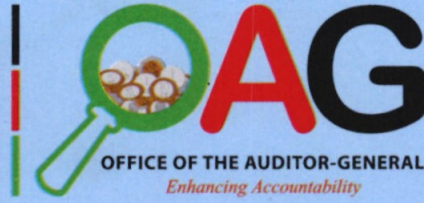


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL  
*Enhancing Accountability*



# REPORT

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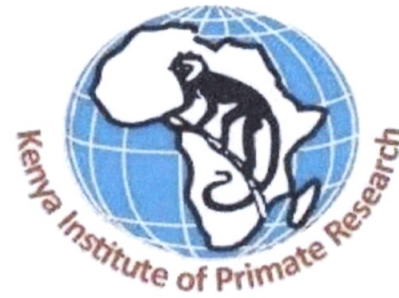
## THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

### KENYA INSTITUTE OF PRIMATE RESEARCH

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

 <b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID</b>	
DATE: 26 FEB 2026	DAY: THUR
TABLED BY:	DEPUTY MAJORITY WHIP
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	V. KAMBUL



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**KENYA INSTITUTE OF PRIMATE RESEARCH**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED**

**30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2025**

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

Kenya Institute of Primate Research  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements For  
the year ended June 30, 2025.**

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## **1. Acronyms, Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms**

### a) Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
DG	Director General
KIPRE	Kenya Institute of Primate Research
COR	Chief of Research
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
EHS	Environment, Health & Safety
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
ICS	Institute of Certified Public Secretaries of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
K-SRIC	Kenya Snakebite Research & Intervention Centre
MOH	Ministry of Health
NT	National Treasury
OCOB	Office of the Controller of Budget
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OGW	Order of Grand Warrior
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007
PFM	Public Finance Management
PhD	Doctorate of Philosophy degree
PPE	Property Plant & Equipment
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
SAGAs	Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies
SCAC	State Corporations Advisory Committee
SC	State Corporations
FY	Financial Year

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b) Glossary of Terms

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

**Comparative Year-** Means the prior period.

## **2. Key Entity Information and Management**

### **a) Background information**

Kenya Institute of Primate Research (KIPRE) was established through legal notice Number 273 of 2017, and the subsequent executive order numbers 1 of 2022 and 2 of 2023 which placed KIPRE under the Ministry of Health, State Department of Public Health and Professional Standards domiciled and incorporated in Kenya. The establishment, functions and powers of the body corporation are stipulated in the Legal Notice.

### **b) Principal Activities**

The principal activities of Kenya Institute of Primate Research are:

- i. To conduct basic, pre-clinical and translational research using non-human primates and other experimental animals in liaison with the relevant government agencies;
- ii. Establish an incubation center linking research and industry in the health products value chain;
- iii. Contribute to early warning systems for emerging and re-emerging diseases;
- iv. Establish and operate a notional breeding colony of non-human primates and other experimental laboratory animals for research purposes;
- v. Provide national in-vitro fertilization services for endangered wildlife of Kenya in liaison with relevant Government agencies;
- vi. Undertake studies in non-human primate conservation biology and primatology;
- vii. Create and maintain a national non-human primate database on consensus research affiliations, and geo-spatial distribution of non-human and related zoonotic diseases;
- viii. Serve as a National Research Centre for venom and anti-venom including snake bite disease;
- ix. Undertake basic and pre-clinical research on reproductive health, infectious and noncommunicable diseases using non-human primates;
- x. Develop and characterize both non-human primate and other experimental animal models for priority diseases in Kenya;
- xi. Undertake research in Human African Trypanosomiasis disease
- xii. Undertake capacity building in animal welfare, ethical use and care of non-human primates and other experimental animals in laboratory settings;

### **Vision**

Innovative research and conservation for better human health.

### **Mission**

Promote public health through innovative preclinical and biomedical research, cultivating the next generation of scientists, and safeguarding biodiversity.

### **Our Mandate**

KIPRE derives its mandate from Legal Notice No. 273, The Science Technology and Innovation Act (No. 28 of 2013), Kenya subsidiary legislation 2017, which spells out its objectives and functions as follows:

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- Serve as pre-clinical and translational research center using non-human primates and other experimental animals in liaison with the relevant government agencies;
- Serve as an incubation center linking research and industry in the health products value chain;
- the place where research and dissemination of knowledge in all fields of scientific, cultural, technological and human interest is undertaken; and
- Provide national in-vitro fertilization services for endangered wildlife of Kenya in liaison with relevant Government agencies;

Core Values: Research integrity, Professionalism, Good Corporate Governance, Equity, Customer Focus

**c) Directors**

The Entity's directors who served the entity during the year/period were as follows:

No.	Name	Designation
1.	Prof. Josephat A.O. Mulimba Prof. Johnson Kang'ethe Kinyua Prof. Isaac O. Jumba Dr. Gaynor Noreh Lumbasio Prof. Mary Gikungu Mr. Charles Nyamasyo Kissingu Dr. Peter Gichuhi Mwethera	Board Members
2.	Dr. Atunga Nyachio	Ag Director, Research and product development
3.	Dr. Danson Mwangi	Ag Director capacity building, partnership and grants management.
4.	Dr. Daniel Chai	Ag Director Animal science, welfare and ethics
5.	Mr. Daudi Salla	Head of Finance
6.	Mr. Patrick Kimathi	Head of Administration & Human Resource
7.	Mr. Victor Nthiga	Head of Supply chain management

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**d) Entity Headquarters**

Kenya Institute of Primate Research  
End of Karen Road  
P.O. Box 24481- 00502  
Nairobi, Kenya Phone: +254-02-2606235/6

**e) Entity Contacts**

Telephone: (254) 02-2606235/6  
E-mail: [info@primateresearch.org](mailto:info@primateresearch.org)  
Website: [www.primateresearch.org](http://www.primateresearch.org)

**f) Entity Bankers**

Standard Chartered Bank of  
Kenya Karen Branch P.O. Box  
24410- 00502 Karen, Nairobi,  
Kenya.




**g) Independent Auditor**

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



**h) Principal Legal Adviser**

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




### 3. The Board of Directors

Ref.	Directors	Details
1.	 <p>Professor Josephat Mulimba  Date of Appointment: 26/07/2023  Chairman of the Board of Directors</p>	<p><b>Chairman Board of Directors</b></p> <p>Professor Josephat Mulimba, born on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 1947 is a renowned Orthopedic Surgeon who retired from the University of Nairobi after 46 years of service. He has played a major role in the development of Orthopedic surgery in Kenya, East and Central Africa for which he has won numerous awards.</p> <p>Prof. Mulimba served as the chairman of Department of Orthopedic Surgery for 12 years during which time he was a member of senate at the University of Nairobi. He played a major role in starting the college of East and Central and Southern Africa (COSECSA) which is a major trainer of personnel within the said region.</p>
2.	 <p>Professor Johnson Kangethe  Date of Appointment: 13/09/2023  Head of the Research Board Committee</p>	<p><b>Board Member</b></p> <p>Prof. Johnson Kang'ethe Kinyua, born on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1970, holds a doctorate in Biochemistry from the University of Nairobi is the Dean, School of Biomedical Sciences, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology is an accomplished researcher whose work has positively impacted the livelihoods of many communities with his most important contribution being the reformulation of fertilizer aimed at improving crop yields for farmers. His malaria research also resulted in a patent.</p> <p>He previously served in the directorate of gender and mentoring center as a Director and Deputy Director prior to his appointment as the Chairperson of Department of Biochemistry.</p>
3.		<p><b>Board Member</b></p> <p>Prof. Isaac Ogango Jumba, born on 1st January, 1954, holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in chemistry and biochemistry, Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degrees in chemistry from the University of Nairobi. He has 46 years of public service experience and a long career as a</p>

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	<p>Professor Isaac Ogango Jumba  Date of Appointment: 22/11/2023  Head of Finance &amp; Staff Establishment Board Committee</p>	<p>university lecturer, ultimately becoming a professor in 2006.  He has held several administrative roles, such as chairman of the Chemistry Department, Dean of the Faculty of Education, Deputy Principal of Kenya Science Campus, and Principal of the College of Education and External Studies. He served on the University of Nairobi Senate for a record of 21 years from 2001 to 2022 and has published numerous scientific articles and research papers on ecosystem health, environmental pollution, occupational toxicology, and mineral metabolic profiles in herbivores. He has received multiple awards for his work and retired in October 2023.</p>
4.	 <p>Dr. Gaynor Noreh Lumbasio  Date of Appointment: 22/11/2023  Head of Audit Committee</p>	<p><b>Board Member</b>  Dr. Gaynor Noreh Lumbasio, born on 26<sup>th</sup> May, 1988 holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Microbiology and Biotechnology Genetics from the University of Nairobi.  He is currently an Embryologist at The Nairobi IVF Centre Ltd and a member of European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology and the University of Nairobi Microbiology and Biotechnology student Association</p>
5.	 <p>Professor Mary Gikungu  Director General  National Museums of Kenya  Date of Appointment:  10/10/2017</p>	<p><b>Board Member</b>  Prof. Mary Gikungu, born on 28<sup>th</sup> November, 1965 holds a PhD in Natural Science and Mathematics (University of Bonn, Germany), M.Sc. in Conservation Biology (University of Nairobi) and B.Sc. in Botany and Zoology (University of Nairobi). She has published over 40 papers in peer reviewed journals. Currently, Director General of National Museum of Kenya. She is a renowned Bee Specialist and a Conservation Biologist with wide experience in ecosystem services, climate change, environmental health and food security.  In addition, she has been a Council Member of Kibabii University, she has served as an Associate</p>



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		professor at the Zoology Department of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology and supervises the Directors Executive Team (D.E.T)
6.	 <p>Mr. Paul Ndambuki  Representative of PS National Treasury  Date of Appointment: 10/10/2017</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alternate Board Member</b></p> <p>Mr. Paul Ndambuki Mutuvi holds a Diploma and, Higher National Diploma in Human Resource, Bachelor of Sciences degree in Human Resource Management. He is a member of the Institute of Human Resource Management and is currently serving as Deputy Director Pensions at National Treasury. He joined Public Service in November 1983. He represents PS National Treasury at the KIPRE Board He exited from service after attaining the mandatory retirement age on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2024. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles Kissingu</p>
7.	 <p>Charles Kissingu  Date of Appointment: 02/12/2024</p>	<p><b>Alternate board member</b></p> <p>Mr. Charles Kissingu, is a seasoned Human Resource professional with over three decades of public service experience. He currently serves as an alternate board member representing the Principal Secretary, National Treasury, a position he was appointed to on 2nd December 2024. He holds a Master of Science (MSc) in Human Resource Management from Moi University, where he also earned his Bachelor of Science (BSc) in HRM.</p>
8.	 <p>Dr. Peter Mwethera Gichuhi, PhD, MBS  Director General  Kenya Institute of Primate Research  Date of Appointment: 10/10/2017</p>	<p>Dr. Peter Gichuhi Mwethera, PhD., MBS holds a PhD (Bristol, UK); MPhil (Bristol, UK); Post Doc (North Carolina, USA); IVF (Leuven, Belgium); BSc (Hons, Kenya) is the Director General at the Kenya Institute of Primate Research offering overall directions for the institution. He is an accomplished Researcher with a successful career history spanning over 30 years with specific focus on Reproductive Health, an author of more than 40 publications including chapters in peer reviewed journals and has patented three medical products (UniPron, Smugel &amp; Smuscan) to improve human sexual/reproductive health and improve child and maternal health.</p>



