



Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

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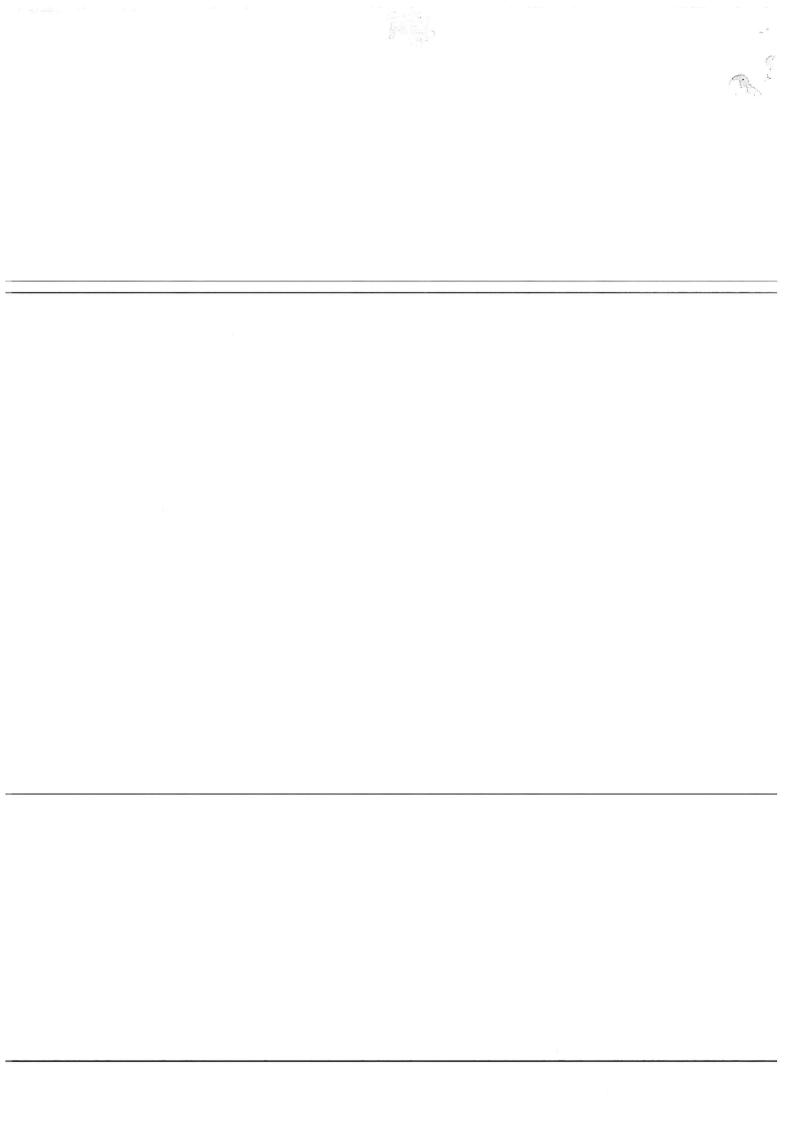
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

KENYA - EU PARTNERSHIP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY TO COUNTER VIOLENT **EXTREMISM IN KENYA**

> FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021

NATIONAL COUNTER TERRORISM CENTRE





Project Name:

Kenya-EU Partnership for the implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya

Implementing Entity:

National Counter Terrorism Centre

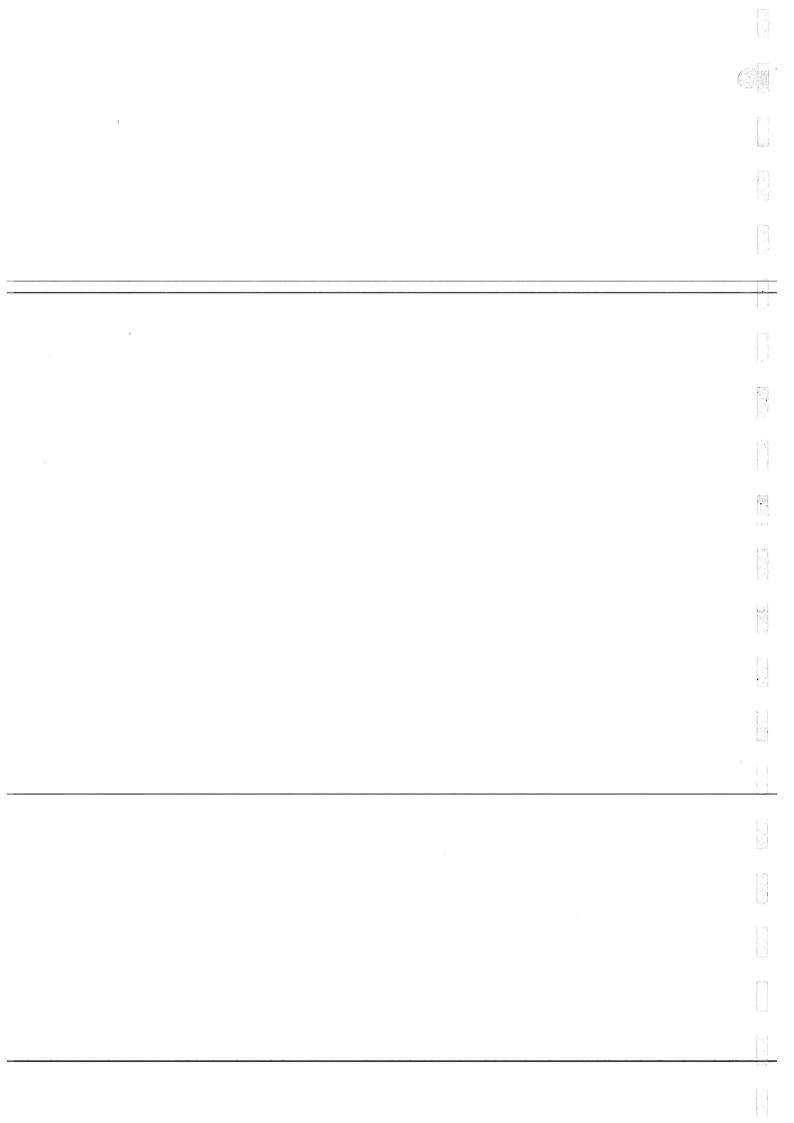
PROJECT GRANT/CREDIT NUMBER:

EUTF05 - HoA - KE - 34 - 01

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

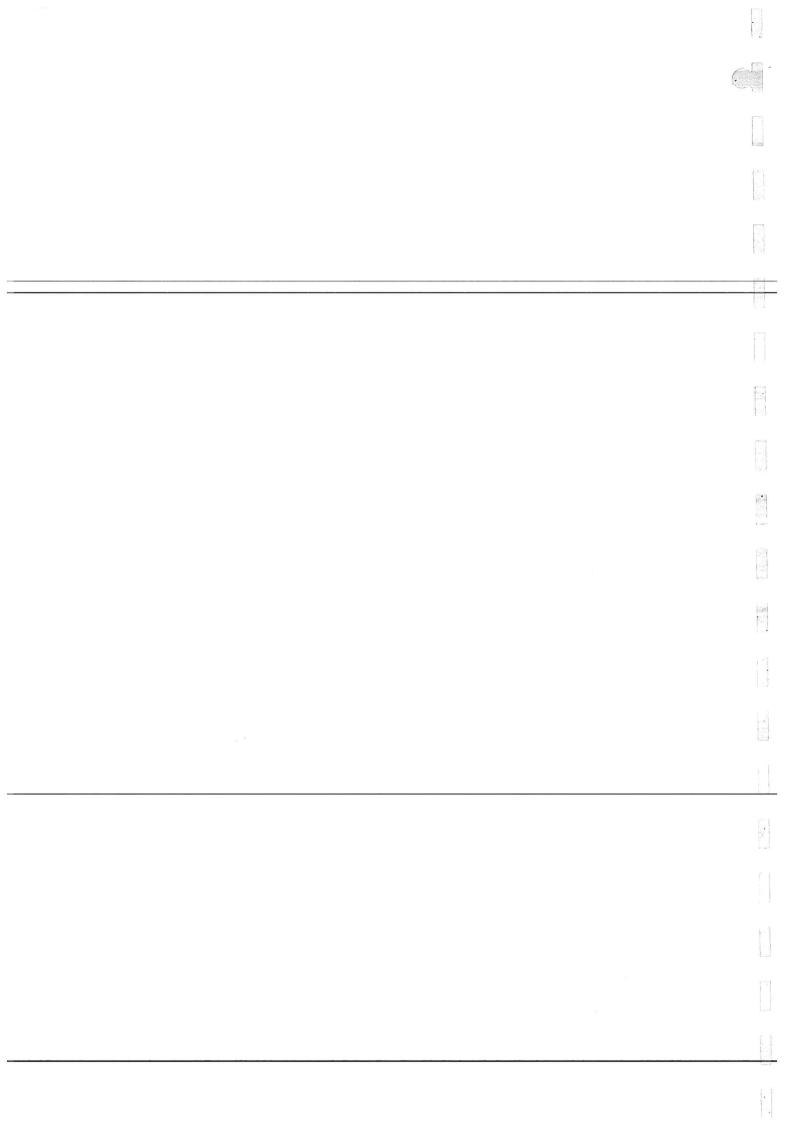


Reports and Financial Statements For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

CONTENTS

PAGE

1.PROJECT INFORMATION AND OVERALL PERFORMANCEii
STATEMENT OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIESxii
REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON THE KE-EU PARTNERSHIP PROJECTxiv
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30TH JUNE 2021 1
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AS AT 30TH JUNE 2021
J.STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW FOR THE PERIOD 30TH JUNE 2021
7.STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
8.NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
9.PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

1. PROJECT INFORMATION AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE

1.1 Name and registered office

Name: The project's official name is Kenya-EU Partnership for the implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya.

Objective: The key objective of the project is the operationalization of the 2016 adopted Kenya National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism with particular emphasis on preventative aspects.

Address: The project headquarters offices are in Nairobi, Nairobi County, Kenya.

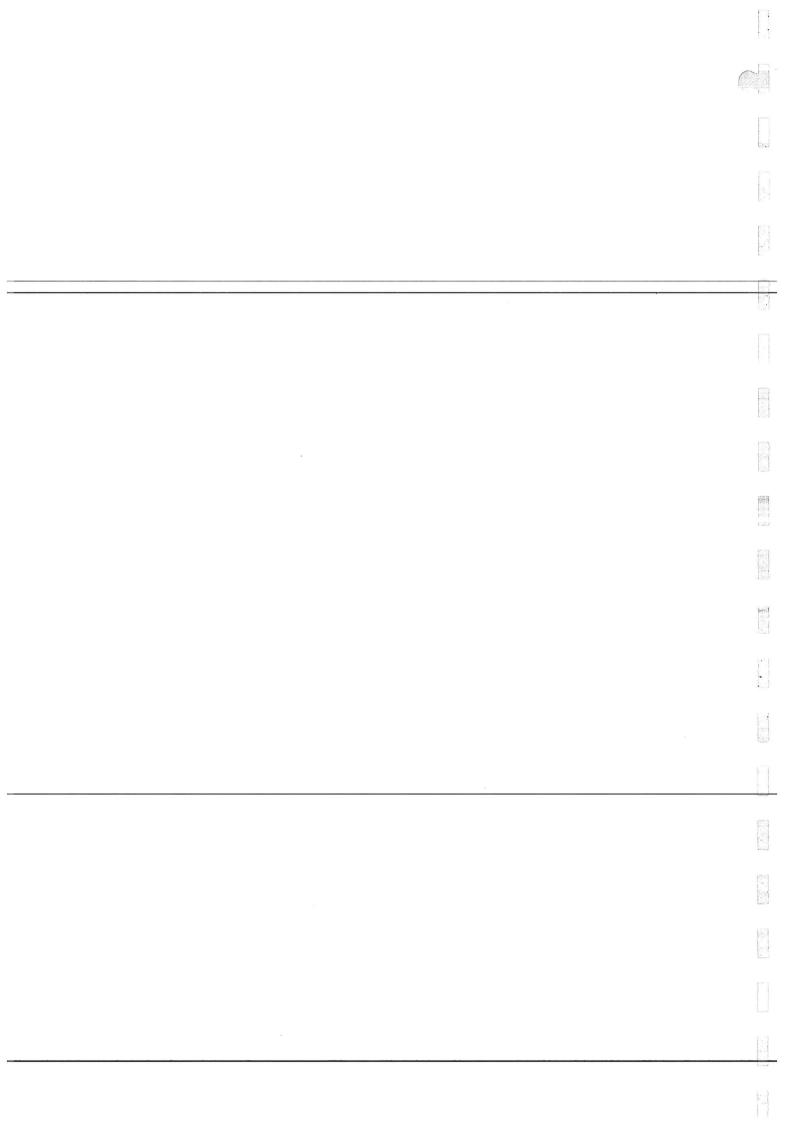
The address of its registered office is:

P.O Box 975-00502, KAREN, NAIROBI

The project also has offices/branches as follows: N/A

Contacts: The following are the project contacts

Lead applicant's contact details for the purpose of this action			
Postal address:	P. O. Box 975 - 00502, Karen – Nairobi		
Telephone number: (fixed and mobile)	Tel: +254 020-3001604		
Country code + city code + number	Mobile: 0723-786260, 0733-693066		
Fax number: Country code + city code + number	+254 020-3001603		
Contact person for this action:	Rosalind Nyawira		
Contact person's email:	nctc@counterterrorism.go.ke		
Address:	975, 00502, KAREN, NAIROBI		
Website of the lead applicant:	https://www.counterterrorism.go.ke/		



