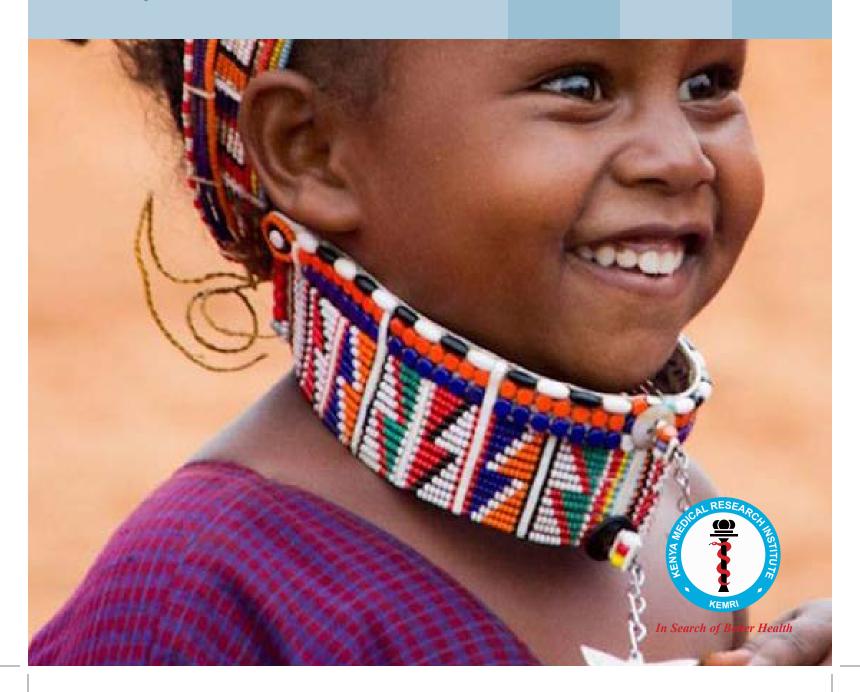


ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2014/2015

Kenya Medical Research Institute





Published by The Corporate Affairs department KEMRI







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## About KEMRI

Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) is a State Corporation established through the Science and Technology (Amendment) Act of 1979, which has since been amended to Science, Technology and Innovation Act 2013. The 1979 Act established KEMRI as a National body responsible for carrying out health research in Kenya.

The mandates of the institute are:

- » To conduct research in human health.
- » To co-operate with other organizations and institutions of higher learning in training programmes and on matters relevant to research.
- » To liaise with other relevant bodies within and outside Kenya carrying out research and related activities.
- » To disseminate and translate research findings for evidencebased policy formulation and implementation.
- » To co-operate with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry for the time being, responsible for medical research, the National Commission for Science and Technology and the Medical Science Advisory Research Committee on matters pertaining to research policies and priorities.

- » To do all such things as appear necessary, desirable or expedient to carry out its functions.
- (a) Key Management

The Institute's day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

- 1. Director KEMRI
- 2. Deputy Director (Research and Training)
- 3. Deputy Director (Administration

- & Finance)
- 4. Assistant Director- Finance
- 5. Assistant Director-Human Resource
- (b) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2014 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

### **Vision**

» To be a leading Centre of Excellence in Research for Human Health.

### Mission

» To improve Human Health and Quality of life through Research, Capacity Building Innovation and Service delivery.

#### (a) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

#### 1. The Board of Management

KEMRI is governed by a Board of Management (BOM) which is responsible for all policy matters, and is composed of a Chairman, six independent members and four ex-officio members representing various Government Ministries, including the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and the office of the Attorney General. KEMRI's Chief Executive Officer, who is the Principal Accounting Officer of the Institute, serves as the Secretary to the Board of Management.

In order to ensure efficient delivery of Board mandates, the Board operates through the following four (4) Board Committees:

i. Finance and General Purpose Committee:

Main mandates include:

- Oversee all matters related to Finance management at the Institute
- Participate in staff matters that include recruitment, discipline, promotion, training approval
- Revenue generation

#### ii. Scientific Programmes Committee

Main mandates include:

- Oversee all research and scientific development at the Institute
- Facilitate identification and promotion of local and international research collaborative linkages

#### iii. Audit Committee

Main mandates include:

- To facilitate preparation and review of Institute's Annual Accounts for audit purposes
- Oversee implementation of Kenya National Audit Office recommendations on Institute's Annual Accounts
- Oversee audit of KEMRI procedures and processes
- Ensure Institute compliance to statutory requirements

#### iv. Infrastructure & Development Committee

Main mandates include:

- Oversee infrastructural developments at the Institute
- Recommend on efficient utilization of Institute land space and other assets
- Identify additional land for future expansion of the Institute
- Mobilize resources for expansion of the Institute

#### 2. Internal Audit

The Institute has established an Internal Audit Department that reports to The Director administratively and functionally to the Board of Management (BOM). Internal Auditing is an independent, objective assurance and

consulting activity designed to add value and improve the Institutes' operations. It helps the Institute to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes.

It is the Management's responsibility to design internal controls to prevent, detect, and mitigate fraud. The Internal audit supports Management's effort to establish a culture that embraces ethics, honesty and integrity. The department also evaluates internal controls used to detect or mitigate fraud, evaluate the Institute's assessment of fraud risk.

The main objectives of internal audit are:

- Review the financial management as well as internal control systems and procedures in use in KEMRI, and evaluate the effectiveness and adequacy of the same.
- ii) Advice the Management and staff and ensure compliance with the laid down KEMRI procedures and guidelines, in the various departments, sections and units. Further, advice the staff and ensure compliance with the GoK and Donor agencies guidelines and regulations and submit regular reports to the management.
- iii) Advise KEMRI Management on ways and means of promoting transparency and accountability in the use of resources.
- iv) Carry out physical inspections of major assets belonging to KEMRI with reference to the asset register. For this purpose visit the various Centres on regular intervals and submit reports to the Director.
- v) Carry out investigations on specified areas and issues, identify the person responsible for the default of the laid down procedure. Also identify the weakness or deficiency of the existing system which led to the default and suggest remedial measures, based on long term perspective.
- (b) Institute Headquarters

Kenya Medical Research Institute, P.O. Box 54840-00200, Mbagathi Road, Nairobi, KENYA.

(c) Institute Contacts

Telephone: +254 (020) 2722541 E-mail: director@kemri.org Website: www.kemri.org

- (d) Institute Bankers
  - Kenya Commercial Bank, Kipande House Branch, Nairobi.
  - Cooperative Bank Limited, China Centre Ngong Road Branch, Nairobi.
  - iii. Family Bank, Kilimani Branch, Nairobi.

(e) Independent Auditors

Auditor General,

Kenya National Audit Office,

Anniversary Towers, University Way,

P.O. Box 30084,

GOP 00100,

Nairobi, Kenya.

(f) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General,

State Law Office,

Harambee Avenue,

P.O. Box 40112,

City Square 00200,

Nairobi, Kenya.

## "KEMRI Board of Management."



Dr. Lillian Apadet
Chairperson KEMRI board of management
Date of Birth: September 28th, 1980

**Key qualifications:** Bachelors in Dental surgery

**Work experience:** Kenya Medical Research Institute, Research

ScientistMoi University - Lecturer



Prof. Wilson Kipng'eno Koech Board Member

Date of Birth: June 1,1952

**Key qualifications:** BSC Maths, MSc Applied Statistics, PhD Applied

Statistics

**Work experience:** Vice Chancellor University of Kabianga, Principal Kabianga University College, DVC, JKUAT, Lecturer Egerton University, DVC Egerton University.