**4. Key Management Team**

No	Management	Details
1.	 <p>Dr. Peter Gichuhi Mwethera, PhD, MBS            Director General            Date of Appointment: 14/06/2024</p>	<p>Dr. Peter Gichuhi Mwethera, PhD, MBS holds a PhD (Bristol, UK); MPhil (Bristol, UK); Post Doc (North Carolina, USA); IVF (Leuven, Belgium); BSc (Hons, Kenya) is the Director General at the Kenya Institute of Primate Research offering overall directions for the institution. He is an accomplished Researcher with a successful career history spanning over 30 years with specific focus on Reproductive Health and is an author of more than 40 publications.</p>
2.	 <p>Dr. Atunga Nyachieo, OGW            Ag Director Research and Product Development            Date of Appointment: 10/04/2025</p>	<p>Dr. Atunga Nyachieo, PhD, OGW Chief of Research (CoR), is in charge of Institutional research and training programs. Dr. Nyachieo holds a PhD in Biomedical Science (Mechanisms of Human diseases) obtained from the University of Leuven (KULeuven, Belgium), a Master's degree (MSc, Molecular Biology; 2004) from University of Leuven; KULeuven, Belgium) and a Bachelor's degree (Bsc, Biochemistry; 1999) from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), Nairobi, Kenya. He has experience in health research, policy and health promotion.</p>
3.	 <p>Dr. Daniel Chai            Ag Director Animal science,            Welfare and ethics            Date of appointment: 10/04/2025</p>	<p>Dr. Daniel Chai Chivatsi, is the head of Animal Sciences, Welfare and Ethics Directorate (ASWED) since 2016. As the Head and Attending Veterinarian, he is responsible with ensuring all issues of animals including care, welfare and ethical use are adhered to both local and international standards, He holds a Bachelors of Veterinary Medicine from University of Nairobi (1985) and MSc in Veterinary Diagnostics and Pathology (Effects of Rosiglitazone on the pathology of experimentally induced endometriosis in baboons) from University of Nairobi (2009).</p>




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No	Management	Details
		He has 36 years' experience working with non-human primates and laboratory animals as a clinician, pathologist and surgeon.
4.	 <p>Dr. Danson Mwangi            Ag Director capacity building, partnership and grants management.            Date of appointment: 10/04/2025</p>	Dr Danson Mwangi is the Ag. Director of Capacity Building, Partnerships and Grants Management. He is a Medical/Environmental Anthropologist by training with over 15 years of work experience. He holds a PhD in Anthropology from the University of Durham, UK and a Postdoc in Cultural Evolutionary Anthropology from the State University of Arizona, USA. He has a demonstrated ability to conduct independent as well as collaborative multidisciplinary research, with a particular interest and expertise in inductive ethnographic approaches to research on Ecosystem health; Emerging and re-emerging diseases; Human-animal relations, zoonoses; Climate change, and Environmental conservation.
4.	 <p>Dr. Lucy Ochola            Head of Tropical Infectious Diseases            Date of Appointment: 04/07/2016</p>	Dr. Lucy Ochola is a senior Research scientist and head of Department of Infectious Diseases at KIPRE. Lucy holds a BSc and MPhil from Manchester University, Uk and PhD in Medical Parasitology and Infection Biology from Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, University of Basel Switzerland. Her overall aim is to seek solutions to tackle and manage infectious diseases that plague Kenya and other African countries. Research in her lab focuses on parasitology (malaria and schistosomiasis), understanding their immunology, disease manifestation and diagnosis in endemic populations. She has over 30 publications that include MSc and PhD theses.

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No	Management	Details
5.	 <p>Dr. Jael Apondi Obiero            Head of Reproductive Biology            Date of Appointment: 17/09/2015</p>	<p>Dr. Jael Apondi Obiero, holds a PhD in Medical Microbiology (Development of a contraceptive microbicide gel, UniPron, for prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections) obtained from the University of Nairobi. She also holds a Master's degree (MSc, Comparative Mammalian Physiology) from the University of Nairobi and a Bachelor's degree (Bed Science, Bachelor of Education [Botany/Zoology] from Egerton University.</p> <p>She has experience in sexual and reproductive health research, Systematic Reviews Development for evidence synthesis, with the Cochrane Collaboration to inform decision making in health and She has also published over 20 articles in peer reviewed journals.</p>
6.	 <p>Dr. Stan Kivai            Head of Evolutionary Ecology, Conservation &amp; Ecosystem Health            Date of Appointment: 12/05/2022</p>	<p>Dr. Stan Kivai is a Senior Research Scientist at KIPRE and holds a Doctorate of Philosophy degree (PhD) and Masters of Arts (MA) degree in Anthropology (Primatology major) all from Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey, USA. Dr. Stan also holds a Master of Science Degree in Biology (Dryland Biodiversity Conservation Major) from Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, and Bachelor of Science Degree in Natural Resources Management from Egerton University.</p> <p>Dr. Stan Kivai expertise is majorly on behavioral ecology, nutrition ecology, population ecology, endangered species conservation, human-wildlife interactions &amp; health, climate change mitigation, adaptation &amp; resilience, community-based conservation, conservation education &amp; public health outreach.</p> <p>He has published over twenty peer reviewed and non-peer-reviewed scientific articles and reports on same projects.</p>

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No	Management	Details
7.	 <p>Dr. Ngalla Jillani  Head of Non- Communicable Diseases  Date of Appointment:  17/09/2015</p>	<p>Dr. Ngalla Jillani, PhD, is the Head of Non-Communicable Diseases Department. He holds a PhD in Neurosciences from the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa (2011), a Master's Degree in biological Anthropology from the University of Dar-es Salaam, Tanzania (2005), and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Zoology and Botany from the University of Nairobi, Kenya (1990). Dr Jillani has served as Senior Research &amp; has actively mobilized resources for research in his areas of interest: neurosciences, tracing the brain's neuronal circuitry and its application in stroke rehabilitation, addiction and substance abuse, modelling diseases of the nervous using non-human primates and other animal models.</p>
8.	 <p>Mr. Daudi Salla  Head of Finance &amp; Accounts  Date of Appointment: 27/01/2022</p>	<p>Mr. Salla Daudi Mohamed holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Moi University' &amp; is a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya and member of Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya. He is the Principal Accountant.</p>
9.	 <p>Mr. Patrick Kimathi Manene  Ag. Head of Administration &amp; Human Resources  Date of Appointment: 09/10/2023</p>	<p>Mr. Patrick Kimathi Manene is a career professional in Administration and Human Resources Management. He holds a master's degree in Public Policy and Administration (Kenyatta University, 2016), Diploma in HR Management (Kenya institute of Management, 2017), and Bachelor of Arts (Kenyatta University, 2008). He is a professional member of the Institute of Human Resource Management.</p>

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No	Management	Details
10.	 <p>Ms. Lucyline Mbogori            Head of Public Relations &amp; Marketing            Date of Appointment :19/02/2021</p>	<p>Ms. Lucyline Mbogori holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, and Master of Science (Entrepreneurship) from Jomo Kenyatta University of 'Science and 'Technology). She has a diploma in Computer Science and over 15 years' experience in Administration. In addition, she serves as KIPRE board secretariat where she carries out the duties of Corporation Secretary. Ms. Mbogori is a member of Public Relations Society of Kenya as well as Marketing Society of Kenya.</p>
11.	 <p>Mr. Charles Akama            Head of Information Communication &amp; Technology            Date of Appointment: 27/06/2022</p>	<p>Mr. Akama Charles is the Ag. Head, Information Communication &amp; Technology division at KIPRE currently pursuing a master's degree in statistics at Multimedia University after acquiring a bachelor's degree in Statistics and programming from Machakos University. Additionally, he has undergone training in web development. He is enthusiastic about technological advancement at KIPRE.</p>
12.	 <p>Mr. Victor Nthiga            Head of Procurement            Date of Appointment:            26/07/2021</p>	<p>Mr. Victor Nthiga is a seasoned procurement and supply chain management professional with over 20 years of extensive experience in the field. Mr. Mugao holds a Bachelor's degree in Procurement and Contract Management from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology and a Diploma in Procurement and Material Management from the Kenya School of Government. He is a member of the Kenya Institute of Supply of Management.</p>

## 5. Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designations	Name
1.	Director General (DG)	Dr. Peter Gichuhi Mwethera
2.	Ag Director Research and product development	Dr. Atunga Nyachieo
3.	Ag Director Animal science, welfare and ethics	Dr. Daniel Chai Chivatsi
4.	Ag Director capacity building, partnership and grants management.	Dr. Danson Mwangi
5.	Head of Administration & Human Resources	Mr. Patrick Kimathi
6.	Head of Tropical Infectious Diseases	Dr. Lucy Ochola
7.	Head of Reproductive Biology	Dr. Jael Obiero
8.	Head of Non-Communicable Diseases	Dr. Ngalla Jillani
9.	Head of Evolutionary Ecology, Conservation & Ecosystem Health	Dr. Stan Kivai
10.	Head of Finance & Accounts	Mr. Daudi Salla
11.	Head of Public Relations & Marketing	Ms. Lucyline Mbogori
12.	Head of Information Communication & Technology	Mr. Charles Akama
13.	Head of Supply chain management	Mr. Victor Nthiga

## 6. Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

### Board Committees

The Board has three standing committees, which meet regularly under the terms of reference set by the Board. In addition, there is one ad hoc committee; one for conducting interviews of senior staff.

#### i. Audit Committee

This committee reviews the integrity of financial statements and financial performance, compliance with accounting standards and maintaining of oversight on internal control systems. The Director General and Director Corporate Services may attend meetings of the committee on invitation.

#### ii. Finance and Staff Establishment committee

This committee is responsible for Monitoring and appraising the performance of senior management, review of all human resources policies, finances, budget and institutional (physical and infrastructural development).

#### iii. Research Committee

This committee deliberates on all matters pertaining to Research policy and Management.

### **7. Chairman’s Statement**

I am honored to have served as the Chairman of the Kenya Institute of Primate Research (KIPRE) during the period under review. I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to the entire KIPRE Board and Management team for their support and dedication throughout the 2024/2025 financial year. I also wish to commend every member of staff whose commitment, resilience, and hard work continue to inspire us and drive the Institute towards excellence.

KIPRE receives financial support from the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Health, in the form of recurrent and development grants. These finances cater for personnel emoluments and capital development respectively. Additionally, the Institute generates internal revenue which supplements our operational and maintenance costs. These resources are duly reflected in the financial statements for the fiscal year ending 2024/2025. During this period, KIPRE received Kshs. 572,089,600 in recurrent grants and Kshs. 507,500,000 in development grants. We remain deeply grateful to the Government of Kenya for this continued support.