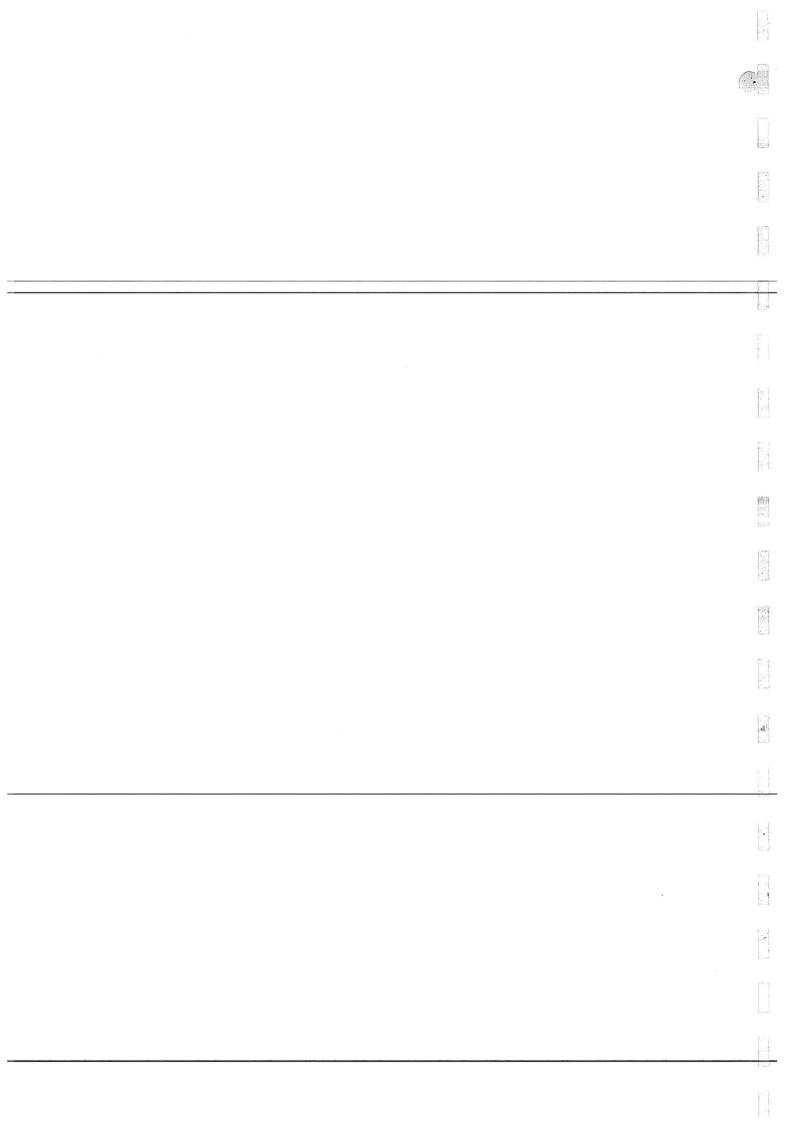
Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

1.2 Project Information

Project Start Date:	The project start date is 27 th June 2018
Project End Date:	The project end date is 30 th June 2022
Project Manager:	The project manager is M/s Irene Tulel
Project Sponsor:	The project sponsor is European Union

1.3 Project Overview

Line Ministry/State Department of the project	The project is under the supervision of the State House.
Project number	EUTF05 – HoA – KE – 34 - 01
Strategic goals of the project	The strategic goals of the project are as follows: • To support the operationalization of the Kenya National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism with particular emphasis on preventive aspects
	 To enable the Centre fulfils its mandate as coordinator of all actors involved in the implementation of the strategy, to deliver a transparent, accountable, inclusive and integrated approach to CVE, which respects human rights and is conflict-sensitive.
Achievement of strategic	The project management aims to achieve the goals through the following means:
goals	(i) Evidence-based programming (research, problem analysis, etc)
	(ii) Stakeholder Engagement, both state and non-state actors
	(iii) Capacity Building of the centre, state and non-state stakeholders
	(iv)Technical Assistance in short term & long term.
	(v) Monitoring, Evaluation and Audit through Bi-Annual Board Meetings, Quarterly Technical Team Meetings, Mid Term Review, Expenditure Verification and External Final Evaluation, Sensitization Workshops & trainings



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

Other
important
background
information
of the project

The project mandate is in line with NCTC mandate as outlined in the Prevention of Terrorist Act 2012 S,40B

40B. Responsibilities of the Centre

- (1) The Centre shall be responsible for the co-ordination of national counterterrorism efforts in order to detect, deter and disrupt terrorism acts.
- (2) Without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (1) the Centre shall—
- (a) establish a database to assist law enforcement agencies;
- (b) conduct public awareness on prevention of terrorism;
- (c) develop strategies such as counter and de-radicalization;
- (d) facilitate capacity building for counter-terrorism stakeholders;
- (e) co-ordinate with other government agencies to provide security Certification for aviation schools or companies.

40C. Responsibility of the public and government bodies

- (1) The Centre may request any person or government body for any information relating to terrorism.
- (2) Members of the public have a responsibility to furnish the Centre with any information relating to terrorism which is within their knowledge.

NSCVE pillars

The project is implementing the National Strategy which has the following pillars.

Ideological: Promote the Kenyan values of democracy, respect for diversity, religious freedom, inter-faith harmony, and constitutional rule against the political, theological and cultural propaganda of violent extremists. Also recognize, honor and protect brave voices against violent extremism and terrorism.

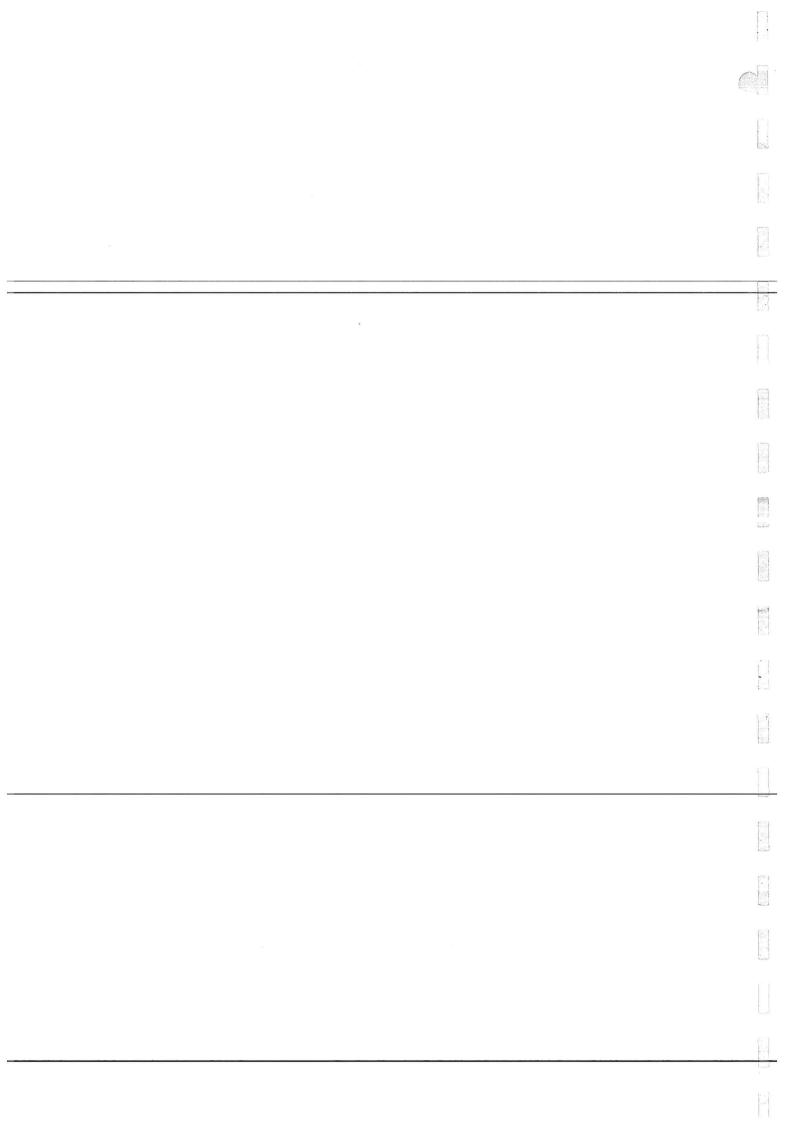
Political: Engage political and community leaders at the local, county, and national levels to rally citizens against terrorists, and their aims. Undertake efforts to build strong civic awareness, promote Kenya's unique and positive qualities, and the legal paths available to citizens for conflict resolution.

Economic: Utilise livelihood training and resourcing for economic empowerment to strengthen a sense of belonging amongst Kenyans, particularly the youth.

Education: Address radicalisation in learning institutions from elementary, tertiary to higher education levels. Also utilise education, arts and culture programming to strengthen critical thinking, cooperation, and the embrace of ethnic, racial, and religious diversity.

Psychosocial: disengage, rehabilitate and re-integrate risk-assessed extremists and provide psychosocial support to their families and social networks.

Media and Internet: facilitate P/CVE practitioners with tools and skills to carry out innovative offline and online multi-lingual public campaigns.



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

	Promote responsible and informed media coverage of terrorism and violent extremism Gender: mainstream gender equality, equity and sensitivities in all P/CVE			
. *	work. Counter terrorism and law enforcement: MDAs charged with counter terrorism and law enforcement to feed into and support P/CVE work at all levels.			
,	Research: The work should respond to evidence. This requires that it be anchored in robust theoretical frameworks coupled with local empirical research.			
Current situation that the project	()			
was formed to intervene	and can produce early warning and response opportunities throughout the country			
	(ii) To catalyse, connect and coordinate a national network of state and non- state actors united in their determination and credibility in preventing and resisting violent extremism.			
	(iii) Support effective Inter-agency Cooperation			
	(iv)Provide early warning, information and advice to communities exposed to Al-Shabaab, Daesh and Al-Qaeda radicalisation.			
	(v) To empower the Centre to fulfil its mandate according to the highest standards of accountability.			
Project duration	The project started on 27 th June 2018 and is expected to run until 30 th June 2022			

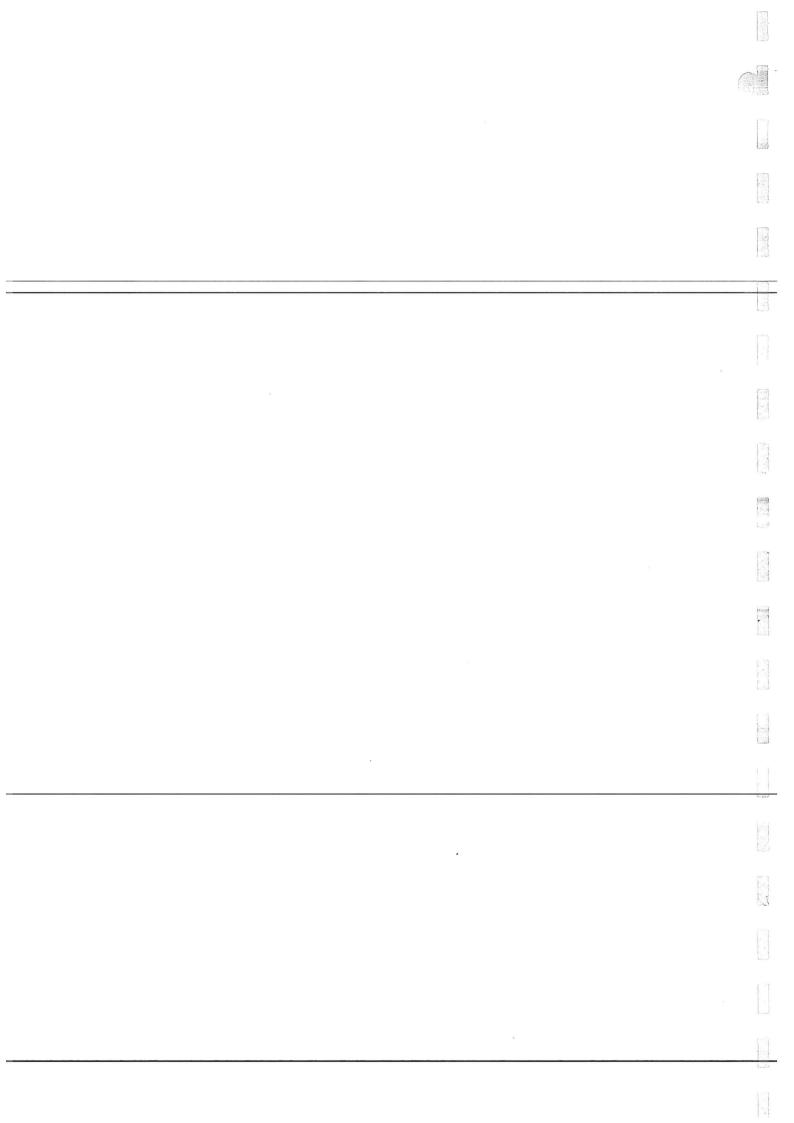
1.4 Bankers

The following are the bankers for the current year:

(i) ABC Bank Ltd

Greenhouse mall branch

Account: 0112151005050



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

1.5 Auditors

The project is audited by:

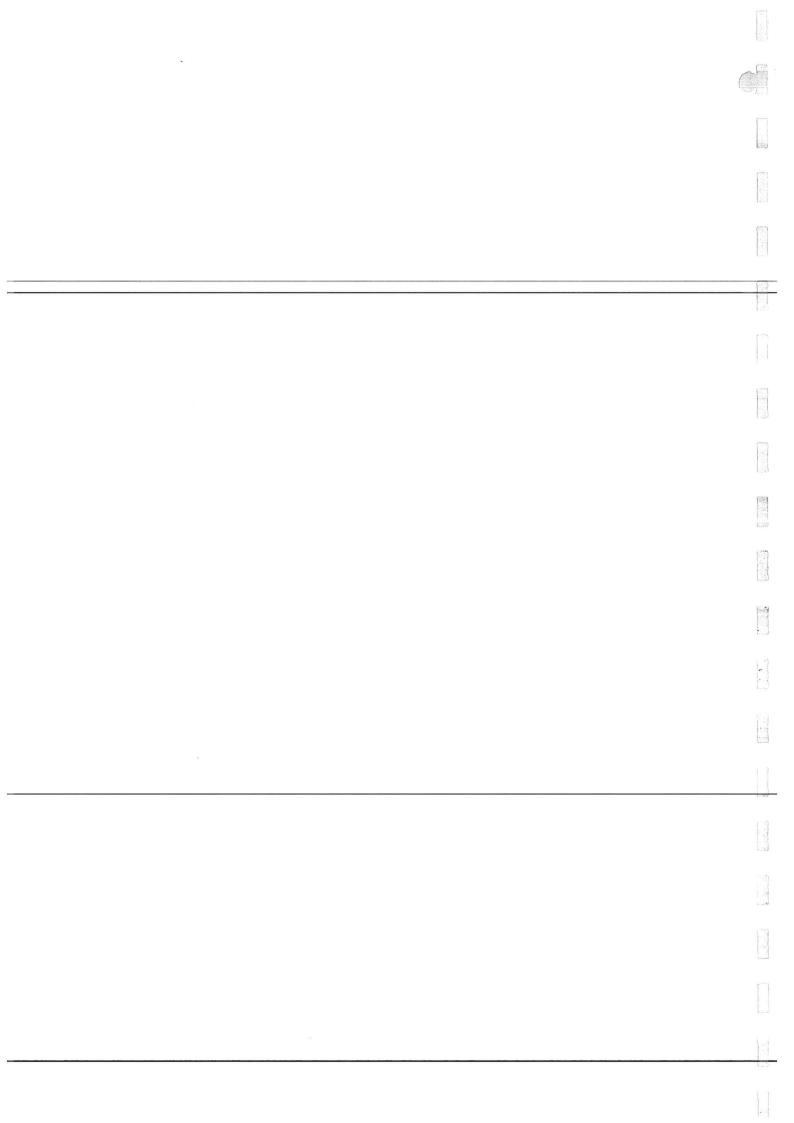
- Deloitte & Touche
 P.O. Box 40092 GPO 00100
 Nairobi.
- Kenya National Audit
 P.O Box 30084 00100
 Nairobi.

2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

List the different people who will be working on the project. This list would include the project manager and all the key stakeholders who will be involved with the project. Also, record their

role, their positions, and their contact information.

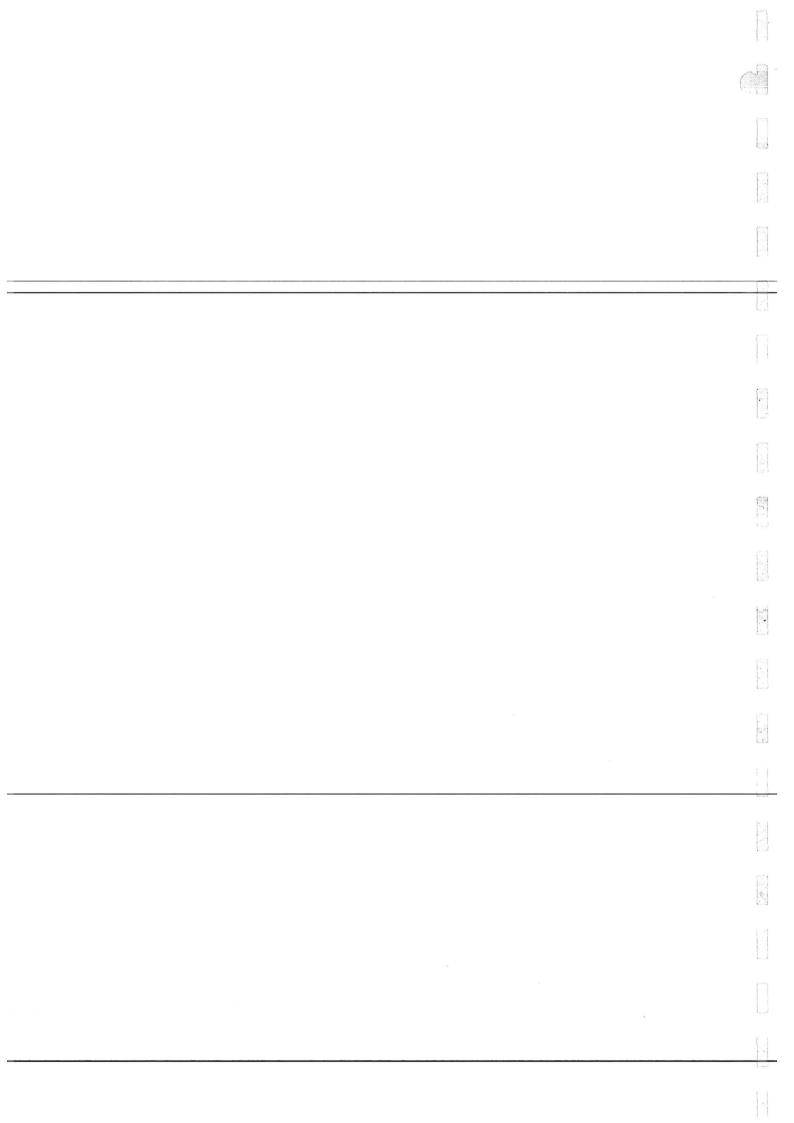
Names	Title designation	Key qualification	Responsibilities
Irene Tulel	Project Manager	MA. Armed Conflict and Peace	Project Management
		Studies	
Jeremiah Matonda	MERL Officer	B. Ed Arts, Training in M&E	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting & Learning
Wycliffe Ambetsa	Finance & Admin Officer	B. Com Accounting, CPA2	Financial accounting
Michael Omollo	ICT Officer	B.A (Comms & Media Technology with IT)	ICT
Jeriter Kemunto	Project Assistant	Dip. Journalism	Project Assistant



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholder	Role
CIVIL SOCIETY	They will be engaged from the policy level to the local level they will take an active part in the implementation of some of the activities. The project will make good use of the CSOs strength in the different regions in the county, this is because a number of CSOs are actively working with NCTC and the county governments in the implementation of the Action Plans.
COUNTY GOVERMENTS	The key implementer of the national strategy are the county governments, a number have been key and have already developed they County action plans thus they will be the key stakeholders in the implementation.
EU	The Member States of the European Union have decided to link together their know-how, resources and destinies. Together, they have built a zone of stability, democracy and sustainable development whilst maintaining cultural diversity, tolerance and individual freedoms. The European Union is committed to sharing its achievements and its values with countries and peoples beyond its borders. The EU is closely associated and supporting NCTC in its efforts towards a more transparent, inclusive and accountable approach to CVE.
GOVERMENT AGENCIES	As indicated in the National strategy all government agencies have a key role in the prevention of violent extremism. Through the government coordination unity all key ministries will participate.
IGAD	At the regional level, Kenya actively contributed to the drafting of the IGAD lead Regional Strategy for preventing and countering violent extremism in Eastern Africa (IGAD and Tanzania). The strategy is meant to guide the region in addressing the challenge of violent extremism in a more collaborative and cooperative manner. It was validated by the IGAD Centre of Excellence for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in March 2017.
National Treasury	The national treasury being the government accounting office and the signatory to the grant will play a major role in ensuring that there is adherence to the actions. It will play an oversight role.
NCTC	Lead responsible for implementation of the Action and the overall project management, financial accountability, EU reporting and



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

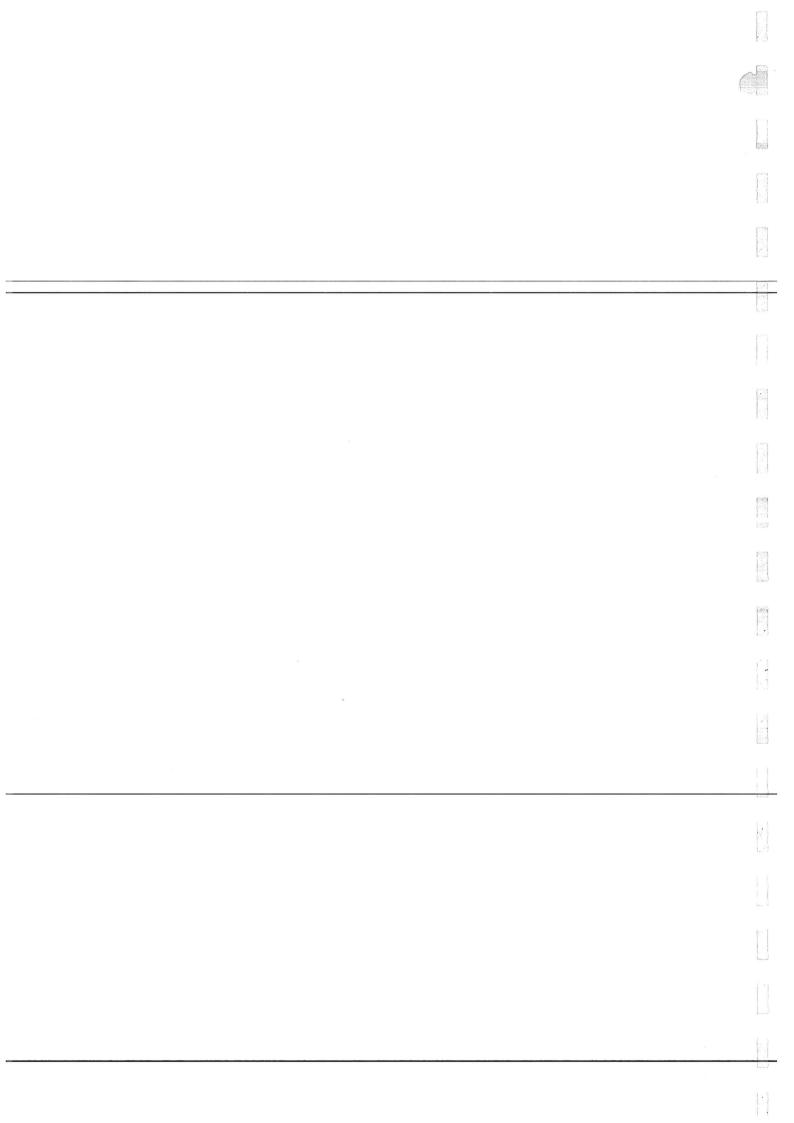
Stakeholder	Role
	compliance, general monitoring and evaluation, and liaison with government officials and relevant stakeholders.
PRIVATE SECTOR	Lessons learned in the coastal region of the country is that private sector bears the brunt of radicalization and extremism. Private sector will be mobilized to help in PVE efforts through co-funding CVE projects, providing livelihood and community support to vulnerable communities through its respective Corporate Social Responsibility platforms and providing internship/placement/volunteer opportunities to youths in the affected areas
REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS	Will take lead in sharing best practices and lessons learned in CVE across the world. This will shape the centre's (and particularly the proposed action's programming and engagement with the wide CVE community/stakeholders
RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS	There is a major component of interreligious dialogue and the religious leaders play a major role in countering narratives and shaping the society.
RESEARCH COMMUNITY	Will be engaged in supporting the centre undertake research and help in dissemination of research findings. Since the action is premised on evidence-based programming as one of its key flagship methodology, the research community will help the centre generate new knowledge, best practices and lessons learned in CVE.

2.2 Funding summary

The Project is for duration of 3 years from 2018 to 2021 with an approved budget of Euros 5,300,000 equivalent to Kshs 663,289,574 as highlighted in the table below:

Below is the funding summary:

Source of Donor Committee funds		mmitment-	Amount received to date – (30 06 2021)		Undrawn balance to date (30 06 2021)	
	Euros	KShs	Euros	KShs	Euros	KShs
(1) (2)	(A)	(A')	(B)	(B')	(A)- (B)	(A')- (B')
(i) Grant						
European						
Union	5,300,000	663,289,574	4,752,931.50	591,130,800	547,068.50	72,158,774
Total	5,300,000	663,289,574	4,752,931.50	591,130,800	547,068.50	72,158,774



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

2.3 Summary of Overall Project Performance:

Budget performance against actual amounts for current year and for cumulative to-date

As at the end of 30th June 2021, the project had utilized 42.6% of the total 3-year budget. All the result areas were within the budgeted amounts.