DVC-Egerton University



**Dr. Peter N. Omboga**Board Member

Date of Birth: May 29, 1951

Key qualifications: MBChB, MMed Surgery

**Work experience:** Medical Officer in: New Nyanza General Hospital, Kitui District Hospital, Kenyatta National Hospital, Kisii District Hospital

Private Practice- Consulting Surgeon



**Prof. Kihumbu Thairu** Board Member

Date of Birth: January 11, 1941

Key qualifications: MBChB, PhD Neurophysiology

Work experience: Professor- University of Nairobi

Commonwealth Medical Advisor & Director of Health Department, UK





Dr. Anisa Bashir **Board Member** 

Date of Birth: September 8, 1959

Key qualifications: MMED in Paediatrics, Bachelor of Medicine

Bachelor of Surgery

Work experience: Medical Officer in: Machakos General Hospital, Kenyatta National Hospital, Aga Khan Hospital – Paediatrician



Ms. Carol Kasiva Tom **Board Member** 

Date of Birth: November 25th, 1960

**Key qualifications:** MBA-Finance, Bachelor of Commerce, FCPA

Work experience: Rural Electrification Authority-Head Internal Audit, Kenya Civil Aviation Authority – Head of Internal Audit, Kenya Roads Board-Head of Internal Audit, Kenya Reinsurance Co-Accountant



Mrs. Joan Wambui Riitho

**Board Member** 

Date of Birth: June 14, 1972

**Key qualifications:** BSc Horticulture, MBA, Master in Public Health

Work experience: WHO-Advisory, ECSA-Technical Assistance, USAID-

Advisory, KEBS-Head-Food and Agriculture



**Prof. Solomon Mpoke** 

**Board Member** 

Date of Birth: January 15th, 1965

Key qualifications: Bachelor of Science (Bio/Chem), PhD in Cell

Biology, Post-doctoral studies, (Molecular Biochemistry)

Work experience: Research Scientist, KEMRI, Coordinator, KEMRI/

JICA Project, Director, ITROMID, Director, KEMRI

## "KEMRI TOP MANAGEMENT TEAM."



**Prof. Solomon S. Mpoke**Director and CEO KEMRI

**Key qualifications:** Honorary Professor (Kanazawa University) BSc (Hons); MBA; PhD; Post-doctoral studies, University of California at San Francisco, USA.



**Prof. Elizabeth Anne Bukusi** Deputy Director, Research and Training

**Key qualifications:** MBChB, M.Med (ObGyn), Cert (International health) MPH, PhD, PGD (Research Ethics) MBE.



**Linah Chepkoech Boit**Deputy Director, Administration and Finance

**Key qualifications:** Bachelor of Education, Masters in Business Administration, ACCA, Health Systems Management(Cert)



Anne N. Wangombe Assistant Director, Human Resource

**Key qualifications:** Diploma in Human Resource Management Bachelor of Education, Masters in Education Administration, PhD in Human Resource Management (on-going)



**Anthony S. Wachira** Assistant Director, Finance

**Key qualifications:** Bachelor of Accounting, Master in Business Administration, training by JICA in Technical Co-operation (cert)

## Chairperson's Statement

It is with great pleasure that I submit to you on behalf of the Board of Management, Kenya Medical Research Institute's (KEMRI) Annual Report and Financial Statement for the year ended 30th June, 2015 in accordance with the provisions of Section 20 of the Science and Technology (Amendment) Act of 1979 (Cap 250 of the Law of Kenya).

The report gives an account of the achievements of the Institute in her core business of research, capacity building and service delivery.

The Board is also grateful to the Director and CEO, KEMRI and all staff for their invaluable effort and commitment in serving the Institution.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,



## Report of The Chief Executive Officer

This year was a very successful one for KEMRI. The year saw the Institute continue to register remarkable progress towards fulfilling her national mandate. On dissemination of scientific findings, the Institute hosted the 5th KEMRI Annual Scientific Conference (KASH), which was held in February, 2015. The conference continues to be a prime forum for KEMRI scientists to meet, share and exchange scientific information, as well as establish useful collaborative linkages with other scientists. The Institute is committed to supporting this conference for the overall advancement of science in the Institute.

The Institute has continued to receive both internal and external ISO audits to assess compliance of ISO 9001:2008 certifications awarded in 2013/2014 financial year. Despite the rigorous requirements of these audits, it is pleasing to note that the Institute has maintained the ISO certification standards. We hope to continuously improve on the processes of finance/accounting, procurement and other crucial support services, as we finalize installation and commissioning of an Enterprise Resource Planning system (ERP).

During the year under review, H.E. the President and Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta appointed Dr. Lillian Apadet Osamong' as the Chairperson of KEMRI Board of Management. Dr Osamong is a dentist by profession and currently lectures at Moi University, Eldoret. We were also priviledged as an Institute to host H.E. the President in a colourful ceremony marking 25 years of the KEMRI/WellcomeTrust/Oxford University collaboration held in October, 2014 at the KEMRI Centre in Kilifi. The President used the opportunity to announce the need for increased human health research funding to KEMRI and consideration for granting a degree-awarding status to the Institute.

On performance contracting, I wish to thank members of staff for yet another outstanding performance during the Performance Contract targets for the year 2014/2015 where the Institute achieved a composite score of VERY GOOD at an aggregate score of 2.678. This performance is an improvement compared to last year. As an Institute, we shall continue to work closely with our valued external collaborators and other stakeholders to continuously improve the Institute's performance towards provision of better health to the Kenyan people.



"I wish to thank members of staff for yet another outstanding performance during the Performance Contract targets for the year 2014/2015."

> **Dr. Gerald Mkoji** Ag. Director, KEMRI

GdlD...

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the State Corporations Act, require the Board of Management to prepare financial statements in respect of that Institute, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the Institute for that year. The Directors are also required to ensure that the Institute keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Institute. The Board of Management are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Institute

The Board of Management are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Institute's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2015. 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 Institute; (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 Institute; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board of Management accept responsibility for the Institute's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act and the State Corporations Act. The Directors are of the opinion that the Institute's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Institute's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2015, and of the Institute's financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Institute, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Institute's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

Approval of the financial statements

The Institute's financial statements were approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

DR. GERALD MKOJI

Ag. DIRECTOR KEMRI &SECRETARY,

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT** 

DR LILLIAN APADET OSAMONG'

CHAIRMAN

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT** 

Date: 9th March 2016 Date: 9th March 2016

## **KEMRI NEWS**



## KEMRI delivers Culture Media to Tanzania.

## On 24th, February, 2015 the first batch of over 1000 assorted pieces of the Culture Media was dispatched to Kilombero Hospital in Tanzania.

The dispatch, the first consignment of assorted culture media diagnostic kits destined to the neighbouring country came barely a fortnight after the official launch of the products at a colourful ceremony held at KEMRI Headquarters.

The ready-to-use quality culture media facilitate infection diagnosis and testing for anti-microbial drugs resistance. Since its launch that year, over 30,000 units have been produced from the facility and supplied to health care facilities for routine purposes for research.

Also launched alongside the Ready-to-Use Culture Media was the human DNA Identification laboratory established to enhance the national capacity for DNA testing in disaster and emergency situations, paternity testing and for forensic purposes. At least 1000 tests have been carried out at this

facility, whose services are accessible to the general public. The establishment of the culture media manufacturing facility at KEMRI was driven by the fact that a number of medical laboratories in the entire region lack adequate equipment and quality systems to prepare the much needed ready-to-use medium for diagnosis of infectious diseases and as well as testing for microbial drug resistance.

The need for manufacturing these media was further enhanced by the short shelf-lives nature of the Ready-to-Use Culture M edia that are usually imported from developed countries as they often tend to expire shortly after being received by laboratories. This among other factors makes them very expensive and inaccessible to most laboratories, leading to under-diagnosis/ mis-diagnosis of infectious diseases that could result in loss of lives or poor health.