Our governance and management structures have been instrumental in navigating both opportunities and challenges. The Board of Directors has remained steadfast in its mandate through:

**1. Strategic Oversight:**

The Board of Directors has continued to provide focused and results-oriented leadership through regular strategic engagements. These sessions have ensured that the Institute remains aligned with its mandate, guided by a clear vision and long-term objectives. By anticipating challenges and shaping responsive strategies, the Board has reinforced KIPRE’s commitment to delivering impactful research and services.

**2. Policy and Compliance:**

A core focus this year has been on enhancing governance through the review and implementation of policies that reinforce internal controls and promote accountability. The Board has actively supported the development of frameworks for compliance, risk management, and performance monitoring — ensuring that the Institute remains responsive to both national regulatory standards and international best practices.

**3. Technology Advocacy:**

Recognizing the pivotal role of digital transformation in modern research institutions, the Board has championed the integration of information systems and automation across key functions. This includes supporting initiatives such as the integrated payroll system and the ERP rollout. These efforts are geared toward streamlining processes, improving data-driven decision-making, and embedding a culture of continuous improvement throughout the organization.

As we look to the future, we are excited by the prospects that lie ahead. Our focus remains on leveraging innovation, embracing digital solutions, and fostering strategic partnerships that will position KIPRE for sustained growth.

Thank you.

.....  
Prof. Josephat A.O. Mulimba FRSM

**Chairman Board of Directors**

Date: 25<sup>th</sup> August 2025

### **8. Report of the Director General**

It gives me great pleasure to present the financial statements of the Kenya Institute of Primate Research (KIPRE) for the financial year ending 30th June 2025. These statements reflect the Institute's continued efforts to implement responsible financial management practices in support of our scientific, administrative, and institutional goals.

During the year under review, KIPRE operated under a resource framework supported by both Government of Kenya allocations and internally generated revenue. We received Kshs. 572,089,600 in recurrent funding and Kshs.507,500,000 development funding through the Ministry of Health. The recurrent funds enabled us to meet obligations related to personnel, utilities, and general operations, while the development funds were allocated to critical infrastructure and system upgrades. KIPRE internally generated Kshs 12,743,581 through admission fees to Ooloolua Nature Trail, Academic visits and rental income.

Over the course of the year, we prioritized the enhancement of financial efficiency and accountability. Key steps included the initiation of a **new integrated payroll system** and the **rollout of the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system**, which will significantly improve our budget monitoring, procurement tracking, and expenditure control mechanisms. These systems are expected to enhance financial reporting accuracy and promote a data-driven approach to resource allocation.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the **International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)** and in accordance with the **Public Finance Management Act, 2012**. Our internal audit function has remained active throughout the year, providing real-time oversight and ensuring alignment with public sector financial regulations and audit requirements.

As we continue to execute the KIPRE Strategic Plan (2023–2027), and Performance Contract (2024/2025) financial prudence will be a cornerstone of our operations. We are committed to ensuring that all resources—both public and self-generated are applied efficiently and transparently in pursuit of our institutional mandate in biomedical and primate-based research.

I take this opportunity to appreciate the continued support of the Government of Kenya, the Ministry of Health, our customers, and partners. I also commend our staff and management team for upholding fiscal discipline, accountability, and operational excellence throughout the year.

Thank you.

.....  
Dr. Peter Gichuhi Mwethera PhD., MBS

**Director General**

Date: 25th August 2025

### **9. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2024/2025**

Kenya Institute of Primate Research has four (4) key strategic issues and four (4) strategic goals within its Strategic Plan. The strategic Issues include:

1. Research and innovations for improved Human Health Environmental
2. Pandemic Preparedness, Biodiversity Conservation, Climate change, Resistance (AMR), and Ecosystem health.
3. Institutional capability for health research excellence
4. Financial sustainability for health research

#### **The strategic objectives are as follows:**

1. To develop curative measures including vaccines, biologics (antivenom), drugs and medical technologies and preventive interventions for improved human health
2. To enhance climate change mitigation, sustainable biodiversity conservation, AMR stewardship and ecosystem health through a One Health approach.
3. To enhance capacity building and training, upgrade infrastructure and strengthen corporate governance for health research excellence.
4. To secure funding to sustain health research and innovation whilst ensuring efficient use of KIPRE finances.

KIPRE develops its annual work plans based on the above 4 pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis.

KIPRE monitored the progress towards achievement of the Strategic Plan (2023-2027) through:

- i. Preparation of annual implementation plans for the period 2024-2025 by all offices through their respective Departments and Directorates
- ii. Translation of the annual implementation plans into annual performance contracts and annual monitoring plans
- iii. Development and issuance of progress reports at all levels by undertaking rigorous and independent evaluation of completed and/or ongoing activities to determine the relevance and fulfillment of strategic objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

In addition, KIPRE successfully launched the Strategic Plan (2023-2027) in June 2025. The evaluation of the strategic plan shall be undertaken at the end of June in each financial year.

KIPRE achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2024/2025 period for its 4 strategic pillars as indicated in the table below:

**KIPRE's Strategic Issues and Objectives**

<b>Strategic Pillar</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
<b>Pillar 1: Research and innovations for improved Human Health</b>	To develop preventive and therapeutic interventions for improved human health	Strengthened national capacity for high-quality pre-clinical research for improved human health Enhanced innovation in vaccines, drugs, biologics (antivenom, phages) and medical technologies	Build capacity for health through training of staff and interns/students Develop and test vaccines, drugs, biologics and diagnostic for major and neglected diseases	a.) Created phage technology platforms for formulation of phages for combating AMR for healthcare and environmental decontamination b.) Novel diagnostic tool for malaria c.) Novel diagnostic tool for schistosomiasis d.) Development of snakebite antivenom –Kenya Snakebite Research Intervention Centre (K-SRIC)- through collaboration with the Division of Vector borne Diseases, Ministry of Health (MoH) and the devolved Ministries of Health in Siaya, Kisumu, Busia and Migori counties, e.) conducted a successful integration of snakebite with the National Mass Drug Administration (MDA) exercises. K-SRIC, KIPRE, in collaboration with Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, DVNTD - MoH and the MoH, Turkana and Kitui Counties is currently undertaking a community and health facility project on mapping snakebite risk in Kenya. f) Profiled 3 snake venom for development of antivenom g) Rescued 464 snakebite victims

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Strategic Pillar	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Key Activities	Achievements
<b>Pillar 2: Pandemic Preparedness, Biodiversity Conservation, Climate change, Environmental Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), and Ecosystem health.</b>	To enhance climate change mitigation, sustainable biodiversity conservation, AMR stewardship and ecosystem health through a One Health approach.	Enhanced pandemic preparedness & response through a one health approach Strengthened conservation of primates and biodiversity, climate change response and ecosystem health for prosperity of nature and human health	Test human samples and vector borne samples from high-risk disease interface (wildlife, livestock) Promote forest conservation through tree planting activities Promote ecosystem health activities through community outreach	a.) Tested 300 human samples at high-risk disease interface (wildlife livestock-human) b.) Tested 497 vector born samples at high-risk disease interface (wildlife-livestock-human) c.) Work closely with Community Forest Association in coordinating activities within Ooloolua Forest such as tree planting. d.) Monitored the success of the tree seedlings planted early and last year including those in Ooloolua forest and 70% were seen surviving. e.) Monitored primates' population and captured the traffic wildlife road accidents in Ooloolua forests. f.) Continued to implement restoration activities and primate monitoring in Tana. g.) Conducted community Conservation awareness and ecosystem health meetings in Tana River and Samburu counties educating them on the importance of primates and their habitats. h.) Successfully organized the International Primates Day on 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 2024 at Kwale county.

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Strategic Pillar	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Key Activities	Achievements
<b>Pillar 3: Institutional capability for health research excellence</b>	To enhance capacity building and training, upgrade infrastructure and strengthen corporate governance for health research excellence.	Strengthened the Human Resource Development and Management. Modernized and expanded of infrastructure and equipment. Re-engineered internal business processes.	Build capacity for health through training of staff Construct offices and bio safety and biosecurity wall Onboard KIPRE services through E-citizen	a) Construction of offices to support the expanded mandate for KIPRE Biosafety. b) On boarding of KIPRE services to e-Citizen c) Initiated the set-up of an ERP system that is the Microsoft Dynamics 360 Business Central. d) KIPRE website upgrade. Updated and maintained the Institution's social media including Facebook, WhatsApp and X.
			ERP system set-up KIPRE website upgrade	
<b>Pillar 4: Financial sustainability for health research</b>	To secure funding to sustain health research and innovation whilst ensuring efficient use of finances.	Advocacy and engagement of the government for increased research funding	Attend all Government planned activities to articulate KIPRE fundraising Agenda Market Ooloolua Nature trail	a.) Attended training organized by Treasury. b.) Marketing, customer care and booking of Ooloolua nature trail.
		Diversification of resource mobilization strategies	Establish partnership and fundraising	a.) Established 3 partnerships to support snake antivenom production program that is with Universal Corporation, India Serum Institute & Liverpool School of tropical medicine. b.) Established 3 partnerships in mental health research that are University of Toronto (Canada) on sleep and mental health, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, on sleep and mental health & University of Texas, Rio

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Strategic Pillar	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Key Activities	Achievements
				<p>Grande Valley (USA), on mental health and HIV.</p> <p>c.) Established three partners for phage research for healthcare that are Phages for Global Health, USA, University of Yale, Biological Research Center, Hungary.</p> <p>d.) Established three partnerships in 'One Health &amp; Zoonosis Research' that are Washington State University, Global Health Program, USA, KU Leuven, Belgium &amp; Arizona State University, Centre for Evolution and Medicine, USA</p>
		<p>Development of competitive proposals for funding</p> <p>Regular performance monitoring and reporting</p>	<p>Write records for proposals</p>	<p>a.) Proposals Developed for key thematic Areas including one health infectious diseases, Snakebite among others</p>

## **10. Corporate Governance Statement**

Corporate governance is the process by which institutions are directed, controlled and held to account.

### **Overview**

The Kenya Institute of Primate Research Management is accountable to the Board of Directors, who provides governance, guidance and oversight. Effective Board members are objective, capable and inquisitive. They also have knowledge of the entity's activities and environment and commit the time necessary to fulfil their Board responsibilities.

The Board has delegated the day-to-day operations to the Director General who is the Chief Executive Officer

Management cannot at any one point in time override controls and ignore or stifle communications from subordinates, enabling a dishonest management, which intentionally misrepresents results to cover its tracks. Existence of a strong active Board particularly when coupled with effective upward communications channels and capable financial, legal and internal audit functions is often best able to identify and correct such a problem.

### **Board of Directors**

Kenya Institute of Primate Research Board of Directors is responsible for overall management and is accountable to the Minister in charge of the Ministry of Health, State Department of Public Health and Professional Standards for ensuring that the institution complies with the law and the highest standards of best practice in corporate governance and ethics. The Directors are committed to the need to conduct the operations of the institution with integrity, in accordance with generally accepted corporate practice, and endorse the internationally developed principles of corporate governance.

All the Board members are non-executive including the Chairman of the Board except the Director General who is the chief executive officer. The Cabinet Secretary in charge of the Ministry of Health appoints the Directors for a period of three years in accordance with the constitution.