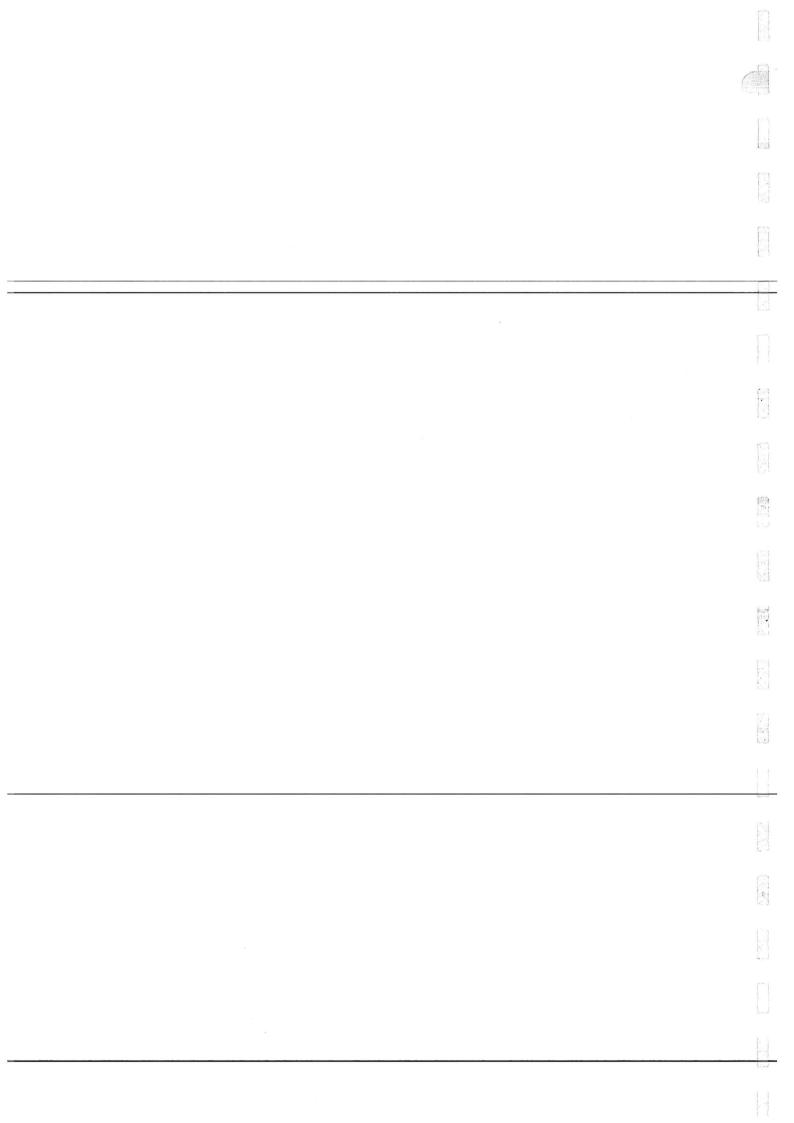
Physical progress based on outputs, outcomes and impacts since project commencement

As of 30th June 2021, the "Kenya-EU Partnership for the implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya" Project, had utilized 47.2% of funds received and 42.1% against overall budget.

The project conducted one (1) CVE polling on Countering Violent Extremism on "Understanding the Conveyor Belt towards Kenyan Muslim Radicalization". 33% of sampled Muslims reported seeing the rationale of Al-Shabaab supporters, or, while not supporting personally, being sympathetic to Al-Shabaab's cause. These are early signs in the conveyor belt towards radicalization. 27% of sampled Muslims reported they would be willing to sacrifice their lives should their religion be threatened. These are most at-risk of radicalization. The poll recommended for govt policies tailored to these groups to bring them back from being at risk of radicalization. It was however noted that significant portions of the Kenyan Muslim population are not represented in these two target groups. For example, Western Kenya Muslims appear to not be at-risk of extremism at all and non-Somali ethnic Kenyans have far lower risk of being radicalized.

666 members of the county engagement forums were trained in the implementation of county action plans in 11 counties: Kajiado, Machakos, Kirinyaga, Nyandarua, Kitui, Meru, Embu, Muranga, Tharaka Nithi, Uasin Gishu and Nandi. This has enabled more collaboration between the government and the civil society organisations in preventing and countering violent extremism. The fora mainly focused on building the CVE capacity of the County Engagement Forum members and the community, raising awareness of the changing trends in radicalism, mapping and mobilizing relevant resources for successful implementation of the County Action Plans (CAP) in their respective counties. Participants' capacity was enhanced on how to detect, deter and disrupt recruitment into violent extremism and terrorism.

The project commissioned 2 research studies in October 2020 that would inform CVE efforts of the government and CVE practitioners: The research topics were "Identifying protective security measures undertaken by non-state actors in addressing terrorist related attacks on critical infrastructure in Kenya," and "Assessing the Role and Capabilities of Mothers in Prevention of Violent Extremism through spotting radicalisation and recruitment of their children; A case study of selected suburbs in Nairobi, Mombasa and Isiolo Counties." These research products



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

are directly linked to practical CVE interventions and measures identified are and will be incorporated in NCTC's protective security work and disengagement initiatives with other security agencies.

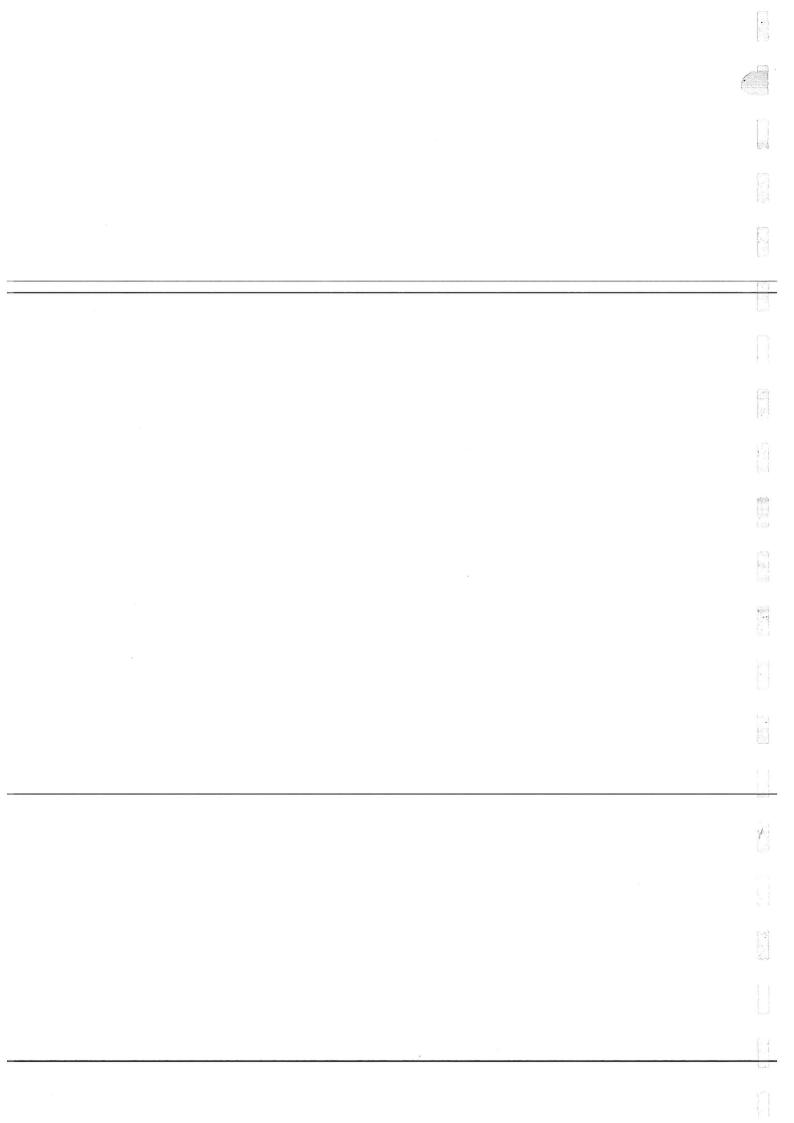
The project conducted public awareness on prevention of terrorism through the development and implementation of a strategic communications plan that enhanced transparency. 2 periodic live events reaching out to 5,189 youth initiates, 16,697 parents, centre leaders and community members were conducted. These events sought to inculcate at a very early stage, protective values using the initiation process to deepen resilience against radicalization and recruitment into violent extremism.

135 media personalities (reporters and editors) drawn from print, radio and television were trained on responsible reporting and CVE, subsequently 14 articles on preventing and countering violent extremism were published on mainstream newspapers. The project gained an estimated reach of 5.2 million people through public awareness activities carried online with 5,270,668 twitter impressions reached, 213 blog posts published, 12,696 Website visits, 315,336 Facebook reach and 360 Citizen Support Mechanism Counter Violent Extremism reports produced. Through the project, NCTC monitored 53,834 Active Persistent Threat accounts and 8,407 online sources. The project yielded 42,165 documents crawled from 6,150,473 filtered documents, news articles and YouTube videos online.

NCTC continued to support 2 interfaith Committees i.e., Nyanza and Rift Valley by promoting inter and intra-faith collaboration and cooperation that would assist in the implementation of the NSCVE in Western, Nyanza and Rift Valley regions of Kenya. 748 Frontline Officers were trained in identification and response to radicalization and Violent Extremism. These included County Security Intelligence Committees for Nyanza and Western Regions, all Regional and County Directors of Education, National Parents Association members from all the 47 Counties, and all University Deans of Students and Academic Registrars. This has led to increased disengagement requests and increased collaboration between institutions of basic and higher learning, parents and communities with law enforcement agencies on reporting and follow up of violent extremism offenders.

210 youth and women from Lake Basin Development Authority and Ewaso Ngiro North Development Authority were trained in basic business skills and entrepreneurship development, supported 574 youth and women groups with income generating activities. 31 youth and women groups from ENNDA and LBDA have so far been supported to establish and effectively manage their businesses and effectively supporting more than 3,000 group members, their families and community members directly.

The project trained 292 disengagement specialists from across the country using the already in place NCTC disengagement curriculum. This included psychologist, mentors, counselors,



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

frontline officers drawn from DMI, NIS, ATPU, Prison Officers and Probation. 63 Senior (Gazetted) Officers and members of the Inspectorate representing all regions were part of the team as well as 69 religious leaders, women and youth groups. Kenya's Disengagement, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (DRR) Approach on Countering Violent Extremism was shared and deliberated. As a result, over 2,000 youth have presently been disengaged, ranging from hard core terrorists to those in the process of de-radicalisation. Disengagement has become an operational option of Kenya's counter terrorism.

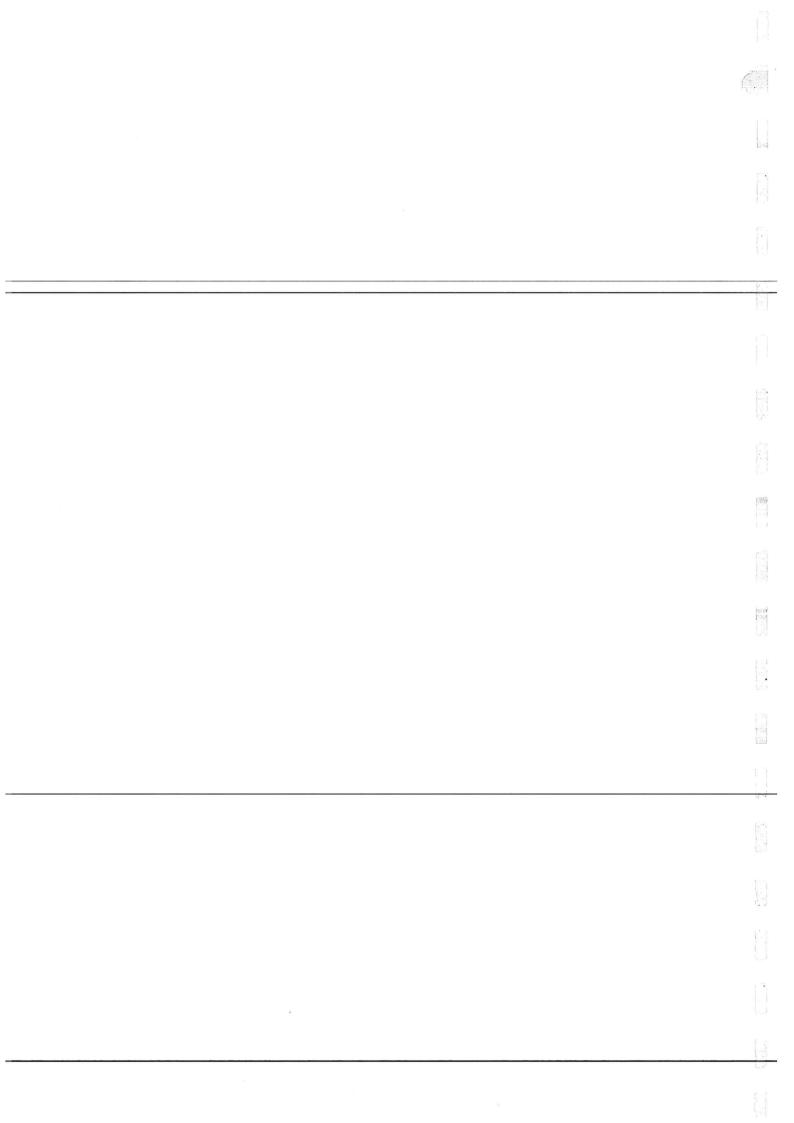
The project developed a Predictive Resilience Intervention Measure (PRIMe) Tool that was used by Psychologists, Counsellors, Mentors, and Disengagement Officers for assessment and processing of 325 juveniles and their families and more than 2,785 community members under the Individual Response Mechanism. The project also trained disengagement specialists using the NCTC disengagement curriculum, this included Psychologists, mentors, counsellors, frontline officers (DMI, NIS, ATPU, Prison officers and Probation officers). Juveniles and their family members are now firm ambassadors in their communities in rejecting extremist narratives and ideologies.