The Institute's Ready-to-Use Culture Media products include a wide range of both plated and tubed media for bacterial isolation and identification. They include: Chocolate Blood Agar, blood agar, Mac Conkey Agar, Sabaround Dextrose Agar among others.

Experts in KEMRI outline the advantages of using KEMRI's Ready-to-Use culture media laboratory for Kenya and the region to be:

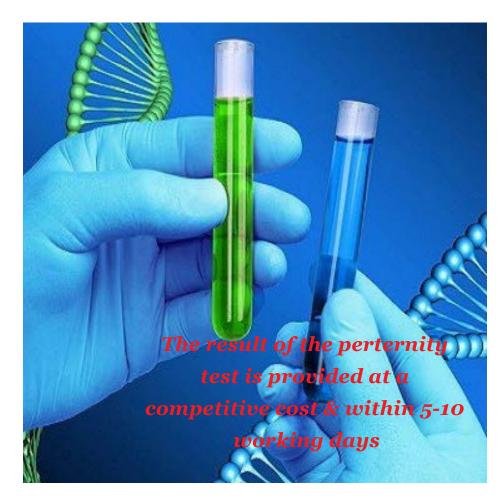
- Assurance of Internationally accepted Quality media
- Reduction of wastage of prepared media
- Saving on costs of running laboratory, equipment calibration and maintenance, procurement of raw materials, space, Quality Control and Human Resource
- Guarantee ready supply of a wide variety of Readyto-Use Culture media, thus enhancing Good Laboratory Practices.
- Reduced turn-around time for getting the results and improving service delivery.



## DNA FACILITIES OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE

When the DNA laboratory service was launched, it was indeed at the right time because it strengthened existing national capacity to conduct the Human DNA Identification tests that are normally necessary in forensic analysis and paternity/maternity testing. Nationally, the service provided a viable alternative to seeking DNA services from foreign countries, especially during major disasters, an expensive and time consuming venture.

The facility collaborates with other existing facilities in enhancing quality control of these services in the country and the region as well as serving for confirmation of tests that are carried out in other laboratories. In addition. the facility provides researchers in KEMRI and other parts of the country with a platform to carry out research in Human DNA Identification and related science.





## KEMRI's Production Department Receives Merit Award!

The KEMRI Production Department (KPD) was one of the recipients of the African Network for Drugs and Diagnostics innovation (ANDi) Innovation Award 2015.

The KEMRI Production Department (KPD) was one of the recipients of the African Network for Drugs and Diagnostics innovation (ANDi) Innovation Award 2015.

KPD received US \$ 5,000 (approx Ksh. 500,000) for what judges said was "in recognition of its exemplary works on the development and commercialization of rapid diagnostic kits."

The ANDi innovation award is given to institutions that embody ANDi's mission to promote and sustain African-led health product innovation," said the ANDi chairperson, Prof. Tshinko Ilunga and ANDi Executive Director, Dr. Solomon Nwaka in their letter to Director KEMRI. "This award aims to celebrate and inspire more innovations not only from KEMRI but throughout Africa", said ANDi in a communique to KEMRI.

Six other African institutions also received the award alongside KEMRI. They included: The Queen Elizabeth

Hospital in Malawi, the Theodor Bilharz Institute of Egypt, iThemba labs in South Africa, the Moroccan Foundation for Advanced Science from Morocco, the University of Cape Town, South Africa and the National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development, Nigeria.

"Potential life saving health tools are languishing in African laboratories due to lack of a clear progression pathway and financing challenges"

The announcement followed a successful conclusion of the 5th ANDi stakeholders meeting held in Kenya from Monday, November 23rd, 2015 to Wednesday, November 25th, 2015 at the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON) in Kenya.

Over 300 participants who included international renowned scientists, researchers, policy makers and corporate leaders presented high level scientific papers at the conference whose theme was "Partnerships and Financing for Transformative, Accessible and

Sustainable Health Technologies in Africa".

"Potential life saving health tools are languishing in African laboratories due to lack of a clear progression pathway and financing challenges" said the ANDi director and added, "facilitating the progression of such technologies that address maternal and child health, nutrition as well as specific diseases that are prevalent in Africa and capacity building will be the primary focus of ANDI in the next five years."



Some of KEMRI's products

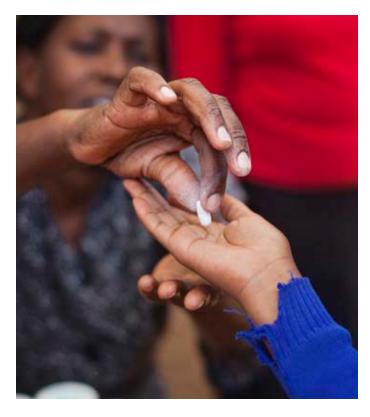
## Deworming School Children for intestinal worms and bilharzias

Globally, it is estimated that more than 870 million children are infected with soil-transmitted worms and bilharzia. neglected tropical diseases that cause havoc on a child's health. Studies have shown negative effects of chronic parasitic worm infections have on childhood development. Children with severe or recurring infections have impaired growth and cognitive development because the worms lodge in their bodies, stealing the nutrients a child is able to take. Heavy infections have been known to result in serious clinical conditions and even death.

In 2009, the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) completed a study in Mwea Central Kenya, which unequivocally demonstrated the health and economic benefits of worm reduction and even elimination of soil transmitted worms in certain communities in Kenya. It was against this background that in 2013, the Ministry of Education, Agriculture and Health launched an ambitious National School De-worming Programme in Kenya.

Activities that followed the launch in 2013, the prevalence of parasitic worms has reduced from 33.6% to 18.6% an incredible 44.7 % decrease. Indeed, the prevalence has been reported at a low of 6% right after a deworming round. It is instructive to note that the focus of this programme by the Government is to reduce infection due to Soil Transmitted Worms and possible elimination of the public health threat of worms.

To give children a chance for good health, the Government with the support of development partners and other stakeholders have supported the school-based mass deworming programmes as a simple and cost-effective strategy that reduce the disease burden of parasitic worms in school-age children, the group at highest risk. Safe, low-cost drugs are available to treat intestinal worm infections and are the standard of medical care. Furthermore, the WHO recommends periodic mass treatment in areas where worm infections are above certain thresholds.



# Role of KEMRI in disease outbreak interventions and response

### The key milestones of KEMRI's Centre for Virus Research

Disease outbreaks can be so distressing and disruptive, causing both human suffering and mortality. Kenya has had a share of them from time to time. In collaboration with partners and other global actors in public health the country has variously managed to suppress epidemics as and when they occur. These episodes of epidemics and consequent responses have shaped how the country controls and mitigates possible future outbreaks.

Effective responses and disease control measures largely draw from informed protocols based on good and systematic medical research. Kenya's success in controlling disease outbreaks is predicated on this principle. The Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, has been a key factor in the achievement of this success.

So it does not come as a surprise whenever the government looks upon KEMRI when and if suspected disease outbreaks occur as it has happened in the past two years.

KEMRI executes this mandate through specialised centres focusing on specific and strategic areas of research in conformity with national objectives. The Centre for Virus Research (CVR), is often called upon to assist in addressing public health challenges caused by infections not only during outbreaks but continuously.

Officers at this center work round the clock to ensure results are out in the shortest time possible especially when a suspected infectious outbreak is confirmed locally, regionally or and internationally.

CVR also participates in extended quality assurance initiatives to ensure that international standing and quality standards are ascertained.

CVR has six specialized facilities that are often called upon to give answers to the nation when suspected outbreaks occur. They include:

- i. Polio and measles (EPI diseases)
- ii. Arboviruses and hemorrhagic fevers
- iii. Viral respiratory diseases
- iv. Hepatitidis
- v. Viral diarrhea causing diseases in children
- vi. HIV research.