### **Board Meetings**

The Board meets at least four times a year. During this period, the committees met as follows: -

1. Research Committee – 4 times
2. Finance and Staff Establishment committee – 6 times
3. Audit and Risk Committee – 5 times

The Directors are given appropriate and timely information so that they can maintain full and effective control over strategic, financial, operational and compliance issues. With the CEO running the day-to-day operations, the Board retains responsibility for establishing and maintaining the institutions internal controls in financial, operational and compliance issues as well as implementing strategies for the long-term success of the institution.

### **Board Committees**

The Board has three standing committees, which meet regularly under the terms of reference set by the Board. In addition, there is one ad hoc committee for conducting interviews of senior staff; one for conducting interviews of senior staff.

i. **Audit Committee**

This committee reviews the integrity of financial statements and financial performance, compliance with accounting standards and maintaining of oversight on internal control systems. The Director General and Director Corporate Services may attend meetings of the committee on invitation.

ii. **Finance and Staff Establishment committee**

This committee is responsible for Monitoring and appraising the performance of senior management, review of all human resources policies, finances, budget and institutional (physical and infrastructural development).

iii. **Research Committee**

This committee deliberates on all matters pertaining to Research policy and Management.

iv. **Ad hoc Committees**

There is an Ad hoc committee, which is the interview panel. This committee deals with interviews for recruitment of the senior staff.

### **The Audit Committee**

The Audit & Risk Management Committee forms a key element in the governance process by providing an independent expert assessment of the activities of top management, the quality of risk management, financial reporting, financial management and internal audit, to the board of directors.

### **The Finance and Staff Establishment committee**

The Committee is the prime mechanism through which the Board of Directors of Kenya Institute of Primate Research ensures that the institution's decisions, policies and practice in relation to Finance, Human Resources, procurement, infrastructural development and all processes are in full compliance with relevant policies, and statutory requirements, regulations, Mwongozo Code of Governance as well as the Board Charter.

### **Research Committee**

The Research Committee of the Board generally deliberates all matters pertaining to research policy and management.

### **Internal Controls**

These are processes for assuring achievement of the institution's objectives in operational effectiveness and efficiency, reliable financial reporting, and compliance with laws, regulations and policies. This involves everything that controls the risks of the organization and relates to authorization and approval of transactions, segregation of duties, supervision and monitoring of the activities, proper record keeping, ICT controls, valuation, custody and physical safeguards of the assets of the institution.

It is the means by which the institution's resources are directed, monitored, and measured. It plays an important role in detecting and preventing fraud and protecting the institution's resources, both physical

(e.g., machinery and property) and intangible (e.g., reputation or intellectual property such as patents and trademarks).

At the institutional level, internal control objectives relate to the reliability of financial reporting, timely feedback on the achievement of operational or strategic goals, compliance with laws and regulations.

At the specific transaction level, internal control refers to the actions taken to achieve a specific objective (e.g. how to ensure the organization's payments to third parties are for valid services rendered). Internal control procedures reduce process variation, leading to more outcomes that are predictable. The effectiveness of the internal controls depends on:

### **The Management**

The responsibility of ensuring that the internal controls are in place and are duly adhered to rests with the management. The Chief Executive Office has the overall responsibility of designing and implementing an effective internal control system and setting the "tone at the top" that affects integrity and ethics and other factors of a positive control environment. He fulfils this duty by providing leadership and direction to senior managers and reviews the way they are controlling the resources of the organization. Senior managers, in turn, assign responsibilities for establishment of more specific internal control policies and procedures to personnel responsible for the various departmental functions.

### **Customer Service Charter**

The Service Charter puts in place service standards that guide the Kenya Institute of Primate Research management and staff in provision of high services to its clients. This is keeping in line with existing laws, rules, regulations, norms, professional ethics and most important-customer expectations. The Service Charter thus identifies areas in which the KIPRE operates, defines the responsibilities of the management and staff, describes the rights of clients and identifies key quality control indicators that will enable delivery of high-quality services by KIPRE to all stakeholders/clients and the general public at large.

### **Directors' Allowances and Loans**

The aggregate amount paid to Directors allowances for services rendered during 2024/2025 financial year are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. There were no Directors loans at any time during the year.

### **Board meetings**

During the financial year 2024-2025 (1<sup>st</sup>July, 2024- 30<sup>th</sup>June, 2025), Kenya Institute of Primate Research Board of Directors, a total of fifteen (15) board meetings were held. All Board members meetings had quorum as required. Among the main topics discussed in the meetings were budgets and financial reports, performance contract reports, human resource matters, development projects, internal audit reports and reports on the core mandate of research and strategic issues.

### **Appointment and removal of a member, succession plan**

Appointment of the Board Chairman and Board members is provided for under the Legal Notice 273 of 2017 where the appointing Authority is the President and the Cabinet Secretary for the line Ministry of Health, State Department of Public Health and Professional Standards respectively. Their removal is also provided in the Legal Notice. Whenever there is a vacancy in an appointive Board position, the vacancy is filled by the appointing Authority by way of publication of a member's details in the Kenya Gazette.

In the period in review,

### **Board training and development**

The board was trained on performance contracting during the 2024-2025 financial year. Audit committee attended an internal audit training in Naivasha trained by public sector accounting standards board (PSASB).

### **Board and Member performance:**

In line with "Mwongozo", the Board conducted self-evaluation for the financial year 2024-2025 (1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024 -30<sup>th</sup> June, 2025) under the guidance of the SCAC officials. Board self-evaluation is an internal tool to assist the Board to improve on its performance and that of KIPRE by instituting appropriate remedial strategies.

The following is a summary of the performance evaluation results for the year 2024/2025;

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date of Appointment</b>	<b>Date of Expiry</b>	<b>Score/5</b>	<b>Score</b>
1.	Prof Josephat Awuor	Chairperson	2023-07-26	2027-07-26	4.9750	<b>99.50</b>
2.	Gaynor Noreh Lumbasio	Member	2023-11-22	2027-11-22	4.9200	<b>98.34</b>
3.	Isaac Ogangu Jumba	Member	2023-11-22	2026-11-22	4.9700	<b>99.33</b>
4.	Johnson Kangethe Kinyua	Member	2023-09-13	2026-09-13	4.95	<b>99.00</b>
5.	Paul Ndambuki Mutuvi	Member	2017-10-10	2027-12-31	4.93	<b>98.67</b>
6.	Mary Wanjiku Gikungu	Member	2017-10-10	2024-12-31	4.71	<b>94.17</b>
7.	Peter Gichuhi Mwethera	CEO	2024-08-09	2029-08-31	4.9889	<b>99.77</b>
	<b>Corporate Full Board</b>				4.6867	<b>93.73</b>

**Conflict of interest**

Disclosure of conflict of interest was made by members at every Board meeting during the financial year. The position on existence of conflict of interest or lack thereof was recorded in the minutes as appropriate with Board members signing the conflict of interest register that was made available during all Board meetings.

**Board remuneration**

Board members were paid allowances in line with the relevant Government of Kenya circulars and guidelines.

**Ethics and conduct**

The KIPRE Board has adopted high standards and applies strict rules of conduct, based on the best corporate practices. As part of this commitment, the Board has adhered to good corporate governance by embracing the principles of good corporate governance including: Observing high standards of ethical and moral behavior, acting in the best interests of the Kenya Institute of Primate Research and upholding their fiduciary responsibilities and duty of care, acting honestly and in good faith to create a culture built on principles of integrity, accountability and transparency.

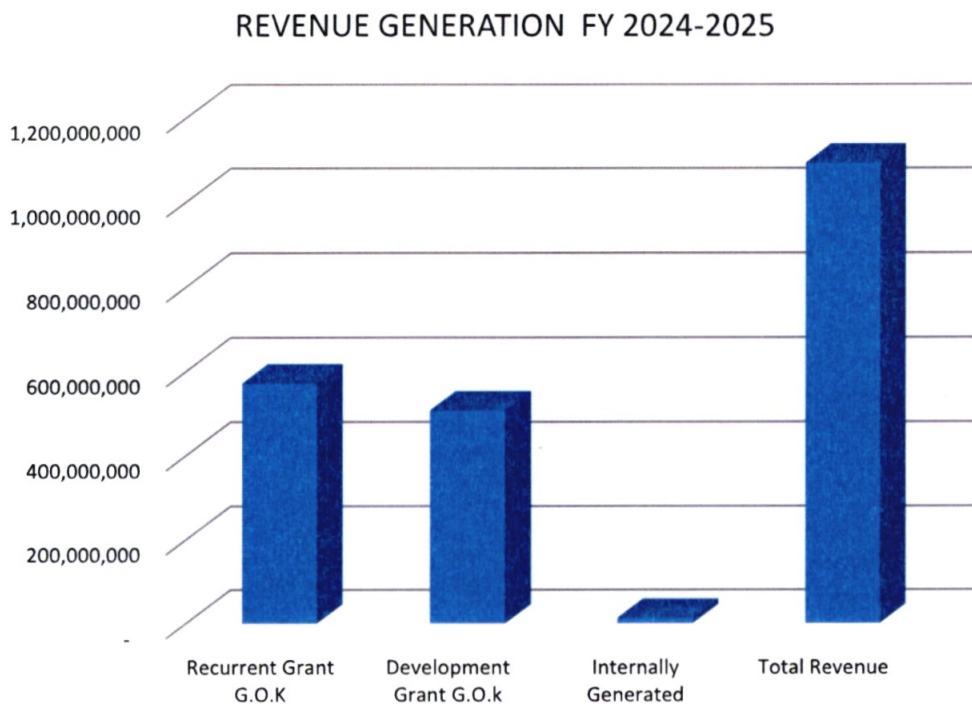
**Governance Audit**

Mwongozo requires Governance Audit to be conducted by a member regulated by the Institute of Certified Public Secretaries of Kenya (ICS) and accredited for that purpose. The Board looks forward to undertake Governance Audit once the list of accredited governance auditors with the requisite guidelines are published in the Kenya Gazette.

**11. Management Discussion & Analysis**

**a) The Entity’s Operational and Financial Performance**

The Kenya Institute of Primate Research internally generated revenue for twelve months stood at 12,743,581. Government of Kenya Recurrent and development grants of Kshs.572,089,600 and Kshs. 507,500,000 respectively. The Management noted that the organization heavily relies on revenue from non-exchange transactions, which caters for operation and maintenance.



**b) Entity’s key projects**

KIPRE during the year had ongoing projects as explained below:

**Infrastructure upgrade.**

This entailed construction of the perimeter wall. The works are ongoing.

**c) Entity’s compliance with statutory requirements**

KIPRE Management has no outstanding statutory requirements over the last one year.

**d) Major risks facing the organization**

The Board is ultimately accountable for the KIPRE risk management process and system of internal control. In terms of a mandate by the Board, the Audit Committee monitors the risk management process and systems of internal control of the KIPRE. The Board oversees the activities of the Audit Committee, the KIPRE internal and external auditors.

The objective of risk management in KIPRE is to establish an integrated and effective risk management framework where important risks are identified, quantified and managed. The KIPRE risk management

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process that is implemented across KIPRE supports the risk management process across all the three directorate operating platforms.