In the months of May to July 2020, the European Union allowed the project through the use contingency funds to support the Kenya's national response to COVID 19 pandemic which focused on countering fake news and providing psychosocial support for frontline health workers. 1.05 million Comic books were distributed across every Kenyan county over three months, reaching 4.7M young Kenyans (47% of all Kenyans aged 15-24) with stories and content about fake news. There was accurate and consistent COVID-19 information content reaching a total of 3.1M young Kenyans on combined social media platforms and providing a national scale narrative of facts about Covid-19. 619,743 individual fans were reached via social media with 89,108 individuals actively engaging in conversations on aspects of the topic of fake news, all produced and created by Shujaaz Inc team members.

The Communications team received and responded to 1,102 SMS messages from young people lacking internet access who responded to comic-book stories, each sending specific questions, request or reports of fake news as requested. In turn, these audience reports and accounts, informed subsequent media activities across all channels. 12,139 heath workers received psychosocial support in 3 months. The project conducted data analytics and strategic communications on fake news and CVE with over 2.78 million impressions and the capacity of NCTC's Strategic Communications was greatly enhanced.

Challenges & Recommended Way Forward

- Delayed receipt of project funds due to EU and the Kenyan government processes leading to the late commencement of project activities. To mitigate this, the EU and the government has put in measures to ensure speedy release of funds to ensure that the project is completed on time.
- Covid-19 led to the halting of the field activities between March and June 2020. The
 project will re-adjust field activities timelines within the work plan to meet the set
 deadlines.



Kenya-EU Partnership for the implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya Reports and Financial Statements For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

- Limited resources to meet the need of disengagement across the country. Escalation and spreading of disengagement, skills training and follow up of persons of interest throughout the country.
- There is still greater need for more funds in order to implement all the National strategy pillars. The centre has reached to the EU to consider more funding beyond the current project.

Comment on value-for-money achievements.

Across all activities, the project management was able to make huge savings and even surpassed targets in terms of numbers of participants and activities that were initially set.

The project was able to carry out trainings in some of the best conferencing facilities at reasonably low cost hence ensuring quality outcomes.

Where partnerships were concerned, like while working with the regional Development authorities, the project was able to establish working relationships at very minimum cost that ensured cost savings when it came to logistical arrangements.

There has been great support from the government in supporting the project, in some of the activities the centre gave vehicles to be used during activities thus saving the costs for car hire.

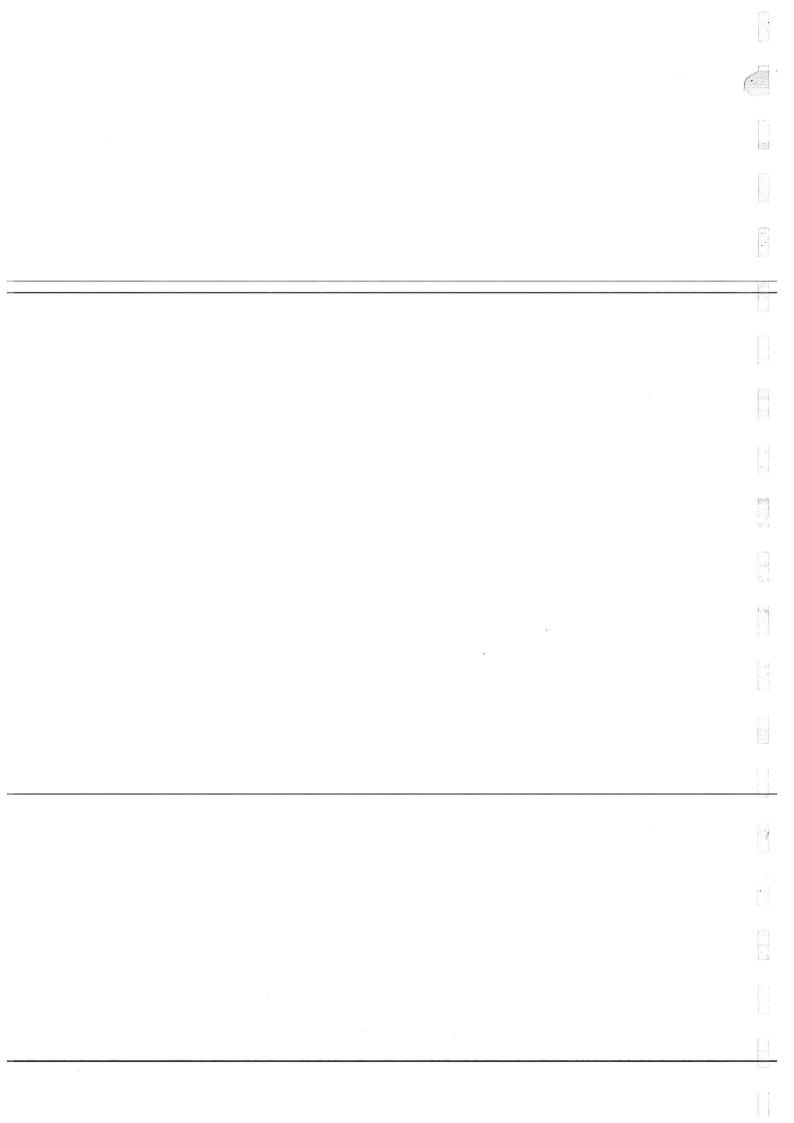
Having trained NCTC and other government officers most of the trainings were delivered by inhouse team except in areas where special skills were required to deliver the training, this saved resources that would have been used to hire consultants.

2.4 Summary of Project Compliance:

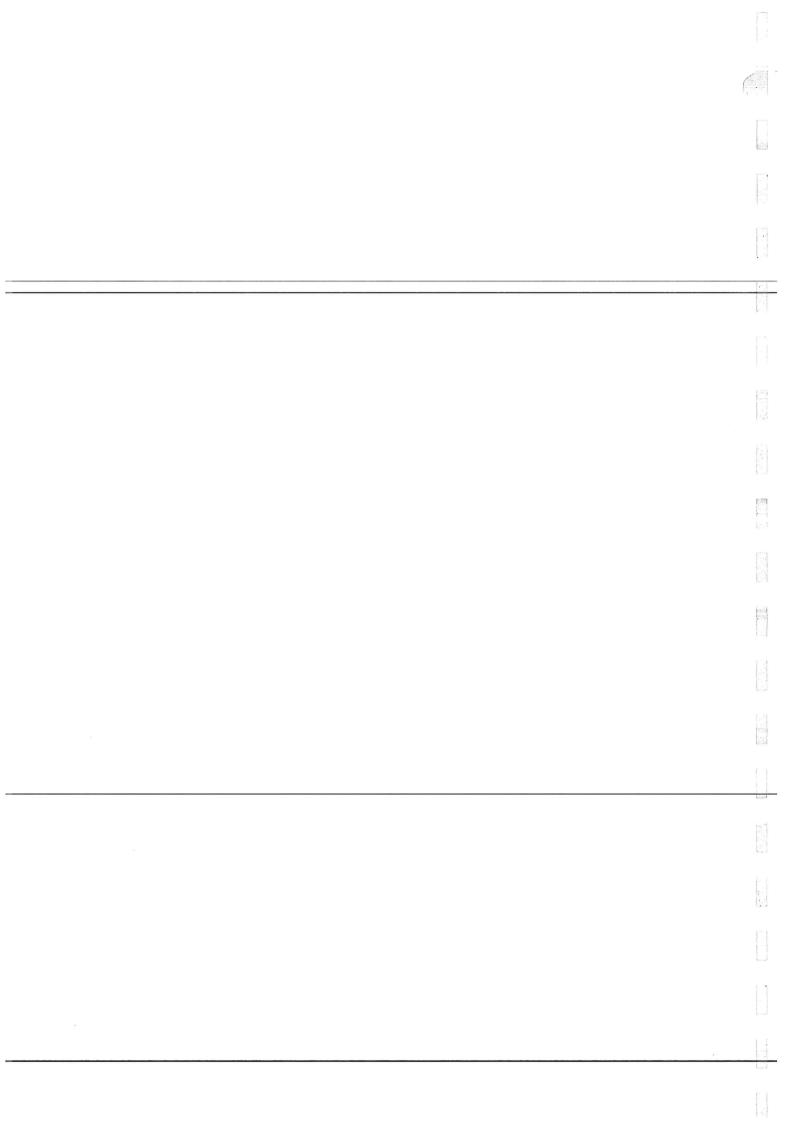
The project has so far complied with both the special and general conditions of the grant, and has always consulted the funding partner on areas that need clarification. The project has been consistent in ensuring that technical committee meetings are held quarterly and the board meeting. This enables the technical committee to check on the progress and address any hitches.

2. STATEMENT OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Director for the National Counter terrorism Centre and the Project Manager for the Kenya – EU Partnership Project are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Project's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Project for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2021. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangement 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 Project; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Project; (v)



For the f	and Financial Stateme Inancial year ended Jui	
To the je	The state of the s	10 30, 2021
selecting and applying appropriathat are reasonable in the circums		l (vi) making accounting estimates
EU Partnership Project accept a	responsibility for the Projects Method of Financial Repo	ne <i>Project Manager</i> for <i>the Kenya</i> – t's financial statements, which have orting, using appropriate accounting ting Standards.
EU Partnership project are of the fair view of the state of Project's thand of the Project's financial poterrorism Centre and the Project confirm the completeness of the analysis.	ne opinion that the Project's ransactions during the finance osition as at that date. The temperature of the Kenya accounting records maintained the Project financial statem	ne Project Manager for the Kenya – financial statements give a true and cial year/period ended June 30, 2021, Director for the National Counter – EU Partnership project further ed for the Project, which have been ents as well as the adequacy of the
EU Partnership project confirm Regulations and the terms of exte	that the Project has complied remail financing covenants, and audit were used for the elig	ne <i>Project Manager</i> for <i>the Kenya</i> – d fully with applicable Government d that Project funds received during tible purposes for which they were
	l statements	



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA - EU PARTNERSHIP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY TO COUNTER VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN KENYA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021 - NATIONAL COUNTER TERRORISM CENTRE

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution 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 - EU Partnership for the Implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya set out

Report of the Auditor-General on Kenya - EU Partnership for the Implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya for the year ended 30 June, 2021 - National Counter Terrorism Centre

on pages 1 to 17, which comprise the statement of financial assets as at 30 June, 2021, and the statement of receipts and payments, statement of cash flows and statement of comparative 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 - EU Partnership for the Implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya as at 30 June, 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Cash Basis) and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and comply with the Grant Contract No.EUTF05-HoA-KE-34-01 (COMTO5.534) dated 27 June, 2018 between the Government of Kenya and European Union.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of Kenya - EU Partnership for the Implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya in accordance with ISSAI 130 on 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.

Key Audit Matters

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing 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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance, 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 EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

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 processes and systems of internal control, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Cash Basis) and for maintaining effective internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the ability of Kenya - EU Partnership for the Implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Project or to cease operations.

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the entity 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.

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Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

 Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of Kenya EU Partnership for the Implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Kenya EU Partnership for the Implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya to cease to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Kenya - EU Partnership for the Implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

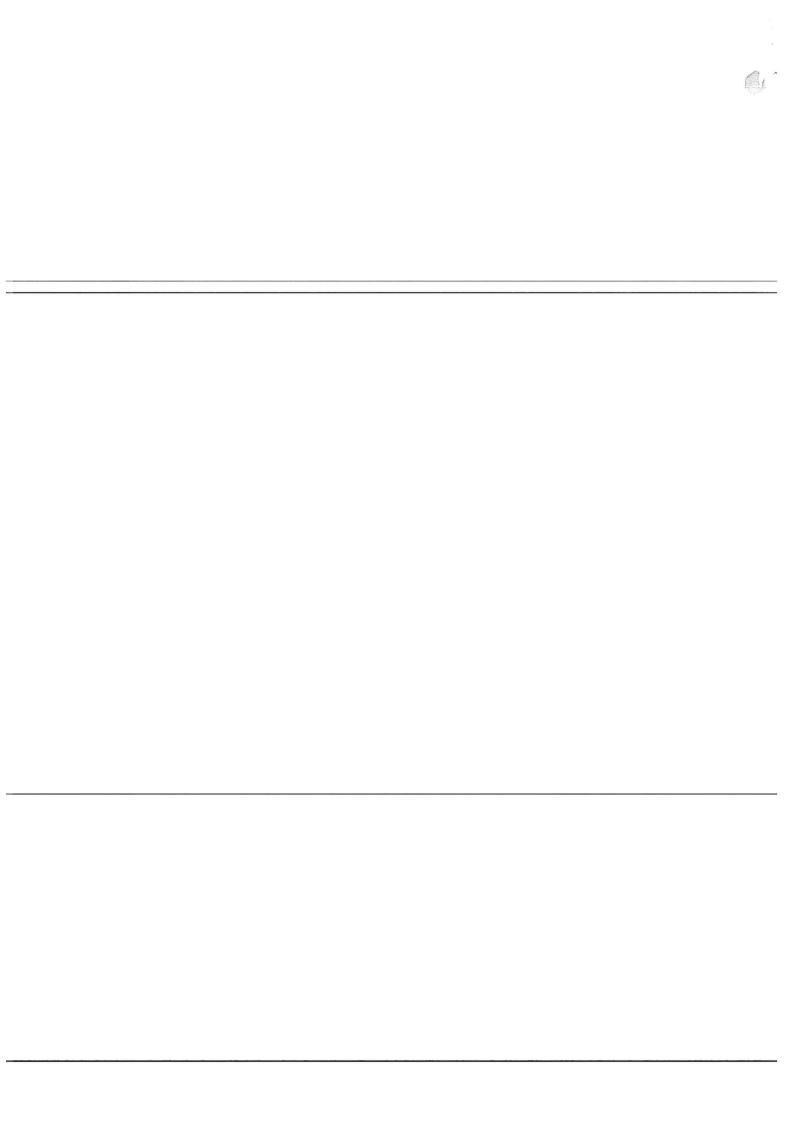
I communicate with the Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that are identified during the audit.