This unique collection of specialised laboratories is an outstanding feature not only in Kenya but also regionally. Several countries including Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Burundi and Rwanda depend on CVR to provide specific diagnosis during vector disease outbreaks. During the period under review each of the facilities recorded the following milestones.

## Polio Laboratory

CVR's polio laboratory is a WHO reference polio facility and has been at the country's strategic launch pad to the war against Acute Flacid Paralysis (AFP), the symptoms associated with polio, since its inception. However, the facility has served not only Kenya, but also Djibouti, Somalia and South Sudan amona others.

In June, 2016, the lab witnessed the destruction of all remaining stockpiles of circulating vaccine derived polioviruses type 2 in a historic ceremony. The destruction is but the clearest indicator that the polio eradication has reached a critical stage in Africa. The centre is proud to

have played a crucial role in the region in the achievement of this goal.

The world has entered the next stage of complete eradication of polio which is environmental detection. CVR's polio lab is not only prepared to play a key role in the region but is deeply involved in this endeavour.

In a recent quality assurance initiative, the polio lab scored 100 percent in the ability to detect polio. Normally, random panels are sent to the lab by the auality assurance administrators to test the ability to detect the disease.

## Measles Laboratory

CVR has been instrumental in addressing the problem of measles in the country which is approaching its eradication.

From 2015 and 2016, the country has been engaged in mass campaigns hand in hand with surveillance to ensure all suspected cases of measles are adequately addressed. Suspected cases are isolated and samples sent to the KEMRI laboratory to ascertain the presence of the infection.

The laboratory is proud to be the reference point for all recent suspected cases in the country and assisted in combating outbreaks.

## Hepatitis Laboratory

This facility has been very instrumental in early detection and control thereby assisting the Ministry of Health in controlling outbreaks.

In mid-2016 for instance, reported cases in the country especially the

Coastal City of Mombasa were speedily addressed.

The laboratory has capacity to detect all types of the Heb viruses and works in conjunction with various stakeholders including the ministry of Health, Immigration and security to provide screening for all suspected cases arriving from disease endemic areas. Our turnaround time is 24 hours and our staff are always on standby round the clock to deal with any suspected cases. During the outbreaks reported in parts of West Africa, the facility screened a total of 70 samples.

The laboratory also supported the government's efforts to vaccinate populations as part of the disease mitigating measures.

## Rift Valley Fever (RVF)

Kenya is endemic for the RVF disease. For this reason the Arboviruses and hemorrhagic fevers laboratory conducts continuous surveillance activities, looking at the disease causing vectors throughout the year.

Suspected cases are promptly sent to this laboratory in keeping with the need for quick detection and control. Early detection helps people to respond quickly and appropriately. The laboratory is part of RVF Outbreak Preparedness and was instrumental

in the detection of suspected cases arriving from Angola in 2015 and helped in prevention of a possible imported outbreak into the country.

## **Ebola**

During the recent 2015 Ebola outbreak in West Africa, the centre handled all the suspected cases arriving from that region. That coupled together with the government's decision to suspend all flights to and from the affected countries helped the country to avert a possible outbreak in the country.

Due to nature of the severity of the disease, the laboratory does not have the luxury of time. CVR's policy is to provide results in six hours for any suspected cases of Ebola.

## Chikungunya

When a mysterious disease was reported in May 2016 in Mandera, KEMRI scientists were quickly mobilized and within a very short time, the suspected disease was confirmed to be Chikungunya and not Dengue Fever as early reported. KEMRI Officers in Mandela continue to collect samples to determine the strains in circulation in this outbreak so as to help in addressing the outbreak adequately.



## Developing uji meal snack that also deworms children

Malnutrition is a major problem among school going children in developing countries. This has been made worse by high infestation rates with soil transmitted helminthes (intestinal worms), one of the world's most neglected tropical disease. Apart from under nutrition, other problems associated with worms include stunting, iron deficiency anaemia, diarrhea, poor appetite and rectal prolapse.

The combination of these has also been found to severely affect cognitive development in children.

In 2001, the World Health Assembly passed a resolution for large-scale use of anthelmintic drugs for school-aged children in developing countries.

With massive donations of antihelminthic drugs from pharmaceutical companies, mass drug administration (MDA) as is popularly known, is currently a major annual undertaking in primary schools in Sub-Sahara Africa.

Though initially effective, there is concern that MDA might not be sustainable over extended periods of time especially considering the large children populations.

Further MDAs are chemotherapeutic and will in the long run exert increasing drug pressure on parasite populations, a circumstance that is likely to favor parasite genotypes that can resist anthelmintic drugs.

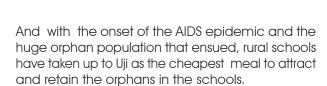
There has hence been a need for sustainable alternatives.

On the other hand , porridge made from corn or millet flour (Uji) is one of the most prevalent traditional school meal snacks in developing countries found in even the most rural communities.

Because of its low cost, and popularity- majority of schools and communities in resource strained areas have adopted it as a component of school meals -often prepared and given as a snack at break or lunchtime.







Three years ago, KEMRI pioneered an organic innovation for mass drug administration which bundles up Uji school feeding and deworming. Components of the pawpaw fruit plant were dried, grinded and fortified to maize and millet flour. And to increase its nutritive element, the researchers fortified it further with high concentrations of nine micronutrients specific for children aged three to 12 years.

The fortified flour (UjiPlus) was thereafter used to prepare Uji as per the usual school meal recipe. Seven primary schools with children with high infestation of worms were used for the clinical trials.

After two months of UjiPlus, there was a 70 per cent clearance of intestinal worms in the treatment group as compared to the controls with a significant increase in blood haemoglobin levels, child weights and heights. Enrollment in the participating schools also significantly increased with less absenteeism.

With a follow-up grant from USAID (Kenya Feed The Innovation Engine), the researchers optimized further the UjiPlus to attempt to reach 100 percent worms clearance rate.

With the optimized product, they carried out a follow-up clinical trial on four schools for a longer period (three months). Its outcome is eagerly awaited.



## KEMRI Publications 2015

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Abubakar A, Kariuki SM, Tumaini JD, Gona J, Katana K, Owen JA, Newton CR. Epilepsy Behav. 2015 Apr;45:74-8. Community perceptions of developmental and behavioral problems experienced by children living with epilepsy on the Kenyan coast: A qualitative study.

Abuya T, Maina T, Chuma J. BMC Health Serv Res. 2015 Feb 12;15:56. <u>Historical account of the national health insurance formulation in Kenya: experiences from the past decade.</u>

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# REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Medical Research Institute set out on pages 41 to 60, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, 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 14 of the Public Audit Act, 2003. 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.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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 such internal control as management that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 13 of the Public Audit Act, 2003.

#### **Auditor-General's Responsibility**

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audit and report in accordance with the provision of Section 15(2) of the Public Audit Act, 2003 and submit the audit report in compliance with Articles 229(7) of the Constitution of Kenya. The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. The standards require compliance with ethical requirements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessments of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified audit opinion.

#### **Basis for Qualified Opinion**

#### 1.0 Property, Plant and Equipment

#### 1.1 **Land**

As previously reported, property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.2,850,765,116 as at 30 June 2015 includes various parcels of land valued at Kshs.145,925,500 situated at Kenyatta National Hospital (1.34ha), Kilifi (2.705ha), Mbagathi Road (2.4282ha) and Taita Taveta (4.047ha) whose respective title documents were not availed for audit verification.

In the absence of title documents, it has not been possible to confirm the ownership status of the parcels of land and that the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.2,850,765,116 as at 30 June 2015 is fairly stated.