KIPRE priority risk items, together with key measures taken to mitigate these risks are listed in the table below.

**Risk Management Framework**

Category	Description	Risk Likelihood	Severity	Overall Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
		L/M/H	L/M/H	L/M/H	
Strategy Risk	Risks arising from identifying and pursuing a strategy, which is poorly defined, is based on flawed or inaccurate data or fails to support the delivery of commitments, plans or objectives due to a changing macro environment	L	M	M	Ensure the Strategic Plan is aligned with national, sectoral goals as well as the mandate of KIPRE
Governance Risk	Risks arising from unclear plans, priorities, authorities and accountabilities, and/or ineffective or disproportionate oversight of decision-making and/or performance.	M	M	M	Ensure compliance with Mwongozo (Code of governance for state corporations); Regular review of the organization structure
Financial Risks	Risks arising from not managing finances in accordance with requirements and financial constraints	M	L	L	Automate financial systems; Undertake regular audits; Installation of the ERP; Regular review of Financial Management policies and procedures

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	<p>resulting in poor returns from investments.          Failure to manage assets/liabilities or to obtain value for money from the resources deployed, and/or noncompliant financial reporting.</p>				
Project risks	<p>Risks arising from adverse events including pandemics, epidemics, ethical violations, poor quality or lack of innovations leading to damages to reputations and destruction of trust and relations.</p>	M	H	H	<p>Develop project management policy and procedures.          Develop KIPRE’s research policy.          Create human ethics and animal ethics committees.          Initiate an Ethics and Review Committee;</p>
Bio-terrorism	<p>Risk that may arise from the spread of an infectious or toxic biological agent that can happen without warning. It can threaten humans, animals and plants, causing widespread illness and death, and instilling fear and panic on a transnational scale.</p>	M	M	H	<p>Capacity building of staff on biosecurity, biosafety and biodefense.          Develop risk communication strategy/plan.          Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).          Restrict access to labs and regulate access to dangerous pathogens.</p>

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Disease outbreaks	Risk caused by an infection, transmitted through person-to-person contact, animal-to-person contact, or from the environment or other media. Outbreaks may also occur following exposure to chemicals or to radioactive materials.	M	M	H	Enhance interventions that monitor disease spread. Community engagement Networking with relevant international organizations to strengthen preparedness and response efforts. Train staffs on bio biosecurity. Provision of standard PPEs. Conduct interventions that pursue surveillance and detection for timely containment of transmissions.
Security Risks	Risks arising from a failure to prevent unauthorized and/or inappropriate access to KIPRE, offices and information, including cyber security and noncompliance with General Data Protection Regulation requirements.	M	H	H	Implement ISMS. Enhance Security. Secure all KIPRE's property.

**e) Material arrears in statutory and other financial obligations**

The organization has no major non-compliance statutory issues that may expose it to potential contingent liabilities.

## **12. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting**

KIPRE is committed to protection and enhancement of the local and global environment, health and safety in nature and research by using globally accepted scientific methods and polices when conducting research with sustainability being the ability to continue offering services to the Kenyan citizens over the long term.

### **i) Environmental performance**

KIPRE as an institution, its staff and stakeholders are expected to consciously think about their role in managing Environmental health and safety (EHS) issues and act in ways consistent with:

- i. Reduction of negative social and environmental risks
- ii. Conservation and prudent utilization of resources
- iii. Respect for biodiversity and natural systems.

### **Here is an outline of some of the many successes achieved:**

- i. **EHS committee:** KIPRE has established the Environment, Health & Safety Committee EHS committee, which has the ultimate responsibility for health and safety in the organization, and the protection of its environment. This was furthered by health and safety inspections and undertaken awareness and education to staff such as raising awareness about benefits of using protective materials in the laboratories where chemicals and reagents are used in research and exhibitions.
- ii. **Energy efficiency:** Ensuring energy efficiency and conservation throughout our operations is important, as it impacts both our greenhouse gas (GHG) footprint and our cost structure. KIPRE has appropriately replaced incandescent bulbs with energy saving bulbs.
- iii. **Water conservation:** Our operations are not relatively water intensive but as global water consumption has increased at a fast pace, we work to use water carefully and responsibly in our operations. Primary water uses include mainly sanitation and employee consumption. KIPRE is constantly investing in water conservation by having checking water leakages as routine measures to minimize water wastage.
- iv. **Tree planting:** KIPRE has endeavored to invest to support seedling production at KIPRE. KIPRE has participated in tree planting exercises involving staff and management in West Pokot and the Oloolua Forest.
- v. **Biodiversity conservation:** KIPRE has a long track record of supporting biodiversity research projects. Additionally, KIPRE has been a key and relevant led agency in multiagency committees for Environmental matters in accordance with the Environmental management and coordination Act of 1999, championing for biodiversity conservation.
- vi. **Environmental audits:** Environmental audits are undertaken as per the regulatory standards and sound environmental practice.
- vii. **Stakeholder engagement:** KIPRE has a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement. Every two years, KIPRE runs open days/scientific conferences to share the

research activities and findings with key stakeholders which range from research partners, NGOs, community groups, government agencies, research institutions and scientific academies. This engagement has been essential in aiding KIPRE stay abreast of current trends, perspectives and policy matters that affect our service, customers and collaborators.

- viii. **Physical structures:** KIPRE has provided for adequate signage and visitor information within the KIPRE compound.
- ix. **Dust management:** KIPRE has provided for well paved roads and car parks limiting dust emission from vehicles within the compound.

#### **ii) Employee welfare**

The policies guiding the hiring process are borrowed from the Public Service Commission-Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for the Public Service, May, 2024 and the KIPRE Terms and Conditions of Service and Procedures Manual.

Recruitment is undertaken on the basis of fair competition and merit; representation of Kenya's diverse communities; adequate and equal opportunities to all gender, youth, members of all ethnic groups, persons with disabilities and minorities.

All vacant positions are filled in competitively through advertisements, followed by interviews conducted by relevant committees.

Policies are reviewed after every three (3) years.

Efforts have been done in:

- a) Improving skills and managing careers; mentoring, training and development of staff, job rotation, and staff attend seminars and workshops relevant to their areas of specialization.
- b) Appraisals- done annually

It is the policy of KIPRE to enforce appropriate measures to control and monitor health and safety procedures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for all employees, and those who may be affected by our undertakings.

The Kenya Institute of Primate Research is committed to protection and enhancement of the local and global environment, health and safety in research and as an organization, its staff and stakeholders are expected to consciously THINK about their role in managing HSE issues and ACT in ways consistent with the following fundamental principles:

- a) (Reduction) Commitment to reduction of negative social and environmental risks,
- b) Conservation and prudent utilization of resources and
- c) Respect for biodiversity and natural systems.

#### **iii) Market place practices**

##### **a) Responsible competition practice:**

The Kenya Institute of Primate Research is believing in inclusivity and stakeholder engagement. For this reason, KIPRE engages regularly with stakeholders in Education as well as those in the health sector as they represent the largest client groups visiting the research Institutions.

All KIPRE fees are very competitive in the market. They ensure that majority of Kenyans can afford to visit. In a bid to embrace safety during the pandemic, we are now accepting mobile money and card payment. This has greatly increased accountability at our ticketing office.

**b) Responsible Supply Chain and Supplier relations:**

The Kenya Institute of Primate Research ensures that the Finance Team, the Procurement Team and the Accounting Officer are working together. All procurement must be approved by the Accounting Officer who is the Director General. The Director General will only approve procurement of items he is sure KIPRE can afford to pay for.

**c) Responsible marketing and advertisement:**

KIPRE has an outreach both locally and internationally and the Corporate Communications team ensures that all the information given out in their outreach and sensitization practices are ethical and responsible. KIPRE had regular media briefs on local Tv stations on ongoing projects in the institution like the development of Snakebite Anti-venom and its importance to the country ensuring adequate information is also given out.

**d) Product stewardship:**

KIPRE is in constant communication with target group leads like universities, Schools, and social groups who bring feedback from their clients; the student and teachers. This has allowed us to ensure that all visitor feedback is taken seriously and addressed with urgency. There are also Visitor Books whose content is analyzed by the Public Relations Department, and an internal committee assesses the feedback.

### **13. Report of the Directors**

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, which show the state of KIPRE's affairs.

#### **i. Principal activities**

The principal activities of KIPRE continue to be those outlined in the Legal Notice Number 273 of 2017 as indicated on page vi.

#### **ii. Results**

The results of the Institute for the year ended June 30, 2025 are set out on page 1 to 7.

#### **iii. Board of Directors**

The members of the Board of Directors who served during the year are as shown on page ix to xi. During the Financial year 2024/2025 Director Francis Munyae retired and Mr. Charles Kisingu was appointed with effect from 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2024.

#### **iv. Surplus remission**

In accordance with Regulation 219 (2) of the Public Financial Management (National Government) Regulations, the organization did not make any surplus during the year (FY 2024-2025 Kshs. Nil) and hence no remittance to the Consolidated Fund.

#### **v. Auditors**

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

### **By Order of the Board**



.....  
Dr. Peter Mwethera PhD., MBS.  
**Secretary to the Board**

#### **14. Statement of Directors Responsibilities**

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Legal Notice 273 of 2017 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for Kenya Institute of Primate Research which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Kenya Institute of Primate Research at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of Kenya Institute of Primate Research for that year/period. The Directors are also required to ensure that the Institution keeps proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Institution. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Kenya Institute of Research.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Institution's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the institution for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2025.

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 organization;
- v. Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- vi. Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors accept responsibility for Kenya Institute of Primate Research financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act and the State Corporations Act.

The Directors are of the opinion that the organization's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of organization's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025 and of the organization's financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for Kenya Institute of Primate Research, that have been relied upon in the preparation of the institution 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 institution will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

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**Approval of the financial statements**

Kenya Institute of Primate Research financial statements were approved by the Board on 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

.....  
Prof. Josephat Mulimba PhD., FRSM

.....  
Dr. Peter Gichuhi Mwethera PhD., MBS

**Chairman of the Board**

**Director General**

# REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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## **REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA INSTITUTE OF PRIMATE RESEARCH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025**

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### **PREAMBLE**

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

- A. Report on 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 the 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; and,
- C. Report on 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 is issued when the Auditor-General concludes that the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on Financial Statements should be read together with the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management, and Governance.

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 Institute of Primate Research set out on pages 1 to 30, which comprise of the statement of financial position

as at 30 June, 2025, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and 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 Kenya Institute of Primate Research as at 30 June, 2025 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 Legal Notice Number 273 of 2017 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

### **Basis for Opinion**

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya Institute of Primate Research 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 actual expenditure of Kshs.1,047,825,991 against actual receipts of Kshs.1,234,176,191 resulting to under expenditure of Kshs.186,350,200.