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

CPA Nancy Gathunga, CBS AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

07 December, 2021



Kenya-EU Partnership for the implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya Reports and Financial Statements

For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

4. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2021

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020	Cumulative to- date (From inception)
		Receipts and	Receipts and	
		payments	payment	
		controlled by the	controlled	
		entity	by the entity	
		KShs	KShs	KShs
RECEIPTS			,	
Grant	8.3	100 720 710		501 120 900
Orani	0.5	198,728,710		591,130,800
TOTAL RECEIPTS		198,728,710		591,130,800
PAYMENTS				
Compensation of employees	8.4	15,000,000	16,316,571	43,261,290
Purchase of goods & Services	8.5	113,264,262	_	235,718,006
Acquisition of non-financial assets	8.6	-	5,194,395	
Other Grants transfers & Payments		_	90,366,053	
			2 3,3 00,023	
TOTAL PAYMENTS		128,264,262	111,877,019	278,979,296
Surplus/(Deficit)		70,464,448	-111,877,019	312,151,504

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

Director NCTC

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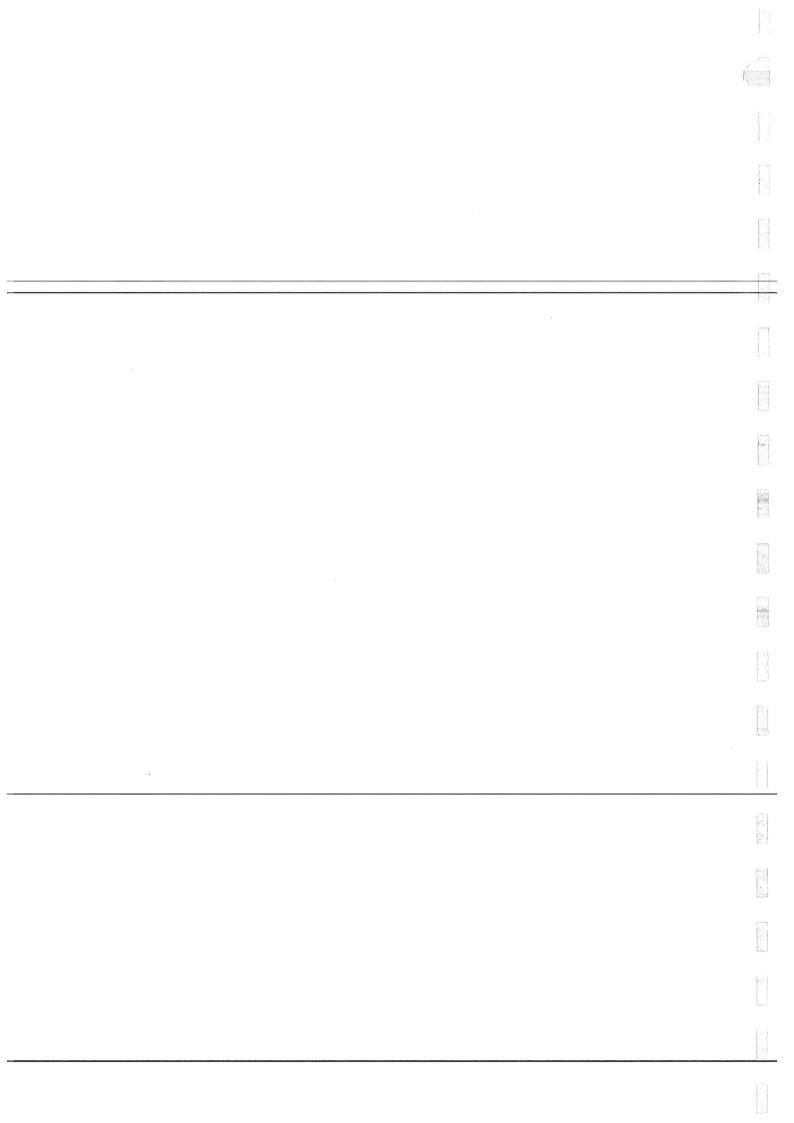
Name: Amb. Martin Kimani

Project Manager

Name: Irene Tulel

Project Accountant:

Name: Wycliffe Ambetsa



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

5. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AS AT 30TH JUNE 2021

	Note	2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs	KShs
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Bank Balances	8.13	132,769,132	62,198,122
Cash Balances	8.14	168,617	275,179
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		132,937,749	62,473,301
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		132,937,749	62,473,301
REPRESENTED BY			
Fund Balance		62,473,301	174,350,320
Surplus for the year		70,464,448	(111,877,019)
		132,937,749	62,473,301

Director NCTC

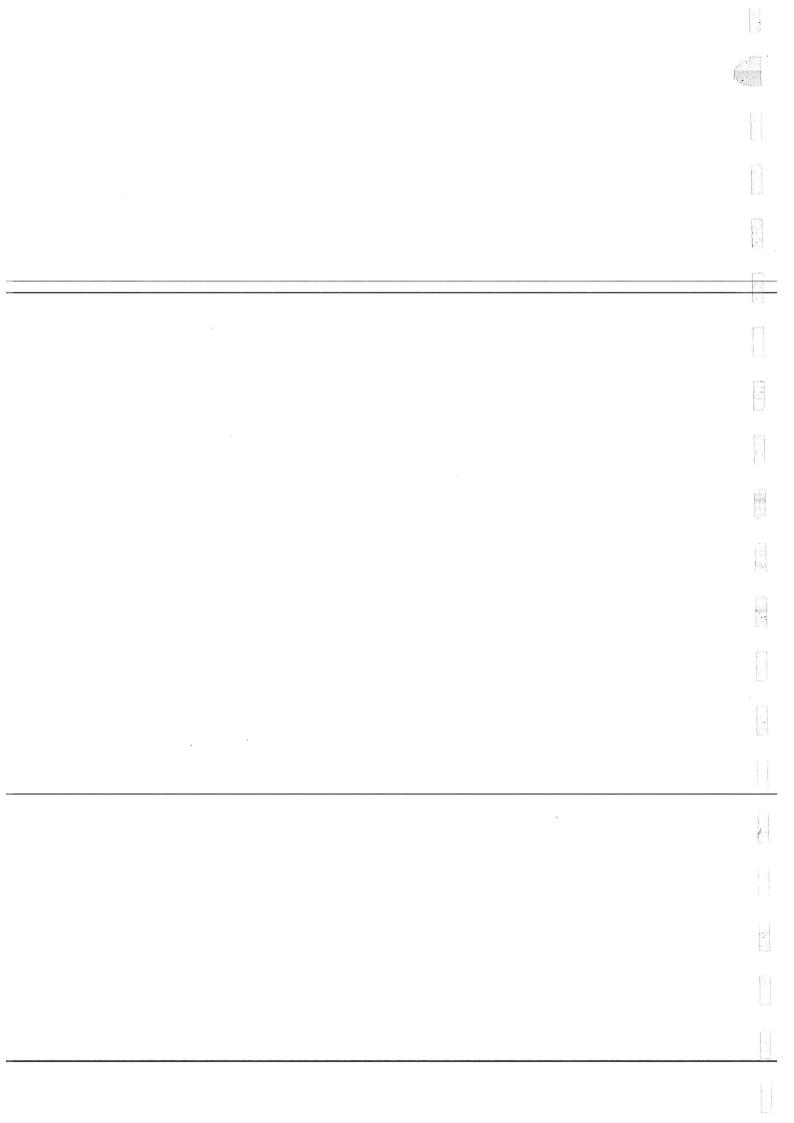
Name: Amb. Martin Kimani

Project Manager

Name: Irene Tulel

Project Accountant:

Name: Wycliffe Ambetsa



Reports and Financial Statements For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

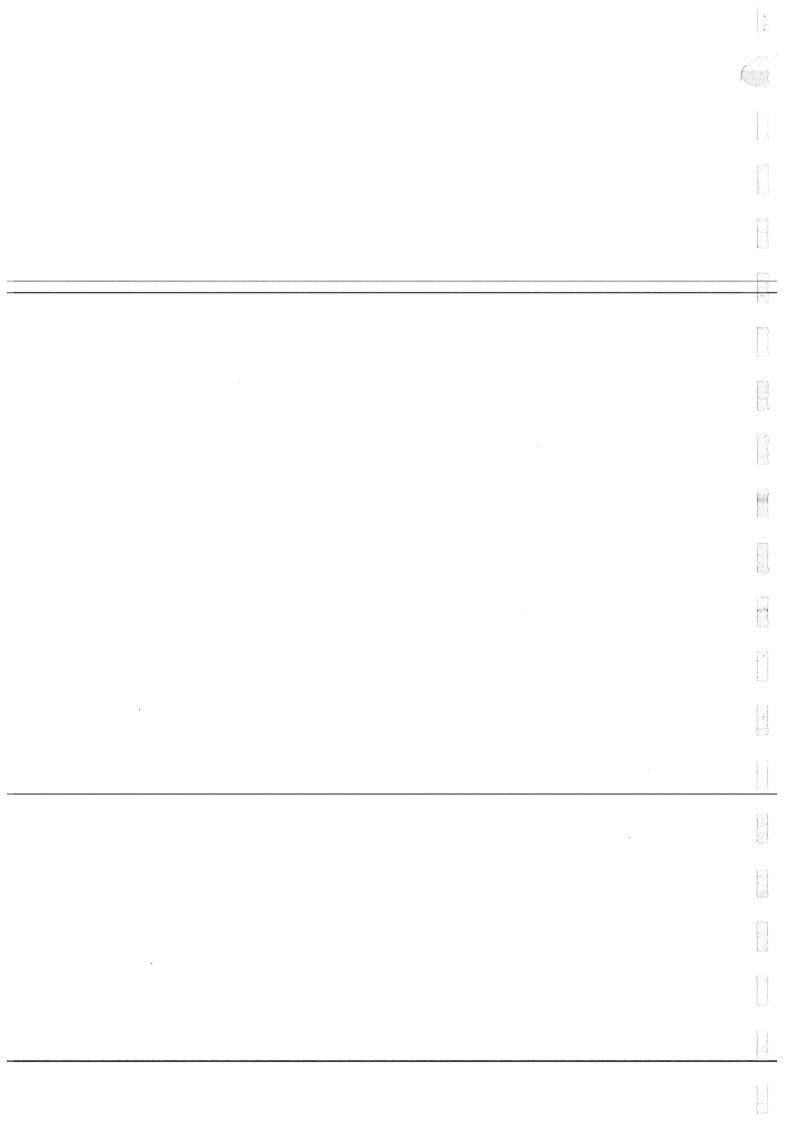
6. STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2021

		2020-2021	2019-2020
	Note	KShs	KShs
Receipts for operating activities			
Grant	8.3	198,728,710	
Payments for operating activities			
Compensation of employees (HR Costs)	8.4	(15,000,000)	(16,316,571)
Purchase of goods & services	8.5	(113,264,262)	
Other Grants transfers & Payments			(90,366,053)
Acquisition of non-financial assets			(5,194,395)
Increase/(Decrease in Payables)			(1,298,515)
Net cash flow from operating activities		70,464,448	(113,175,534)
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of Assets			
Net cash flows from Investing Activities			
CASHFLOW FROM BORROWING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Foreign Borrowings			
Net cash flow from financing activities			
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT			e e
Cash and cash equivalent at BEGINNING of the year		62,473,301	175,648,835
Cash and cash equivalent at END of the year		132,937,749	62,473,301

Director NCTC

Project Manager

Project Accountant:



Reports and Financial Statements For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

Name: Amb. Martin Kimani

Name: Irene Tulel

Name: Wycliffe Ambetsa

7. STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

Receipts/Payments Item	Original Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual on Comparabl e Basis	Budget Utilization Difference	% Utilizat on
	a	b	c=a+b	d	e=c-d	f=d/c %
Receipts						
Grant	449,590,231		449,590,231	198,728,710	250,861,521	44.2%
Balance B/F	62,473,301		62,473,301	62,473,301	-	
Total Receipts	512,063,532		512,063,532	261,202,011	250,861,521	
Payments						
Compensation of employees	42,077,015	-	42,077,015	15,000,000	27,077,015	35.64%
Purchase of goods & Services	469,986,517	-	469,986,517	113,264,262	356,722,255	27.29%
Total Payments	512,063,532		512,063,532	128,264,262	383,799,270	

Note: The significant budget utilisation/performance differences in the last column are explained

in Annex 1 to these financial statements.