#### 1.2 Residential Staff Housing

As similarly reported in 2013/2014, the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.2,850,765,116 as at 30 June ,2015 also includes a staff housing project valued at Kshs.476,001,556 located on a 2.4282ha area along Mbagathi Road – Nairobi and against which a developer had used the title documents as collateral to borrow funds from the National Bank of Kenya. In an effort to have the documents discharged, the Government spent a sum of Kshs.280 million

in the year 1993 and further Kshs. 142 million in 2000 towards settling the developer's account with the Bank. However in spite of payments totaling Kshs. 422 million having been made and thus settling the debt in full, the documents had not been discharged to KEMRI as at 30 June 2015.

In the circumstances, it has not been possible to ascertain the ownership status of the parcel of land and that the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.2,850,765,116 as at 30 June 2015, is fairly stated.

#### 2.0 Intangible assets software

Included in the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2015 is total intagible asset cost of Kshs. 68,060,518 out of wich Kshs. 22,904,126 relate to payment for an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software for use in KEMRI 14 modules. KEMRI had sourced for this service from M/S Alliance Technologies on 24<sup>th</sup> August 2011 at a contract sum of Kshs. 24,865,500. The installation and commissioning of this software was to take one year upto 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2012. Despite the 92% payment of the contract sum by 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2015, it was observed that only 4 out of 14 modules had been installed. It was further noted that even the 4 modules installed were not in operation. KEMRI therefore, had paid and amortized intangible assets not received, and it was therefore not possible to confirm the validity and accuracy of the intagible assets net book value of Kshs. 17,271,839.

#### 3.0 Trade and Other Receivables

- i. As reported in 2013/14, the trade and other receivables balance of Kshs. 226, 689,712 as at 30 June, 2015 is net of an amount of Kshs. 120,000,000 in respect of a deposit placed with the institute,s lawyers in the year 2000 while the Institute was following up issues related to the stalled residential staf housing project. Although the institute has fully provided for this amount as bad debts, the statements indicates that the interest accumulated over time on the amount of Kshs. 120,000,000 may not have been taken into account during the year.
- ii. Further, the trade and other receivables of Kshs. 226, 689,712 as at 30 June, 2015 includes temporary imprests amounting to Kshs. 3,294, 292.25 which have been outstanding for over one year.

In the circumstances, it has not been possible to confirm the validity and accuracy of the trade and other receivables balance of Kshs.324,512,128 as at 30 June 2014.

#### **Qualified Opinion**

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Institute as at 30 June 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and comply with the Science and Technology Act, Cap- 250 of the Laws of Kenya.

Edward R. O. Ouko, CBS AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi 10<sup>th</sup> March 2016

# I. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED $30^{\text{TH}}$ JUNE 2015

Revenue from non-exchange transactions	Note	Page	2014-2015 Kshs	2013-2014 restated Kshs
GoK funding	3	25	1,971,429,611	1,395,000,000
Collaborators funds	4	25	5,943,613,950	5,970,852,986
Sundry income	5	25	102,314,695	74,676,565
Total from non- exchange transactions			8,017,358,256	7,440,529,551
Revenue from exchange transactions	6	30	202,654,106	153,461,807
Total revenue			8,220,012,362	7,593,991,358
Expenses				
Employee costs	7	25	1,423,475,647	1,229,939,625
Expenses - Collaborators funds	8	25	5,943,613,952	5,970,852,986
Administrative Costs	9	26	399,019,476	339,507,927
Operating Cost	10	27	50,058,606	55,646,292
Boards Expenses	11	27	14,210,894	11,591,815
Depreciation and amortization expense	12	27	99,670,664	92,178,989
Total expenses			7,930,049,239	7,699,717,634
Other gains/(losses)				
Gain on sale of assets	20	21	1,593,462	71,373
Deficit/Surplus for the period			291,556,585	(105,654,903)
DEFICIT/SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD			291,556,585	(105,654,903)

The notes set out on pages 22 to 35 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

# II. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT $30^{\text{TH}}$ JUNE 2015

			2014-2015	2013-2014
Assets	Note	Page		Kshs
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	18(b)	31	1,096,469,111	1,019,624,354
Short term deposits	13	27	100,000,000	321,931,987
Trade and other receivables	16	28	226,689,712	324,512,130
Total Current Assets (1)			1,423,158,823	1,666,068,471
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	21	32	2,850,765,116	2,820,920,832
Intangible assets	22	33	17,271,839	22,129,083
Investment property	23	33	750,277,420	707,629,101
Total Non-Current Assets (2)			3,618,314,375	3,550,679,016
Total assets (1+2)			5,041,473,199	5,216,747,487
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	14	27	47,783,427	45,384,916
Refundable deposits from customers	15	28	15,416,724	14,380,862
Collaborators funds	17(a)	28	367,854,556	805,831,459
Overdraft	19	31	64,125,736	209,913
Total liabilities			495,180,443	865,807,150
Net assets			4,546,292,756	4,350,940,337
Capital replacement development reserve		18	2,830,585,270	2,830,585,270
Accumulated surplus		18	1,715,707,486	1,520,355,067
Total net assets and liabilities			4,546,292,756	4,350,940,337

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 35 are signed on behalf of the Board of Management by:

DR. GERALD MKOJI

Ag. DIRECTOR KEMRI &SECRETARY,

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Date: 9<sup>th</sup> March 2016

DR LILLIAN APADET OSAMONG'

**CHAIRMAN** 

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT** 

Date: 9th March 2016

# III. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2015

	Capital replacement development reserve	Accumulated surplus Restated	Total Restated
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance as at 30th June 2014	2,823,414,037	1,626,009,970	4,449,424,007
Surplus for the period	-	(105,654,903)	(105,654,903)
Transfers to/from accumulated surplus	7,171,233		7,171,233
Balance as at 30 JUNE 2014	2,830,585,270	1,520,355,067	4,350,940,337
Prior year adjustments	-	(96,204,166)	(96,204,166)
Adjusted Balance as at 30th June 2014	2,830,585,270	1,424,150,901	4,254,736,171
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		291,556,585	291,556,585
Balance as at 30th June 2015	2,830,585,270	1,715,707,486	4,546,292,756

# IV. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2015

	Year ended	Year ended 30.6.2014
	30.6.2015	Restated
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		Kshs
Surplus for the year	291,556,585	(105,654,903)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	99,670,664	92,178,989
Gain on Disposal	(1,593,462)	(71,373)
Contributed assets	(7,927,865)	7,171,233
Surplus before working capital changes	381,705,922	(6,376,054)
Working capital changes		
Decrease/Increase in receivables	97,822,417	49,957,363
Decrease Collaborators Funds (debits)		151,338,173
Adjustment of prior Year items	(96,204,166)	-
Decrease in Short term deposits	221,931,988	(148,457,141)
Decrease in payables	2,398,511	(4,721,971)
Increase in Refundable deposits from customers	1,035,862	3,772,642
Decrease in bank overdraft	63,915,823	209,913
Increase in Collaborators Funds - payment received in advance	(437,976,903)	139,485,069
Net cash generated from operating activities	234,629,454	185,207,994
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(161,389,875)	(132,568,300)
Proceeds from sale of motor vehicle	3,605,179	1,217,000
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(157,784,696)	(131,351,300)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	76,844,758	53,856,694
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning	1,019,512,353	965,767,659
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of period	1,096,469,111	1,019,624,353

V. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOU	on of Budget A	ND ACTUAL AMO	UNTS				46   AN
	Original Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Percentage vari- ance	BA TVN N
	2014-2015	2014-2015	2014-2015	2014-2015	2014-2015	2014-2015	ΡOI
	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	%	RT
Revenue							&
Collaborators Funds	5,894,538,130	1	5,894,538,130	6,045,928,645	151,390,515	0.03	FIN
Exchequer Funding					-		A N
Recurrent	1,657,429,611	-	1,657,429,611	1,657,429,611	-	-	СІА
Development	80,000,000	1	80,000,000	80,000,000	-	-	L S
Revenue Generating Activities	160,000,000	•	140,000,000	202,519,173	62,519,173	0.45	NCC & KEMRI food handlers r gramme.
Sundry Income – Overheads	146,000,000	-	146,000,000	102,314,693	(43,685,307)	(0:30)	Decline of collaborators fund
Total income	7,937,967,741	1	7,917,967,741	8,088,192,122	170,224,381	0.05	E N T
Expenses					,		
Compensation of employees	1,480,129,295	(32,322,800)	1,447,806,496	1,423,496,565	(24,309,931)	(0.02)	
Goods and services	379,300,316	6,267,184	385,567,500	449,078,085	63,510,585	0.16	Increase in cost of living &
Expenses on Collaborators Funds	5,894,538,130	•	5,894,538,130	6,045,928,645	151,390,515	0.03	
Board Expenses	10,500,000	1	10,500,000	14,189,976	3,689,976	0.35	Additional meeting due to th ing issues on donor funding
Total expenditure	7,764,467,741	(26,055,616)	7,738,412,126	7,932,693,272	194,281,146	0.03	

#### VI. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation – IPSAS 1

The Institute's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Institute. The institute has changed from IFRS to IPSAS in order to comply with the Public Finance Act (2000)

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

#### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

- a. Revenue recognition
  - i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions IPSAS 23

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions from Exchequer and other collaborative partners are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset cash, 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 Institute and can be measured reliably.

#### ii. Revenue from exchange transactions – IPSAS 9

Rendering of services

The Institute recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably.

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 and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Institute

#### iii. Interest income

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

#### b. Budget information – IPSAS 24

The annual budget is prepared on the accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the Institute As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there are no basis, timing or Institute 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.

#### c. Investment property - IPSAS 16

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

#### d. Property, plant and equipment – IPSAS 17

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Institute recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value. Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated to write down the cost over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. The rates are as follows:

Office and residential buildings	1.0%
Office and medical equipment	2.5%
Office furniture	2.5%
Motor Vehicle	5%
Computer and related equipment	25%
Boat	5%
Intangible assets-IPSAS 31	25%

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortized at the rate of 25% with an expected life of four years. The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

#### e. Research and development costs

The Institute expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Institute can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

#### f. Provisions – IPSAS 19

Provisions are recognized when the Institute 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.

Where the Institute expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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

#### Contingent liabilities

The Institute does not recognize a contingent liability, but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or

service potential is remote.

#### g. Nature and purpose of reserves

The Institute creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. Institute to state the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted.

#### h. Changes in accounting policies and estimates – IPSAS 3

The Institute recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The graduate school academic year starts in May. Previously, the revenue was recognized in full at the beginning of the academic year but in the year under review the revenue has been apportioned to the two financial years.

#### i. Employee benefits – IPSAS 25

Retirement benefit plans

The Institute provides retirement benefits for its employees. Defined contribution plans are postemployment benefit plans under which an Institute pays fixed contributions into a separate Institute (a fund administrator), and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

#### j. Foreign currency transactions – IPSAS 4

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction.

#### k. Service concession arrangements – IPSAS 32

The Institute analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the Institute recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services the operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the Institute also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

#### I. 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 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 authorised public officers and/ or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

#### m. Comparative figures

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

#### n. Subsequent events – IPSAS 14

Civil Application No: Nai, 204 of 2014 (Ur 160/2014) – KEMRI Vs Samson Gwer and 5 Others In this application, a judgment was passed on 18th July, 2014 by the Industrial Court of Kenya that the six (6) petitioners are entitled to a total sum of KES 30, 000,000 in compensation for violation of their rights under Article 23 of the constitution. The institute immediately appealed the judgment, and a stay of execution was granted by Hon Justice Mathew N. Nduma of 18th July, 2014 industrial Court on condition that a sum of KES

30, 000,000 be deposited in a fixed account.

# o. Other Deposits

Included in the payable is a figure of Kes 11,312,724 being other deposits. These are funds held on behalf of beneficiaries of deceased members of staff.

# Notes to the accounts continued

			2014
Note 3	INCOME		Restate
	Revenue from non-exchange transactions	(Kes.)	(Kes.
3			
	Recurrent	1,657,429,611	1,249,000,00
	Development	80,000,000	146,000,00
	Exchequer Research Grants	234,000,000	
	Total Exchequer Funding	1,971,429,611	1,395,000,00
4	Collaborators Funds (Note 4a)	5,943,613,950	5,970,852,98
5	Sundry Income - Overheads (Note 5a)	102,314,695	74,676,56
	Subtotal (1)	8,017,358,256	7,440,529,55
6	Revenue from exchange transactions		
	Interest on Investment	19,242,637	12,432,35
	Rental Income	29,476,632	29,494,83
	Revenue Generating Activities	86,820,130	47,560,57
	Graduate Program (ITROMID)	57,809,322	58,414,80
	Miscellaneous Income	9,305,385	5,559,24
	Subtotal (2)	202,654,106	153,461,80
	Total Income (1+2)	8,220,012,362	7,593,991,35
7	Employee costs		
	Personal emoluments	821,856,127	619,406,09
	Gratuity & pension contribution	138,720,978	124,499,43
	House allowance	241,682,734	249,494,11
	Other allowance	121,457,448	127,164,07
	Medical allowance	16,979,768	17,436,84
	Passages & leave	7,424,000	6,586,00
	Staff Insurance	14,127,120	11,733,99
	Medical & Ex-gratia	61,227,473	73,619,06
		1,423,475,647	1,229,939,62
8	Expenses on Collaborators Funds		
	Staff Costs	3,266,061,260	3,377,401,36
	Bank Charges	1,972,967	892,18
	Training	56,674,575	32,394,37
	Laboratory Supplies	77,473,147	40,607,31
	Travelling and Accommodation	157,988,092	124,541,23
	Motor Vehicle Expenses	28,708,589	23,512,54
	Purchase of assets	7,927,865	7,651,14
	Other Operating Expenses	2,346,686,863	2,363,852,82
		5,943,613,952	5,970,852,98

9	Administrative Costs	2015	2014
	Transport	20,658,509	18,984,036
	Travelling & accommodation	28,556,172	23,977,304
	Legal expenses	13,940,226	6,772,640
	External travelling & accommodation.	9,610,666	8,253,695
	Postal & telegrams	657,104	195,651
	Telephones	4,446,985	3,948,134
	Official entertainment	4,063,072	2,562,947
	Conferences	4,743,191	1,637,018
	Electricity	98,703,953	62,195,252
	Water & conservancy	5,686,465	8,870,570
	Purchase of consumable stores	3,965,042	4,283,959
	Publishing & printing	735,120	2,307,017
	Purchase of uniforms & clothing	925,331	30,260
	Library Expenses	2,079,174	1,660,907
	Purchase of stationery	11,169,448	6,867,001
	Advertising, publicity & shows	15,092,289	6,281,265
	Industrial Diesel	1,396,444	623,231
	Rents and rates	1,650	791,804
	Computer Expenses	7,629,001	8,879,391
	Internet service	12,177,754	4,702,480
	Miscellaneous	2,268,015	5,434,919
	Audit Fees	812,000	812,000
	Fees Commission & Honoraria	16,248,589	3,906,808
	Training	10,200,009	11,272,601
	Insurance - Fire and burglary	1,161,641	1,161,641
	Insurance - Motor Vehicle	6,958,624	6,636,588
	Security Expenses	30,764,723	22,609,848
	MaintenancePlant, mach.& equip.	2,121,286	5,869,982
	Maintenance - buildings & stations	13,016,940	10,115,438
	Maintenance of Water &Sewer	537,170	33,200
	Prevention of Drugs & Substance Abuse	612,510	492,180
	Contracted Services - Cleaning	20,933,423	18,611,718
	Staff Welfare	-	8,280,355
	Strategic Initiatives	8,491,209	24,806,475
	Strategic Plan & Vision 2030	15,275,558	-
	Subscriptions & Membership Fees	48,000	592,158
	Gender Mainstreaming	2,092,579	424,810
	Disability Mainstreaming	480,534	535,794
	Bank Charges	8,500	477,361
	Bad debts	623,815	43,609,491
	Valuation of Fixed Assets	6,172,400	-
	Devolution Expenses	2,661,836	-
	CCR catering services	92,524	-
	Food Handlers Operating Cost	11,200,000	-
		399,019,476	339,507,927