The under expenditure may imply that some of the planned activities and objectives of the Institute may not have been achieved.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Key Audit Matters**

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

### **Other Matter**

#### **Unresolved Prior Year Matters**

In the prior years' audit reports, several issues were raised under the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources and Report on Effectiveness

of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. Review of the status during audit of the Institute in 2024/2025 revealed that the following five (5) issues remained unresolved:

No.	Audit Issue
1	Employees in acting capacity beyond stipulated period
2	Operation without an approved budget
3	Failure to appoint budget implementation committee
4	Failure to implement key policies
5	Inadequate staffing levels

### **Other Information**

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on page vi to xxxix which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Board of Directors, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Director General, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of the Directors and Statement of Directors Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the Institute's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the Other Information and in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other Information and accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

### **REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES**

#### **Conclusion**

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources section of my report, 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**

##### **Unbalanced Budget**

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final revenue budget of Kshs.1,087,925,455 and final expenditure budget of Kshs.1,023,706,147 resulting to

unbalanced budget of Kshs.64,219,308. This was contrary to Regulations 33(c) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that budget shall be balanced.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require 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 effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, 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. Weaknesses in Risk Management**

During the financial year under review, the Institute did not put in place an information Technology (IT) system and therefore relied on manual system in preparation of financial statements, human resource management and the general operations but manual systems are prone to errors. Further, during financial 2024/2025 Management had not established a risk management policy or a disaster recovery plan or conduct a formal risk assessment.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of risk management and internal controls could not be confirmed.

#### **2. Failure to Implement Internal Audit Recommendations**

During the year under review, several recommendations were made through internal audit reports. However, interviews with the internal auditor confirmed that these recommendations had not been implemented. Furthermore, no progress report on the implementation status of the audit recommendations for the financial year 2024/2025 was made available.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 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 the Management and 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 controls 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 Institute's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention 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 comply with the authorities which govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Institute'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**

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. 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 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 conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not 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 addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 (1) (a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

Further, I am required to submit the audit report in accordance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Detailed description of my responsibilities for the audit is located at the Office of the Auditor-General's website at: <https://www.oagkenya.go.ke/auditor-generals-responsibilities-for-audit/>. This description forms part of my auditor's report.

  
FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS  
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

11 December, 2025

**16. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2025**

Description	Notes	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>			
Transfers from other governments entities Recurrent	3 (a)	572,089,600	273,800,000
GOK Project -Development	3 (b)	507,500,000	-
Research Projects	4	141,843,010	105,902,441
<b>Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>		<b>1,221,432,610</b>	<b>379,702,441</b>
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>			
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	5	2,240,600	2,712,500
Other incomes A-in-A	6	10,502,981	6,467,813
<b>Total Revenue from exchange transactions</b>		<b>12,743,581</b>	<b>9,180,313</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>1,234,176,191</b>	<b>388,882,754</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee costs	7	229,317,743	31,449,926
Depreciation	8	10,022,400	-
Repairs and maintenance	9	29,368,337	44,473,312
Board Expenses	10	17,297,185	8,026,479
Use of goods & services	11	761,820,326	230,362,733
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>1,047,825,991</b>	<b>314,312,450</b>
<b>Surplus/ (deficit) before tax</b>		<b>186,350,200</b>	<b>74,570,304</b>

The notes set out on pages 8 to 24 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 7 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

.....

Dr. Peter Gichuhi Mwethera PhD., MBS <b>Director General</b> 25 <sup>th</sup> August,2025	Salla Daudi Mohamed ICPAK M/No: 23228 <b>Principal Accountant</b> 25 <sup>th</sup> August,2025	Prof. Josephat Mulimba FRSM <b>Chairman of the Board</b> 25 <sup>th</sup> August,2025
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KENYA INSTITUTE OF PRIMATE RESEARCH  
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June 30, 2025.**

**17. Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025**

Description	Notes	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash equivalents	12	216,409,761	70,058,603
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	13	3,531,535	354,000
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	14	56,118,284	26,252,600
Total Current Assets		276,059,580	96,665,203
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	15	88,911,529	48,823,107
Total Non- Current Assets		88,911,529	48,823,107
<b>Total Assets (A)</b>		<b>364,971,109</b>	<b>145,488,310</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	17	20,365,533	5,226,541
Total Current Liabilities		20,365,533	5,226,541
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Deferred Development Grant	17	-	85,000
Project Deposits	16	72,685,073	54,606,465
Total Non- Current Liabilities		72,685,073	54,691,465
<b>Total Liabilities (B)</b>		<b>93,050,606</b>	<b>59,918,006</b>
Net Assets(A-B)		271,920,504	85,570,304
Represented by:			
Accumulated Surplus		186,350,200	74,570,304
Reserves		85,570,304	11,000,000
Net Assets		<b>271,920,504</b>	<b>85,570,304</b>

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Dr. Peter Gichuhi Mwethera  
PhD., MBS  
**Director General**  
25<sup>th</sup> August,2025

.....  
Salla Daudi Mohamed  
**ICPAK M/No: 23228**  
**Principal Accountant**  
25<sup>th</sup> August,2025

.....  
Prof. Josephat Mulimba  
FRSM  
**Chairman of the Board**  
25<sup>th</sup> August,2025


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**18.Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2025**

Description	Revaluation Reserve	Capital grants	Retained earnings	Total
	Ksh.	Ksh	Ksh.	Ksh.
<b>Balance as at 1st July 2023</b>	-	-	-	-
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	-	-	74,570,304	74,570,304
Capital/development grants received during the year	-	11,000,000	-	11,000,000
<b>Balance as at 30th June 2024</b>		<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>74,570,304</b>	<b>85,570,304</b>
<b>Balance as at 1st July 2024</b>	-	11,000,000	74,570,304	85,570,304
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	-	-	186,350,200	186,350,200
<b>Balance as at 30th June 2025</b>	-	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>260,920,504</b>	<b>271,920,504</b>

The notes set out on pages 8 to 24 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 7 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:





.....  
 Dr. Peter Gichuhi Mwethera  
 PhD., MBS  
**Director General**  
 25<sup>th</sup> August,2025

.....  
 Salla Daudi Mohamed  
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**Principal Accountant**  
 25<sup>th</sup> August,2025

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**Chairman of the Board**  
 25<sup>th</sup> August,2025

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**19. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025**

Description	Notes	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs.	Kshs.
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Receipts</b>			
Transfers from other governments entities	3	1,079,589,600	250,000,000
Projects for Research Activities	4	141,843,010	129,702,441
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	5	2,240,600	2,712,500
Other income	6	10,502,981	6,467,813
<b>Total receipts</b>		<b>1,234,176,191</b>	<b>388,882,754</b>
<b>Payments</b>			
Employee costs	7	229,317,743	31,449,926
Depreciation	8	10,022,400	-
Repairs and maintenance	9	29,368,337	44,473,312
Board Expenses	10	17,297,185	8,026,479
Use of Goods & Services	11	761,820,326	230,362,733
<b>Total payments</b>		<b>1,047,825,991</b>	<b>314,312,450</b>
<b>Adjustments for working capital</b>			
Increase/decrease in receivables		(33,043,219)	(26,606,600)
Increase/decrease in payables		15,138,992	5,226,541
<b>Net cash flows from/ (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>168,445,973</b>	<b>53,190,245</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of PPE	15	(40,088,422)	(48,823,107)
<b>Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(40,088,422)</b>	<b>(48,823,107)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Development Grant from GOK	3b	(85000)	11,085,000
Project deposits	16	18,078,608	54,606,465
<b>Net cash flows from financing Activities</b>		<b>17,993,608</b>	<b>65,691,465</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>146,351,159</b>	<b>70,058,603</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2024</b>		<b>70,058,603</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2025</b>	12	<b>216,409,762</b>	<b>70,058,603</b>

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Dr. Peter Gichuhi Mwethera  
PhD., MBS  
**Director General**  
25<sup>th</sup> August, 2025

.....  
Salla Daudi Mohamed  
**ICPAK M/No: 23228**  
**Principal Accountant**  
25<sup>th</sup> August, 2025

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**Chairman of the Board**  
25<sup>th</sup> August, 2025

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**20. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025.**

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilization
	a	b	C= (a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/ c*100
<b>Revenue</b>						
Transfers from Other Governments entities						
Recurrent Grant	572,089,600	-	572,089,600	572,089,600	-	100
Development Grant	207,500,000	300,000,000	507,500,000	507,500,000	-	100
Other Recurrent	4,414,700	-	4,414,700	9,387,400	(4,972,700)	213
Rental Revenue from facilities & Equipment	2,261,600	-	2,261,600	2,240,600	21,000	99
Other Income	1,659,555	-	1,659,555	1,115,581	543,974	67
Project Activities	-	-	-	141,843,010	(141,843,010)	100
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>787,925,455</b>	<b>300,000,000</b>	<b>1087925455</b>	<b>1,234,176,191</b>	<b>(146250736)</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Expenses</b>						
Employee costs	198,326,830	-	198,326,830	229,317,743	(30,990,913)	116
Remuneration of Directors	20,211,448	-	20,211,448	17,297,185	2,914,263	86
Repairs and Maintenance	25,065,441	-	25,065,441	29,368,337	(4,302,896)	117
Use of Goods & Services	270,080,028	500,000,000	770,080,028	761,820,326	8,259,702	99
Depreciation	10,022,400	-	10,022,400	10,022,400	-	100
Total Expenditure	<b>523,706,147</b>	<b>500,000,000</b>	<b>1,023,706,147</b>	<b>1,047,825,991</b>	<b>(24,119,844)</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Surplus for the period</b>				<b>186,350,200</b>		

KENYA INSTITUTE OF PRIMATE RESEARCH  
**Annual Report and Financial  
Statements For the year ended  
June 30, 2025.**

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The notes set out on pages 8 to 24 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 7 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

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Salla Daudi Mohamed  
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**Principal Accountant**  
25<sup>th</sup> August, 2025

.....  
Prof. Josephat Mulimba  
FRSM  
**Chairman of the Board**  
25<sup>th</sup> August, 2025

**Budget Reconciliation**

1. The financial statements reflect material difference between the budget and actual amounts.

The internal revenue budget based on trend analysis on various sources of revenue was captured under the parent organization during the year.

There was an over-expenditure for Kenya Institute of Primate Research personnel emoluments for the FY 2024-2025 as a result of inclusion of project research allowances for researchers.

Repair and maintenance increased due to repair of animal facilities i.e., cages.

The assets acquired by Kenya Institute of Primate Research were depreciated as per institutional policy in the Finance Policy and Procedure Manual. In addition, the institution did not incorporate other assets as the transition procedure as the handover is not yet completed.

In relation to Board Expenses, overall, they were few members of the board constituted during the year to give guidance and strategic direction of the newly created institution.

2. Changes from original budget are a consequence of government variations through normal budgetary process for both recurrent and development grants.

## 21. Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1. General Information

Kenya Institute of Primate Research is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Legal notice No. 273 of 2017. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is pre-clinical translational biomedical research.

### 2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, financial instruments at fair value 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 the Organization's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Kenya Institute of Primate Research. The cash flow statement is prepared using direct method.