Director NCTC

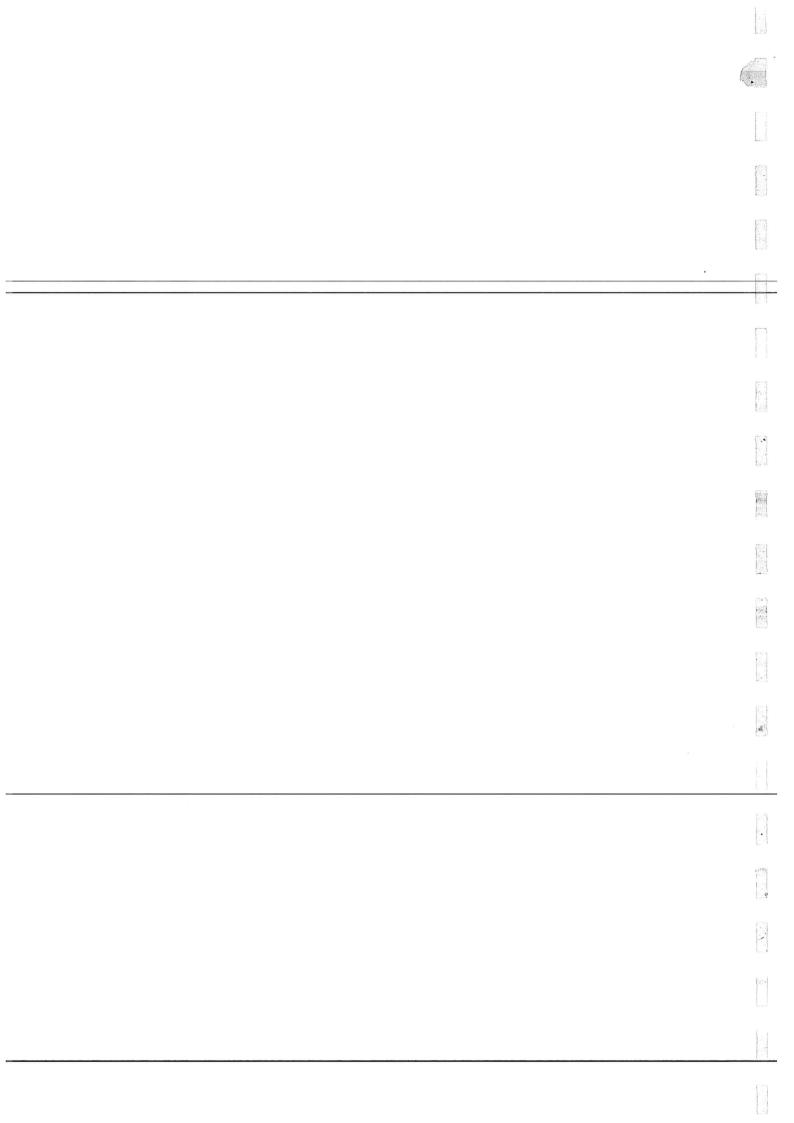
Name: Amb. Martin Kimani

Project Manager

Name: Irene Tulel

Project Accountant:

Name: Wycliffe Ambetsa



Kenya-EU Partnership for the implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya Reports and Financial Statements

For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

8. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

8.1. Basis of Preparation

8.1.1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Cash-basis IPSAS financial reporting under the cash basis of Accounting, as prescribed by the PSASB and set out in the accounting policy note below. This cash basis of accounting has been supplemented with accounting for; a) receivables that include imprests and salary advances and b) payables that include deposits and retentions.

The financial statements comply with and conform to the form of presentation prescribed by the PSASB.

The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

8.1.2. Reporting entity

The financial statements are for the Project Kenya-EU Partnership under National Government of Kenya. The financial statements encompass the reporting entity as specified in the relevant legislation PFM Act 2012.

8.1.3. Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (KShs), which is the functional and reporting currency of the Project and all values are rounded to the nearest Kenya Shilling.

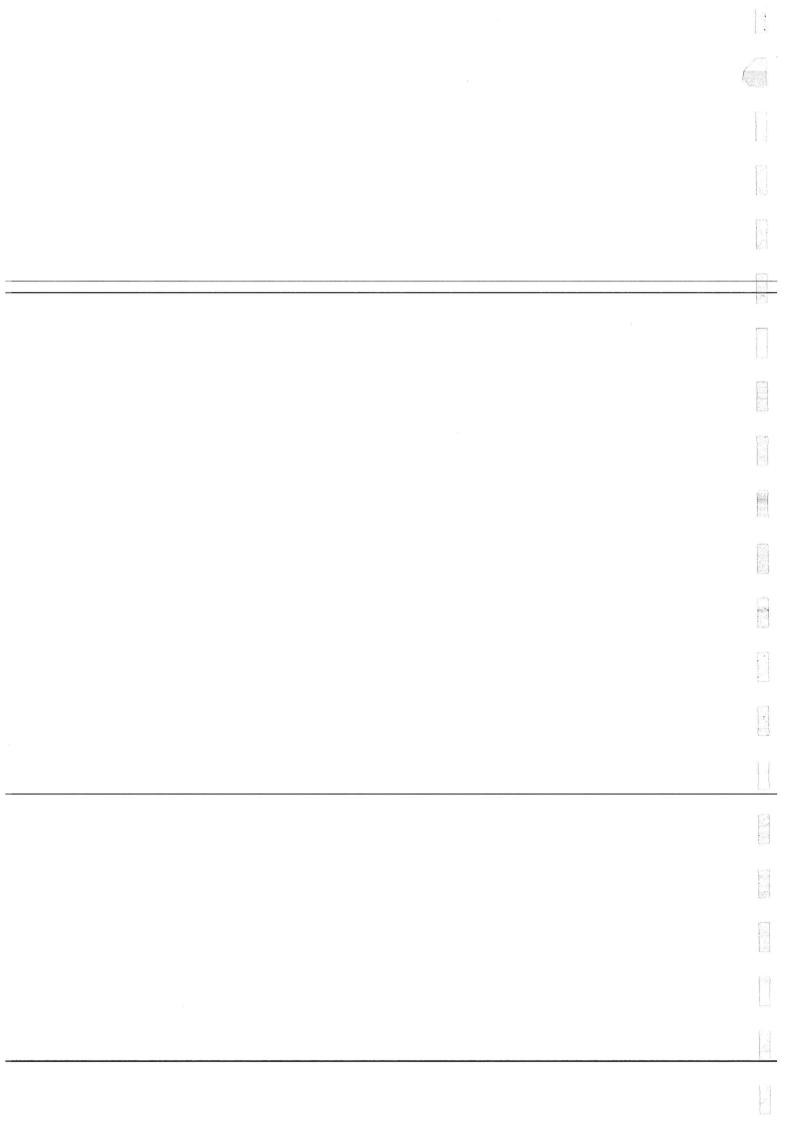
8.2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Recognition of receipts

The Project recognises all receipts from the various sources when the event occurs and the related cash has actually been received by the Government.

• Transfers from the Exchequer

Transfer from Exchequer is recognized in the books of accounts when cash is received. Cash is considered as received when payment instruction is issued to the bank and notified to the receiving entity.



Kenya-EU Partnership for the implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism in Kenya Reports and Financial Statements

For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

• External Assistance

External assistance is received through grants and loans from multilateral and bilateral development partners.

Donations and grants

Grants and donations shall be recognized in the books of accounts when cash is received. Cash is considered as received when a payment advice is received by the recipient entity or by the beneficiary. In case of grant/donation in kind, such grants are recorded upon receipt of the grant item and upon determination of the value. The date of the transaction is the value date indicated on the payment advice.

Proceeds from borrowing

Borrowing includes Treasury bill, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, sovereign bonds and external loans acquired by the Project or any other debt the Project may take on will be treated on cash basis and recognized as a receipt during the year they were received.

Undrawn external assistance

These are loans and grants at reporting date as specified in a binding agreement and relate to funding for the Project currently under development where conditions have been satisfied or their ongoing satisfaction is highly likely and the project is anticipated to continue to completion. An analysis of the Project's undrawn external assistance is shown in the funding summary

Other receipts

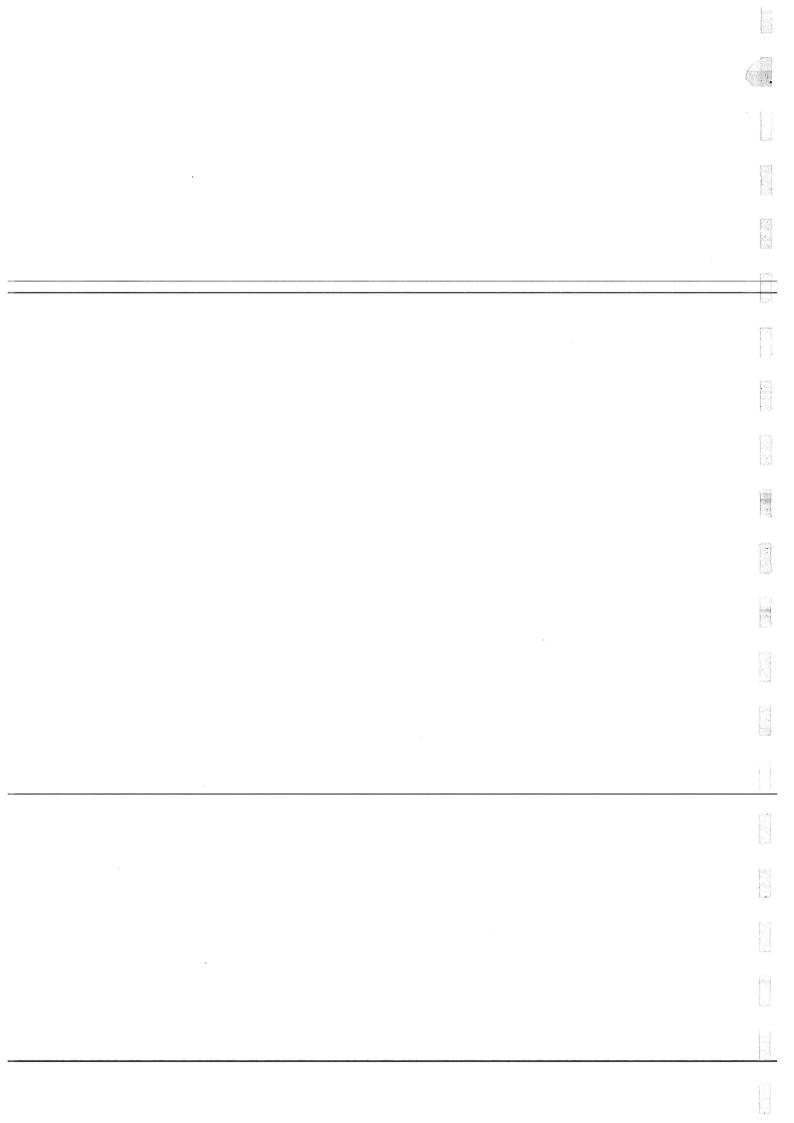
These include Appropriation-in-Aid and relates to receipts such as proceeds from disposal of assets and sale of tender documents. These are recognized in the financial statements the time associated cash is received.

b) Recognition of payments

The Project recognises all payments when the event occurs and the related cash has actually been paid out by the Project.

Compensation of employees

Salaries and Wages, Allowances, Statutory Contribution for employees are recognized in the period when the compensation is paid.



Reports and Financial Statements For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

• Use of goods and services

Goods and services are recognized as payments in the period when the goods/services are consumed and paid for. If not paid for during the period where goods/services are consumed, they shall be disclosed as pending bills.

• Interest on borrowing

Borrowing costs that include interest are recognized as payment in the period in which they incurred and paid for.

• Repayment of borrowing (principal amount)

The repayment of principal amount of borrowing is recognized as payment in the period in which the repayment is made. The stock of debt is disclosed as an annexure to the consolidated financial statements.

· Acquisition of fixed assets

The payment on acquisition of property plant and equipment items is not capitalized. The cost of acquisition and proceeds from disposal of these items are treated as payments and receipts items respectively. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration and the fair value of the asset can be reliably established, a contra transaction is recorded as receipt and as a payment.

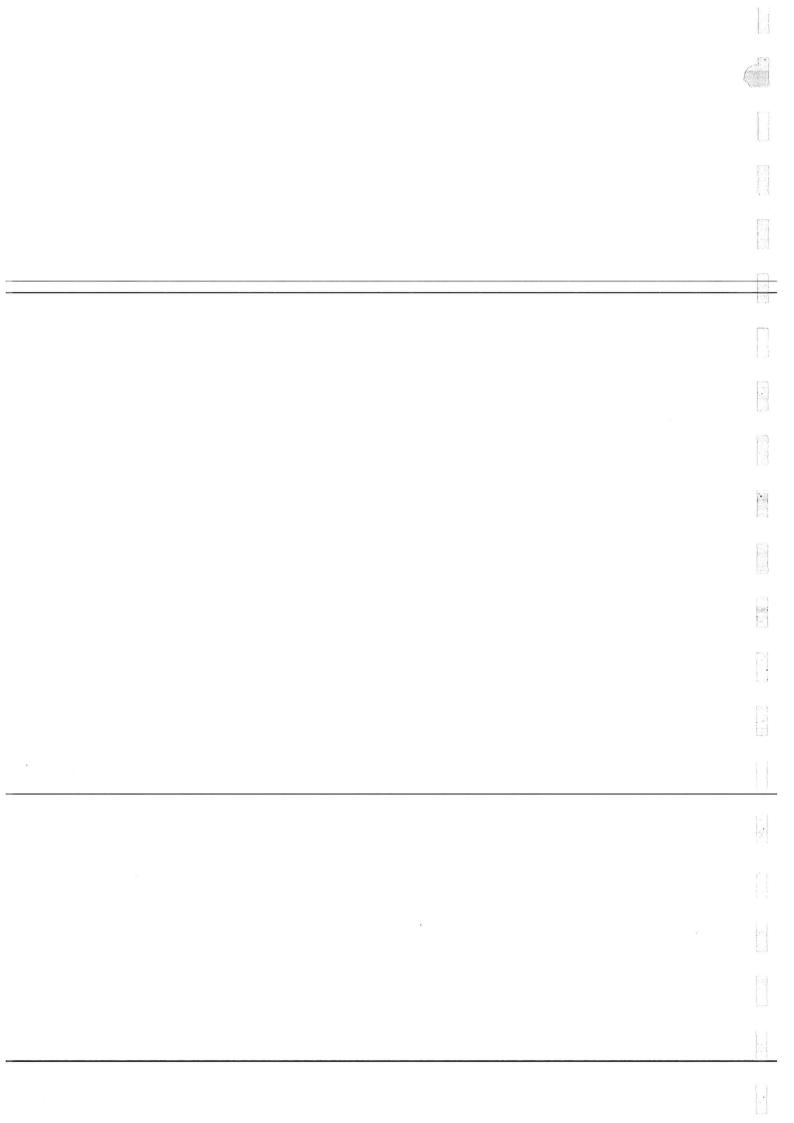
A fixed asset register is maintained by each public entity and a summary provided for purposes of consolidation. This summary is disclosed as an annexure to the consolidated financial statements.

c) In-kind donations

In-kind contributions are donations that are made to the Project in the form of actual goods and/or services rather than in money or cash terms. These donations may include vehicles, equipment or personnel services. Where the financial value received for in-kind contributions can be reliably determined, the Project includes such value in the statement of receipts and payments both as receipts and as payments in equal and opposite amounts; otherwise, the contribution is not recorded.

d) 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 the Central Bank of Kenya and 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 public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Restriction on cash

Restricted cash represents amounts that are limited/restricted from being used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. This cash is limited for direct use as required by stipulation. Amounts maintained in deposit bank accounts are restricted for use in refunding third part deposits

e) Accounts receivable

For the purposes of these financial statements, imprests and advances to authorized public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year is treated as receivables. This is in recognition of the government practice where the imprest payments are recognized as payments when fully accounted for by the imprest or AIE holders. This is an enhancement to the cash accounting policy. Other accounts receivables are disclosed in the financial statements.