10	Operating costs	2015	2014
	Laboratory reagents & supplies	11,553,343	13,024,822
	Purchase of drugs & dressings	3,882,351	6,945,684
	Production Start up Costs	18,258,074	10,162,720
	Purchase of animal feeds	293,323	423,300
	Research Programs -Internal	10,784,415	25,089,765
	Research funding – GOK	5,287,100	-
		50,058,606	55,646,292
11	Boards Expenses	2015	2014
	Sitting Allowance	6,626,565	6,248,360
	Travel & Accommodation	5,829,440	2,365,755
	Official Entertainment	701,971	1,924,782
	Insurance	20,918	20,918
	Honoraria	960,000	960,000
	Telephone	72,000	72,000
		14,210,894	11,591,815
12	Daniel de la constantiana	2045	2044
12	Depreciation	2015	2014
	Property Plant and Equipment	74,693,018	70,746,923
	Investment Property	7,962,516	13,975,658
	Intangible Assets	17,015,130	7,456,408
		99,670,664	92,178,989
13	Short-term deposits	2015	2014
	Fixed Deposit – Family Bank	-	121,931,988
	Fixed Deposit – Kenya Commercial Bank	100,000,000	200,000,000
	Total	100,000,000	321,931,988
14	Trade and other payables		
	Graduate School prepayments	22,357,815	16,099,179
	Research Fees	326,807	2,109,067
	advanced Tuition fee	1,541,803	-
	Advances to Centers	1,009,748	-
	Unremitted staff deductions -Insurance	933,551	227,903
	Un-remitted Statutory Deductions	2,101,766	1,057,256
	Provision for audit fees	812,000	812,000
	Retention Money	16,807,248	9,405,671
	Staff Over deductions	1,540,543	956,778
	Fines & Surcharges	20,150	31,950

Total

15	Refundable deposits from customers	2015	2014
	Caution Money	4,104,000	4,860,000
	Other Deposits	11,312,724	9,520,862
	Total deposits	15,416,724	14,380,862

16	Trade and other receivables	2015	2014
	Graduate school – Outstanding Fees	148,312,669	143,001,955
	Interest receivable	8,766,509	
	Capitation	-	104,083,333
	Advances to Centers	20,973,013	2,702,31
	Staff advances	24,576,166	17,240,376
	Sande Makhandia & Co. Advocates	120,000,000	120,000,000
	Donor – Accrued Income	66,005,870	99,491,272
	Customers/suppliers Control Account	1,664,976	1,602,370
	Total Receivables	390,299,203	488,121,621
	Less: Impairment allowance – Note 17(b)	163,609,491	163,609,493
	Total Receivables less impairment	226,689,712	324,512,130
17(a)	Collaborators Funds	2015	2014
	Fixed deposit account	100,000,000	200,000,000
	Other Deposits	267,557,886	605,831,459
	Total deposits	367,557,886	805,831,459
18 Cash an	d cash equivalents	2015	2014
18 Cash an	d cash equivalents	2015 Kes	
	d cash equivalents	+	Kes
3ank	d cash equivalents	Kes	Kes 1,019,590,584
Bank		Kes 1,096,382,367	Kes 1,019,590,584 33,770
Bank Cash-on-ha		Kes 1,096,382,367 86,744	1,019,590,584 33,770 1,019,624,354
Bank Cash-on-ha	and and in transit  c and Cash Balances	Kes 1,096,382,367 86,744 1,096,469,111	2014 Kes 1,019,590,584 33,770 1,019,624,354 2014 Kes.
Bank Cash-on-ha <b>18(a)</b> Bank	and and in transit  c and Cash Balances	Kes 1,096,382,367 86,744 1,096,469,111 2015	1,019,590,584 33,770 1,019,624,354

33,770

86,744

# Note 4(a)

Source of Funds	<u>Expenditure</u>
	KES
American Embassy	1,514,550,240
AVAC-USA	2,253,303
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	1,147,826
Case western Reserve University	10,185,377
Children Investment Funds Foundation	17,310,498
DNDI	13,065,295
EARAS - Global TB Vaccine Foundation	72,878,000
EDCTP	27,804,955
Emory University	928,692
European Union	2,821,619
Garp – Kenya	2,376,043
Global Alliance Against TB	3,094,253
Government Treasury – USA	2,597,238,495
Grand Challenges (CANADA)	7,072,717
IDRC	4,796,163
Imperial College of Sciences	24,678,937
(IPM)	8,603,217
JH PIEGO CORP	2,860,336
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine	60,483
Local Grants	43,471,412
NCST-1	50,000
NCST-2	553,752
NIH	38,663,206
Other Collaborative Agencies	438,463,416
Partnership For Child Development	602,000
PATH	107,529,678
PFIZER	3,162,120
UNICEF	74,345,609
University of California- San Francisco	233,550,572
University of Kansas City	-213,427
University of Liverpool	5,161,594
University of Massachusetts	1,058,900
University of Munich	12,878,950
University of New Mexico	734,277
University of Oxford	8,263,177
University of Texas	341,124,990
University of Wageningen	3,167,879
University of Washington	22,419,776
Wellcome Trust Research Laboratories	10,000,106
WHO	225,172,524
Yeshiva University	56,059,708
TOTAL	3,667,284
IVIAL	
	5,943,613,950

# Note 5(a)

Sundry Income – Overheads	
D/K-Overhead Expenses-E1059 - Walter Reed US ARMY	16,025,658
D/K-Overhead Expenses-E1059 - Walter Reed US ARMY	8,998,080
D/K-CDC KEMRI CDC	15,523,944
D/K-Honorarium A/C-E1264 - PATH DR. OGUTU	113,131
D/K-O/V- A/C E-1264 - PATH DR. OGUTU	768,875
D/K-O/V- A/C E-1059 - WALTER REED	3,084,571
D/K-Sundry income- NAGASAKI UNIVERSITY	156,373
D/K-receipts from a/c E2019 LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGINE & TROPICAL MEDICINE	941,219
D/K-receipts from a/c E1264 PATH	177,287
D/K-receipts from a/c E1264 PATH	340,595
D/K NUITM	371,284
D/K-Over-head from A/C C-1059 - Walter Reed US ARMY	3,550,365
D/K-Over-head from A/C-1061 - Walter Reed US ARMY	15,944,968
DK-NAGASAKI UNIVERSITY	477,265
DK-E1547 - CDC COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS	1,085,754
DK-E1547 - CDC COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS	21,065,986
Director KEMRI-E1062 - Walter Reed US ARMY	13,689,340
	102,314,695