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 30 June 2025.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<p><b><i>Applicable: 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025:</i></b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognize, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>

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**Annual Report and Financial Statements For**  
**the year ended June 30, 2025.**

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<p><b>IPSAS 44:</b>  Non- Current  Assets  Held for Sale and  Discontinued  Operations</p>	<p><b><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></b>  The Standard requires,  Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:  Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>
<p><b>IPSAS 45:</b>  Property Plant and  Equipment</p>	<p><b><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></b>  The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognized as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p>
<p><b>IPSAS 46:</b>  Measurement</p>	<p><b><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></b>  The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.</li> <li>ii) Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS;</li> <li>iii) Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</li> </ul>

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i. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2025.*

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Effective Date and Impact:</b>
<b>IPSAS 47:</b> Revenue	<i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i> This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.
<b>IPSAS 48:</b> Transfer Expenses	<i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i> The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.
<b>IPSAS 49:</b> Retirement Benefit Plans	<i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i> The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.
<b>IPSAS 50:</b> Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2027</i> The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures.</li> <li>ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26.</li> <li>iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.</li> </ul>

ii. *Early adoption of standards*

KIPRE did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year 2024/2025.

#### **4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **a) Revenue recognition**

##### **i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions**

##### **Transfers from government entities**

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably.

##### **Government Grants**

- i. Recurrent government grant credited to the Statement of Financial Performance based on the payment made by the government of Kenya.
- ii. Development grant is credited to the Statement of Financial Performance based on the amount spent. The unspent amount is deferred until spent.

##### **Project income**

These are funds earmarked for specific projects mostly dealing with Research in particular areas. The projects funds are credited to a deposit Account when received and only transfer the amount spent each month to income. In this case, income and expenditure are always the same. The balance remains in the respective deposit account.

##### **a) Taxation**

The Kenya Institute of Primate Research adheres to taxation laws through timely filing of its tax obligations. VAT and excise duty are exempted on case by case-on application to the National Treasury and Kenya Revenue Authority.

##### **b) Revenue from exchange transactions Rendering of services**

The entity recognizes revenue from rendering of services to the public through gate admissions.

##### **Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

##### **Interest income**

Interest income is accrued using the negotiated rate.

##### **Rental income**

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for upon realization.

##### **c) Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. No depreciation is charged for the assets in the year of purchase while full depreciation is charged in the year of disposal. Depreciation is calculated on the reducing balance basis to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following rates:

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- Motor Vehicles 25%
- Equipment and furniture 12.5%
- Computers 33.33%
- Buildings 1%

**d) Purchase of Animals for research**

Purchase of non-human primates is expensed in the financial performance statement at the time of purchase.

**e) Financial Instruments**

**(i) Financial Assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The organization determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

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

The Kenya Institute of Primate Research financial assets include cash, trade and other receivables.

**Derecognition**

The organization derecognizes a financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets when; The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or is waived, the organization has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either: (a) the organization has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the organization has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

**(ii) Financial Liabilities**

**Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit as appropriate. The Kenya Institute of Primate Research determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The organization's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

**f) Employee Benefits**

**(i) Short Term**

KIPRE has employees who carries out day-to-day operations and are entitled to salaries and allowance. The organization recognizes these salaries and allowances as expenses, which are charged to financial performance statement.

**(ii) Retirement Benefits**

KIPRE operates a defined contribution staff Retirement Benefit Scheme for its employees. The Scheme is administered by Insurance Company of East Africa and is funded by contribution from both KIPRE and the employees. It also pays gratuity to staff on contract. KIPRE's contribution is charged to the financial performance statement in the year to which they relate. KIPRE also contributes to a statutory defined scheme; the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) contributions are determined by local statute and are currently vary according to basic salary per employee per month.

**g) Nature and Purpose of Reserves**

**i. Capital Reserve**

The organization creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. Kenya Institute of Primate Research has capital reserves and revaluation reserves. Reserves are monies budgeted, collected and set aside for replacement or deferred maintenance to the capital improvements. Boards establish reserve accounts for the future replacement or deferred maintenance of the common areas.

Reserve funds enable the organization to maintain the common areas with a reduced risk of special assessments and minimize the impact of financial challenges. The fund establishes and preserves reserves for a strong financial position to meet future expenditures and reduce the potential for reduction in property values.

**ii. Revenue Reserve**

A reserve, which is created out of the revenue profit, is called revenue reserve. Revenue profit is earned in the normal course of the business. Revenue reserve refers to the undistributed revenue profit. It is created for strengthening the financial position, replacing depreciable assets, redeeming liabilities and conducting research and development functions.

**iii. Revaluation Reserve**

A revaluation reserve is an increase in the value of fixed assets. Asset revaluation reserve is an accounting concept and represents a reassessment of the value of a capital asset as at a particular date. The reserve is considered a category of the equity of the entity. An asset is originally recorded in the accounts at its cost and depreciated periodically over its estimated useful life as a measure of the amount of the assets value consumed in that period. In practice, the actual useful

life of an asset can be miscalculated or an event can cause a change to the useful life. Consequently, assets occasionally need to be revalued in order to reflect a closer approximation to their "worth" in the accounts. When the asset is revalued, the offsetting entry (in a double entry accounting system) would be made either to the profit or loss accounts or to the equity of the entity.

**h) Translation of Foreign Currency**

Translations in foreign currencies during the year are converted into Kenya Shillings at rates ruling at the transaction dates. Assets and liabilities, which are expressed in foreign currency, are translated into "Kenya Shillings" at rates ruling at the date in the financial position statement. The resulting difference from the conversion and translation are dealt with in the financial performance statement in year, which they arise.

**i) Research and Development**

Research and Development expenses are expensed through Financial Performance statement in the year are incurred.

**j) Budget Information**

The annual budget for the period 2024/2025 was prepared on the accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the entity. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there are no basis, timing or entity differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

**k) Related Parties**

The Kenya Institute of Primate Research regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the organization, or vice versa. Members of key Management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Directors Executive Team.

**l) Comparative Figures**

Where necessary comparative figures for the previous financial year have been amended or reconfigured to conform to the required changes in presentation.

**m) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the organization has 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.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

**n) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short-term cash imprests and advances to authorized officers, which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

**o) Inventories**

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

**(p) Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

The preparation of the Entity'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 estimation 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 Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Useful Lives and Residual Values**

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

- i. The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity
- ii. The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- iii. The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- iv. Availability of funding to replace the asset
- v. Changes in the market in relation to the asset

**q) 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 June 30, 2025.

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**3. Transfers from Other Government entities**

Details		2024-2025	2023-2024
		KShs	KShs
<b>Unconditional Grants</b>			
Operational grant-recurrent	3a	572,089,600	273,800,000
Operational Grant-GOK Projects	3b	507,500,000	-
<b>Total Unconditional Grants</b>		<b>1,079,589,600</b>	<b>273,800,000</b>

The operational recurrent grant is to cater for employee costs while the development grant is for capital projects.

**Transfers from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)**

Name of The Entity Sending the Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognized in capital fund.	Total transfers (Current FY)	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Ministry of Health, State Department of Public Health and Professional Standards	572,089,600	-	-	572,089,600	250,000,000
Ministry of Health, State Department of Public Health and Professional Standards	500,000,000	-	-	500,000,000	23,800,000
Ministry of Health, State Department of Public Health and Professional Standards	7,500,000	-	7,585,000	7,500,000	11,085,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,079,589,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,585,000</b>	<b>1,079,589,600</b>	<b>284,885,000</b>

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**4. Project Income**

Details	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Project Admin Income	-	3,982,613
Project income	141,843,010	125,719,828
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,843,010</b>	<b>129,702,441</b>

Project Administration Incomes represents overheads charged from grant while project income represents project expenditure whereby its KIPRE's policy to treat project expenditure equal to project income.

**5. Rental Revenues from Facilities and Equipment**

Details	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Staff houses	2,240,600	2,712,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,240,600</b>	<b>2,712,500</b>

Rental Income is from staff houses domiciled at KIPRE

**6. Other Income**

Details	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Nature trail income	9,087,150	4,603,740
Sundry income	223,174	-
Bench fees	300,250	-
Education tour	135,000	-
Library income	48,817	-
Small animal income	708,590	1,864,073
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,502,981</b>	<b>6,467,813</b>

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**7. Employee Costs**

Salaries and Wages	164,009,367	18,761,093
Gratuity and pensions	15,313,464	-
Staff welfare and uniforms	9,538,128	7,720,018
Medical	40,456,784	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,317,743</b>	<b>26,48,111</b>

**8. Depreciation**

Depreciation is charged at the rate of Motor vehicles 25%, Computers 33.33% and furniture at the rate of 12.5%. However, no charge is made in the year of acquisition as per our financial policy.

**9. Repair and Maintenance**

Details	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Vehicle expenses- Maintenance/spares	9,188,013	3,821,212
Equipment repairs and maintenance	6,905,932	9,385,354
Maintenance of buildings	22,702,587	24,814,925
Maintenance of grounds	-	231,800
Cage maintenance	36,000	72,000
Cage construction	-	6,148,021
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,832,532</b>	<b>44,473,312</b>

**10. Board of Directors Expenses**

Details	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Lunch	314,000	52,000
Airtime	155,200	45,000
Sitting allowance	2,715,000	1,808,571
Accommodation/Per diem	2,885,400	1,261,080
Airfare fare	5,281,755	375,700
Board meeting expenses	104,585	2,974,000
Mileage	1,041,245	594,948
Honoraria for Chairman	800,000	800,000
Visa	-	115,180
Insurance	4,000,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,297,185</b>	<b>8,026,479</b>

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**11. Use of Goods & Services**

Details	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Ksh	Ksh
Administrative costs	6,510,319	1,087,868
Transport and travel	402,302,204	151,117,367
Contracted professional Services	14,987,000	2,958,857
Office and other expenses	128,869,889	29,413,643
Training	37,003,143	4,968,815
Advertising and publicity	10,574,588	3,886,938
Telephone and postage	1,787,585	1,547,236
Electricity and water	5,628,674	6,928,307
Purchases and other direct inputs	154,156,924	33,422,515
<b>Total</b>	<b>761,820,326</b>	<b>235,331,546</b>

**12. Cash and Cash Equivalent**

Details	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Ksh	Ksh
Current accounts	216,409,761	70,058,603
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>216,409,761</b>	<b>70,058,603</b>

Detail Analysis of the Cash and cash Equivalents		2024-2025	2023-2024
Financial Institution	Account Number	Kshs	Kshs
KIPRE Recurrent	0102489056901	20,874,542.05	2,541,112
KIPRE Dollar	8702489056900	30,523,817.74	8,595,587
KIPRE Project	0102489056900	16,925,386.60	5,010,291
KIPRE CNHR	0102489056903	79,083,749.35	98,740
KIPRE Revenue	0102489056902	9,814,079.40	34,244,592
KIPRE Development	0102489056904	11,438,340.40	12,916,075
KIPRE Rutgers	0102489056905	99,933.00	76,973
Kipre Snakebite	0102489056906	598,630.35	6,575,233
KIPRE SALARIES	0102489056907	47,051,282.55	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>216,409,761.44</b>	<b>70,058,603</b>

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**13. Receivables from Exchange Transactions**

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs.
Trade Receivables	3,531,535	354,000
<b>Total Current Receivables</b>	<b>3,531,535</b>	<b>354,000</b>

**14. Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions**

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs.
Staff Debtors	56,118,284	26,252,600
Total	<b>56,118,284</b>	<b>26,252,600</b>

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**15. (a) Property, Plant and Equipment**

