133,250,000	-
Credit Note	09/06/2023	18,000,000	-	-	18,000,000	18,000,000	-
Credit Note	06/06/2023	9,000,000	-	-	9,000,000	9,000,000	-
Credit Note	29/06/2023	-	23,750,000	-	23,750,000	23,750,000	-

I confirm that the amounts shown above are correct as of the date indicated.

Head of Accounts department of KENTTEC

**EDMUND O. WAFULA** 

lanay 12 .....Date..... Name ...... Sign .....