# 18 (b)Cash at Bank

Account Number			
Kenya Commercial Bank		2015	2014
Exchequer	1104161362	303,259,689	93,495,544
ITROMID Account	1104167611	154,026,184	120,971,110
RGA	1104174529	-	24,288,136
External Grants	1104158574	132,323,126	408,759,297
IPM	1110258925	-	449,290
KEMRI CDC	1104175975	105,752,389	1,301,860
Conference Collection	1112776850	11,954,228	668,251
Local Grants	1104161966	2,156,542	8,535,071
Dollar Account	1123818088	296,670	93,583,390
CDC/Non Grants Accounts	1123818177	51,131,109	27,159,378
Welcome Trust	1110259204	1,822,661	5,010,482
CDC Research Grants	1101722291	-	40,589,775
Family Bank	·		-
Mortgage Account	46000014289	307,202,539	174,794,422
Oxford University	46000012346	-	14,665,681
Cooperative bank	·		-
CNHR RLGA	1128126178201	1,635,365	148,251
CNHR RLGA	1128126178200	4,113	248,225
CNHR RLGA	1128126178202	2,683,756	4,105,519
CNGR RLGA	1128126178203	2,922	17,877
KEMRI IPM SUBA	1128126178700	11,673	494,090
KEMRI EAST AFRICA	1128126671100	21,846,993	304,935
KEMRI/EDCPT	1128127558400	272,409	
Total		<u>1,096,382,367</u>	1,019,590,584

# 19 Overdrafts

Bank Account	2015	2014
1104174529	12,030,105	
46000012346	11,821,700	
1110258925	7,396,391	
1101722291	32,877,840	209,913
TOTAL	64,125,736	209,913

# 20. Gain on disposal of Motor

Vehicle Accumulated Depreciation	4,749,405
Proceeds on sale	3,605,179
Disposed Assets at cost	(6,761,122)
Gain on Disposal	1,593,462

21. Property, plant and equipment,

	LAND	OFFICE BUILDING	MOTOR VEH.	MOTOR	OFFICE & MEDICAL EQUIP	OFFICE FURNIURE	COMPUTER	TOTAL
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1 July 2013	227,642,500	2,167,380,483	196,645,505	2,638,103	709,149,788	50,931,948	78,184,750	3,432,573,077
Additions	-	8,338,897	19,444,872	-	11,904,374	7,735,274	7,011,482	54,434,899
Disposals	•	1	-3,428,891	1	•	1	1	-3,428,891
Transfers/adjustments	•	•		1		1	-10,269,373	-10,269,373
At 30 June 2014	227,642,500	2,175,719,380	212,661,486	2,638,103	721,054,162	58,667,222	74,926,859	3,473,309,712
Additions	-	36,689,158	28,084,236	-	28,451,814	6,796,441	6,527,370	106,549,019
Disposals	•	1	-6,761,122	-	•	1	•	-6,761,122
Fully Depreciated	•	1	•	1		1	0	0
At 30 June 2015	227,642,500	2,212,408,538	233,984,600	2,638,103	749,505,976	65,463,663	81,454,229	3,573,097,609
Depreciation and impairment								
At 1 July 2013		216,302,208	81,545,478	263,810	249,847,488	12,552,425	33,683,185	594,194,594
Charge for the year		21,757,194	10,633,074	131,905	18,026,354	1,466,681	18,731,715	70,746,923
			-2,283,264					-2,283,264
Fully Depreciated Assets		1	-	-	-		-10,269,373	-10,269,373
At30 June2014	•	238,059,402	89,895,288	395,715	267,873,842	14,019,106	42,145,527	652,388,880
Charge for the year		22,124,085	11,699,230	131,905	18,737,649	1,636,592	20,363,557	74,693,018
Fully depreciated Assets		1	•	•		ı	0	0
Disposals			-4,749,405					-4,749,405
At30 June2015	-	260,183,487	96,845,113	527,620	286,611,491	15,655,698	62,509,084	722,332,493
Souley Jood told								

Net book values

At30 June2015	227,642,500	1,952,225,051	137,139,487	2,110,483	462,894,485	49,807,965	18,945,145	2,850,765,116
At30 June2014	227,642,500	1,937,659,978	122,766,198	2,242,388	453,180,320	44,648,116	32,781,332	2,820,920,832

# 23 Investment property

At1July2013	191,505,825
Additions – internal development	554,134,957
At 30 June2014	745,640,782
Additions – internal development	50,610,835
At 30 June2015	796,251,617
Amortization and impairment	
At 1July2013	30,555,273
Amortization	7,456,408
At 30 June2014	38,011,681
Amortization	7,962,516
Impairment loss	-
At 30 June2015	45,974,197
Net book values	
At 30 June2015	750,277,420
At 30 June 2014	707,629,101

# 20. Intangible assets-software

At 1 July2013	55,902,632
Additions	0
At 30 June2014	55,902,632
Additions – internal development	12,157,886
At 30 June 2015	68,060,518
Amortization and impairment	
At 1 July2013	19,797,891
Amortization	13,975,658
At 30 June2014	33,773,549
Amortization	17,015,130
Impairment loss	-
At 30 June 2015	50,788,679
Net book values	
At 30 June2015	17,271,839
At 30 June 2014	36,104,741

# PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	Property Plant and Equipment  i. Land  As previously reported the property plant and equipment balance of KSHS. 2,820,920 as at 30th June 2014 includes various parcels of land valued at KSHS 145,925,500, situated at Kenyatta National Hospital (1.34 ha), Kilifi (2.705 ha), Mbagathi Road (2.4282 ha) and Taita Taveta (4.047 ha), whose respective title documents were not availed for audit verification.  In the absence of the title documents, it has not been possible to confirm the ownership status of the parcels of land and that the property, plant and equipment balance of KSHS 2,820,920,832 as at 30th June 2014 is fairly stated.	i. The management commenced the process of obtaining Provisional Titles for the said parcels, and we are pleased to report that the title for the parcel of land next to Kenyatta National Hospital is now available (Appendix I)  ii. We wish to confirm that the Title Deed for 2.705 ha parcel of land in Kilifi currently under caution by one of our collaborative partners who claim interest as Charge, owing to extensive development projects situated on that parcel of land constructed through funds from the collaborative partner. The management has however put a caveat for this. (Appendix II)  iii. The Title Deed for the 2.428 ha parcel of land along the Mbagathi road is being held by the Investment Secretary after the National Treasury settled all the outstanding debt owed at National Bank that had been charged to this Title. The CS, MOH has written to the AG, copied CS, treasury, for the AG to provide legal advice to facilitate transfer of title to KEMRI.			

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Reference Issue / Observations from Auditor No. on the external audit Report	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	ii. Residential Staff Housing As similarly reported in 2012/2013, the property, plant and equipment balance of KSHS 2,820,920,832 as at 30 June 2014 also include a staff housing project valued at KSHS 476,001,556 located on a 2.682 ha area along Mbagathi road – Nairobi and against which a developer had used the title documents as collateral to borrow funds from the National bank of Kenya. In an effort to have the documents discharged and as similar reported in 2011/202 the Government spent a sum of KSHS 280 million in the year 1993 and further amount of KSHS 142 million in 2000 towards settling the developer account with the Bank. However, and in spite of payments totalling KSHS 422 million having been made thus settling the debt in full, the documents had not been discharged to KEMRI as at 30th June 2014.  In the circumstances, it has not been possible to ascertain the ownership status of parcel of land and that the property, plant and equipment balance of KSHS 2,820,920,832 as at 30th June 2014. is fairly stated	iii. The 4.047 ha Taita Taveta has been surveyed and currently fencing is going on. All documents necessary for issuance of the Title Deed have been presented to the Commissioner of Lands, Nairobi. Further action is being awaited from the office of the Commissioner of Lands. Certificate of beacons for the land is available (Appendix II)  Significant progress has been achieved in regard to transfer of title documents for the housing property on Mbagathi way.  NBK has since surrendered the property title to treasury where upon the latter has made an undertaking to transfer the same to KEMRI. The CS, MOH has written to the AG, copied CS, treasury, for the AG to provide legal advice to facilitate transfer of title to KEMRI.			



DR. GERALD MKOJI Ag. DIRECTOR KEMRI &SECRETARY, BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Date:

DR LILLIAN APADET OSAMONG' CHAIRMAN BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Date:

The Director, KEMRI

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