COST	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT					
	BUILDINGS	WORK IN PROGRESS	FURNITURE	COMPUTERS	VEHICLES	TOTALS
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
As at 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Completed works during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	11,000,000	2,897,105	5,213,002	29,713,000	48,823,107
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024</b>	-	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>2,897,105</b>	<b>5,213,002</b>	<b>29,713,000</b>	<b>48,823,107</b>
As at 1st July 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024</b>	-	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>2,897,105</b>	<b>5,213,002</b>	<b>29,713,000</b>	<b>48,823,107</b>
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2024	-	11,000,000	2,897,105	5,213,002	29,713,000	48,823,107
Additions during the year	20,203,850	7,585,000	2,094,062	4,685,109	15,542,801	50,110,822
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025</b>	<b>20,203,850</b>	<b>18,585,000</b>	<b>4,991,167</b>	<b>9,898,111</b>	<b>45,255,801</b>	<b>98,933,929</b>
As at 1st July 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the Year	-	-	362,140.00	2,232,008.00	7,428,252.00	10,022,400.00
<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025</b>	<b>20,203,850</b>	<b>18,585,000</b>	<b>4,629,027</b>	<b>7,666,103</b>	<b>37,827,549</b>	<b>88,911,529</b>
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2024	-	11,000,000	2,897,105	5,213,002	29,713,000	48,823,107

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**15. (b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost**

If the freehold land, buildings and other assets were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Land	-	-	-
Buildings	20,203,850	-	20,203,850
Motor Vehicles, Including Motorcycles	45,255,801	7,428,250	37,827,551
Computers and Related Equipment	9,898,111	2,232,008	7,666,103
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	4,991,167	362,140	4,629,027
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,348,929</b>	<b>10,022,400</b>	<b>70,326,531</b>

**16. Project Deposits**

Details	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Opening balance	54,606,465	-
Add receipts during the year	159,921,618	160,508,906
Total Deposits	214,528,083	160,508,906
Less expenditure (note 4)	(141,843,010)	(105,902,441)
Balance c/f	<b>72,685,073</b>	<b>54,606,465</b>

Project revenue is donor funds used for research activities carried out by scientists.

**17. Trade and Other Payables**

Description	2024-2025		2023-2024	
	Kshs.		Kshs.	
Trade payables	20,365,533		5,226,541	
Payments received in advance	-		-	
Third-party payments	-		-	
Other payables	-		-	
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>20,365,533</b>		<b>5,226,541</b>	
<b>Ageing analysis: (Trade and other payables)</b>	<b>Current FY</b>	<b>% of the Total</b>	<b>Comparative FY</b>	<b>% of the Total</b>
Under one year	20,365,533	100%	5,226,541	100%

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1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (tie to above total)</b>	<b>20,365,533</b>		<b>5,226,541</b>	<b>100%</b>

**18. Cash Generated from Operations**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2024-2025</b>	<b>2023-2024</b>
	<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>
<b>Surplus for the year before tax</b>	<b>186,350,200</b>	<b>74,570,304</b>
<b>Adjusted for:</b>		
Depreciation	-	-
<b>Working capital adjustments</b>		
Increase in inventory	-	-
Increase in receivables	(33,043,219)	(26,606,600)
Increase in payables	15,138,992	5,226,541
Development expenditure	-	-
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>168,445,973</b>	<b>53,190,245</b>

**Financial Risk Management**

The organizations activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risks, interest rate and the effects of changes in foreign currency rates. The Kenya Institute of Primate Research's overall risk management program focuses on unpredictability of changes in the operating environment and seeks to minimize the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The Entity's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

**i. Credit risk**

The organization's credit risk is primarily attributable to its other receivables and bank balances. The amounts of receivables presented in the statement of financial position, estimated by the organization's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

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**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**

The credit risk on receivables is limited because the organization does not rely on them. The credit risk on liquid funds with financial institutions is also low, because the counter parties are banks with high credit ratings.

The amount that best represents the organization's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 30 June 2025 is as follows:

	Fully Performing	Past Due	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bank Balances	216,409,761.44	-	216,409,761.44
Trade Receivables	3,531,535	-	3,531,535
Staff Debtors	56,118,284	-	56,118,284
<b>Total</b>	<b>276,059,580.44</b>		<b>276,059,580.44</b>

The amount that best represents the Centre's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 30 June 2025 is as follows:

	Fully Performing	Past Due	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bank Balances	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	-
Staff Debtors	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Financial Risk Management**

The organizations activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risks, interest rate and the effects of changes in foreign currency rates. The Kenya Institute of Primate Research's overall risk management program focuses on unpredictability of changes in the operating environment and seeks to minimize the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk.

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**Interest Rate Risk**

The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the company's cash balances.

There has been no change to the company's exposure to interest rate or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the Entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

Description	Total Amount	Fully performing	Past Due	Impaired
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025</b>				
Receivables from exchange transactions	3,531,535	3,531,535	354,000	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	56,118,284	56,118,284	26,252,600	-
Bank balances	216,409,761.44	216,409,761.44	70,058,603	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>276,059,580.44</b>	<b>276,059,580.44</b>	<b>96,665,203</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>As at 30 June 2024</b>				
Receivables from exchange transactions	354,000	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	26,252,600	-	-	-
Bank balances	70,058,603	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,665,203</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Financial Risk Management**

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the Entity has recognized in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The board of directors sets the Entity's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

**ii. Liquidity risk management**

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Organization's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Organization's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Organization manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows. The table below represents cash flows payable by the Entity under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in

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the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The table below shows the maturity analysis of the financial liabilities that affect liquidity:

**As at 30 June 2025**

	<b>Less than 1 Year</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>	<b>Impaired</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Kshs.</b>	<b>Kshs.</b>	<b>Kshs.</b>	<b>Kshs.</b>
Payables	20,362,961.23	2,571.77		<b>20,362,961.23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,362,961.23</b>	<b>2,571.77</b>		<b>20,362,961.23</b>

**As at 30 June 2024**

	<b>Less than 1 Year</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>	<b>Impaired</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Kshs.</b>	<b>Kshs.</b>	<b>Kshs.</b>	<b>Kshs.</b>
Payables	5,226,541	-	-	<b>5,226,541</b>
Payables	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,226,541</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,226,541</b>

**iii. Market risk**

The Entity has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the Entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls. Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the Entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Entity's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies. There has been no change to the Entity's exposure to market risks or the way it manages and measures the risk.

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**iv)Capital Risk Management**

The objective of the entity’s capital risk management is to safeguard the Board’s ability to continue as a going concern. The entity capital structure comprises of the following funds:

Description	2024 – 2025	2023 – 2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Revaluation Reserve	-	-
Retained earnings	186,350,200	74,570,304
Capital Reserve	85,570,304	11,000,000
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>271,920,504</b>	<b>85,570,304</b>
<b>Total borrowings</b>		-
Less: Cash and bank balances	216,409,762	70,058,603
Net debt (Excess cash and cash equivalents)	216,409,762	70,058,603
<b>Gearing</b>	80%	82%

**21. Related Party Disclosures Nature of related party relationships**

Entities and other parties related to the Organization include those parties who have ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel and Board of directors.

**Government of Kenya**

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder of the Organization, holding 100% of the KIPRE’s equity interest.

**Other related parties include:**

- The Parent Ministry.
- County Governments
- Other SCs and SAGAs
- Key management.
- Board of directors.
- Collaborators.

**22. Events after the Reporting Period**

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

**23. Ultimate and Holding Entity**

The Entity is a State Corporation/ or a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

**24. Currency**

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs) rounded to the nearest Kshs.

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**Appendix I: Projects implemented by Kenya Institute of Primate Research**

Projects implemented by the State Corporation/ SAGA Funded by development partners and/ or the Government. **Status of Projects completion**

S N	Project	Total Project Cost	Total Expended To date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Source s of Funds
	KIPRE Infrastructure Upgrade	251,000,000	131,500,000	53%	7,500,000	7,500,000	GOK

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**Appendix 11: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS**

ENTITY NAME: KENYA INSTITUTE OF PRIMATE RESEARCH				
Breakdown of Transfers from the State Department of public Health and Professional standards FY 2024/2025				
a.	Recurrent Grants	Bank Statement Date	Amount (Kshs)	Indicate the FY to Which the Amounts Relate
	Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards	08.07.2024	300,000,000.00	2024/2025
	Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards	09.09.2024	31,085,000.00	2024/2025
	Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards	18.09.2024	31,085,000.00	2024/2025
	Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards	03.10.2024	31,085,000.00	2024/2025
	Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards	07.11.2024	93,255,000.00	2024/2025
	Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards	30.01.2025	93,255,000.00	2024/2025
	Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards	07.04.2025	199,069,600.00	2024/2025
	Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards	08.05.2025	93,255,000.00	2024/2025
	Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards	08.05.2025	200,000,000.00	2024/2025
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,072,089,600.00</b>	

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ENTITY NAME: KENYA INSTITUTE OF PRIMATE RESEARCH			
Transfers from the State Department of public Health and Professional standards FY 2024/2025			
Development Grants	Bank Statement Date	Amount (Kshs)	Indicate the FY to Which the Amounts Relate
Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards	20.11.2024	5,000,000.00	2024/2025
Ministry of Health, State Department of public Health and Professional standards	29.05.2025	2,500,000.00	2024/2025
	<b>Total</b>	7,500,000	

**NOTES:**

The above amounts have been communicated to and reconciled with the Parent Ministry

Principal Accountant  
Kenya Institute of Primate Research

Head of Accounting Unit  
State Department of public Health and Professional standards

Sign -----  
CPA Salla Daudi Mohamed

Sign-----  
CPA Florence Wanjiru Kirumba

Date: 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2025

Date: 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2025

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**Appendix III: 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. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1	Failure to appoint budget implementation committee	The budget committee was not in place during 2023/ 2024 financial year as we were partly in transition. Our first allocation was in January, 2024 when we received operationalization fund which was for specific activities. The other factor was that we were still in transition and we were in the process of identifying which staff will with KIPRE remain or leave to NMK	Resolved	
2	Lack of Board work Plan & Board Charter	A board work plan & Board Charter will be done	Resolved	
3	Lack of an Internal Audit Function	An Internal Audit Function will be set up	Resolved	
4	Failure to develop key policies	KIPRE was established under executive order Number 1 of	Not Resolved	December 2026

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: <i>(Resolved / Not Resolved)</i>	Timeframe: <i>(Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)</i>
		<p>2023. This therefore means that the Institution is one year in operation.</p> <p>Coming up with policy manuals indicated requires ample time, sufficient resources. therefore, once funds are readily available, all these policies will be rolled out. We have however developed 200 policy documents most of which focuses on Research.</p>		
5	Inadequate Staffing levels	Our operational instruments are not fully approved	Not Resolved	Uncertain
6	Employees in Acting capacity beyond stipulated period	Our operational instruments are not fully approved thus unable to fill in the vacancies	Not Resolved	Uncertain
7	Operation without an approved budget	i There was an approved budget for the funds allocated, this budget was discussed at the board level and approved as per the	Resolved	

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
		attached minutes and copy of the budget which both are shared online with the team.		