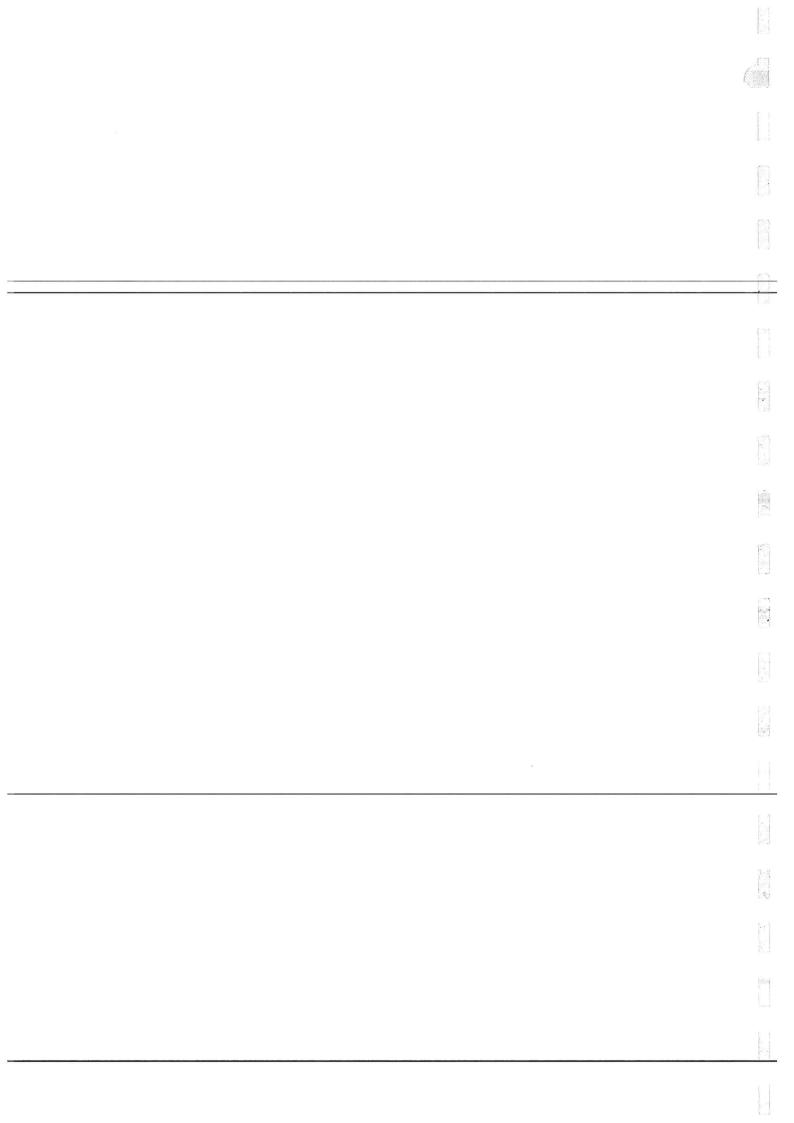
f) Pending bills

Pending bills consist of unpaid liabilities at the end of the financial year arising from contracted goods or services during the year or in past years. As pending bills do not involve the payment of cash in the reporting period, they recorded as 'memorandum' or 'off-balance' items to provide a sense of the overall net cash position of the Project at the end of the year. When the pending bills are finally settled, such payments are included in the statement of receipts and payments in the year in which the payments are made.

g) Budget

The budget is developed on a comparable accounting basis (cash basis), the same accounts classification basis (except for accounts receivable - outstanding imprest and clearance accounts and accounts payable - deposits, which are accounted for on an accrual basis), and for the same period as the financial statements. The Project's budget was approved as required by Law and National Treasury Regulations, as well as by the participating development partners, as detailed in the Government of Kenya Budget Printed Estimates for the year. The Development Projects are budgeted for under the MDAs but receive budgeted funds as transfers and account for them separately. These transfers are recognized as inter-entity transfers and are eliminated upon consolidation.

A high-level assessment of the Project's actual performance against the comparable budget for the financial year/period under review has been included in an annex to these financial statements.



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

h) Third party payments

Included in the receipts and payments, are payments made on its behalf by to third parties in form of loans and grants. These payments do not constitute cash receipts and payments and are disclosed in the payment to third parties column in the statement of receipts and payments.

During the year Kshs 0 billion being loan disbursements were received in form of direct payments from third parties.

i) Exchange rate differences

The accounting records are maintained in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the Project operates, Kenya Shillings. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year/period are converted into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Any foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statements of receipts and payments.

j) Comparative figures

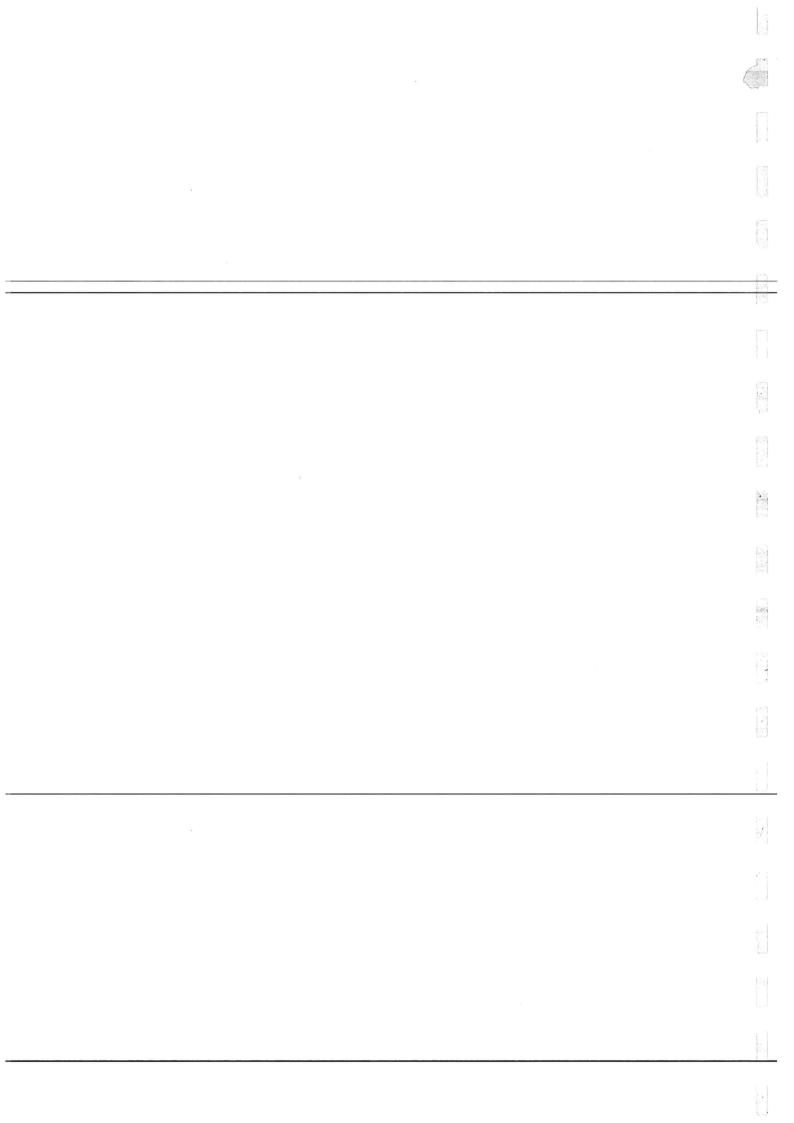
Where necessary comparative figures for the previous financial year/period have been amended or reconfigured to conform to the required changes in financial statement presentation.

k) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year/period end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021.

l) Errors

Material prior period errors shall be corrected retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorized for issue after their discovery by: i. Restating the comparative amounts for prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred; or ii. If the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets/equity for the earliest prior period presented.



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

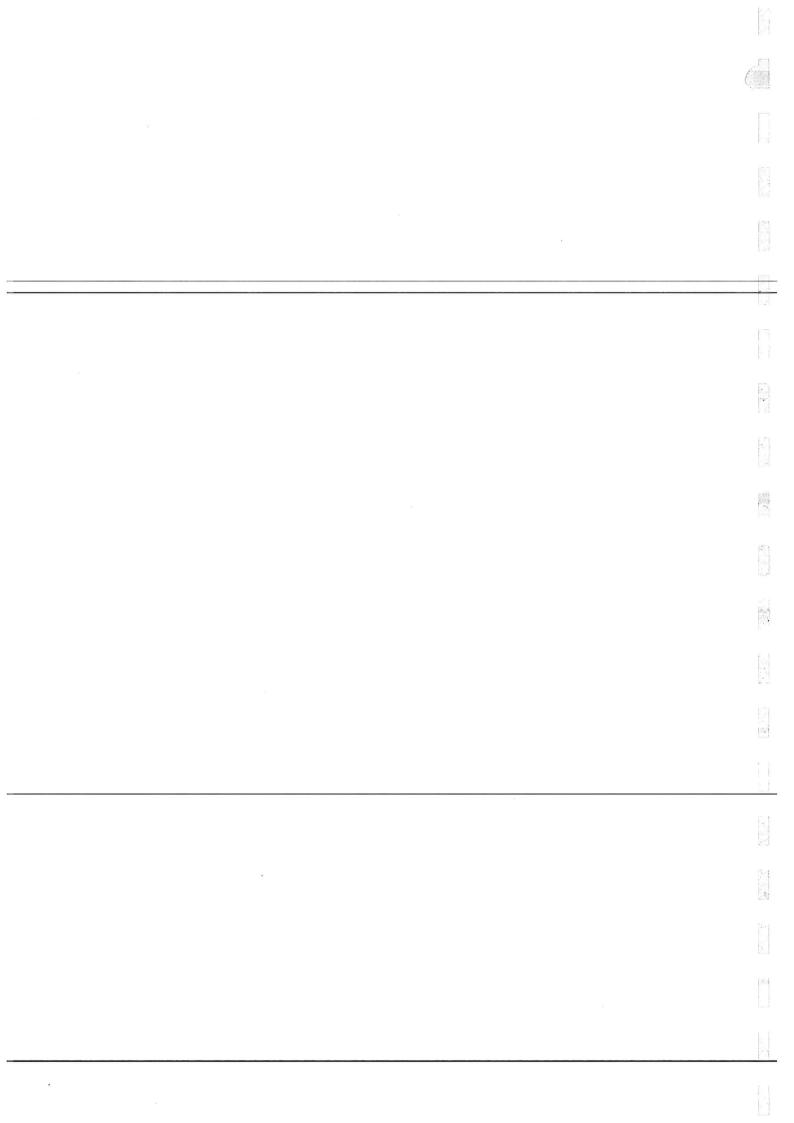
8.3. PROCEEDS FROM DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GRANTS

During the 12 months to 30 June 2021 we received grants from donors as detailed in the table below:

Name of Donor	Date received	Amount received in donor currency	Grants received in cash	Grants received as direct payment*	Grants received in kind	Total KShs	amount in
						2020/21	2019/20
		Euros	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Grants							
Received from	ā	2					
Bilateral	*1						
Donors		_					
(Foreign	s.						
Governments)							
European Union							
to Central Bank	05.04.2021	2,913,564	377,426,090				377,426,090
Balance at							
CBK(30.6.2021)		(1,363,564)	(178,697,380)				(178,697,380)
Total Received	26.04.2021	1,550,000	198,728,710	,			198,728,710

^{*} The direct payment grants represent payments for goods and services done directly by the donor on behalf of the project. Projects should ensure that the adequate documents and support document is requested from the donors to support this grant.

^{*}The EU released Euros 2,913,564 and the funds were received on the 5.4.2021 through the Central Bank of Kenya. Euros 1,550,000 being equivalent of Ksh198, 728,710/= was received in the project account on 26th April 2021. The balance of Ksh178, 697,380/= was received on the 7th of July 2021.



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

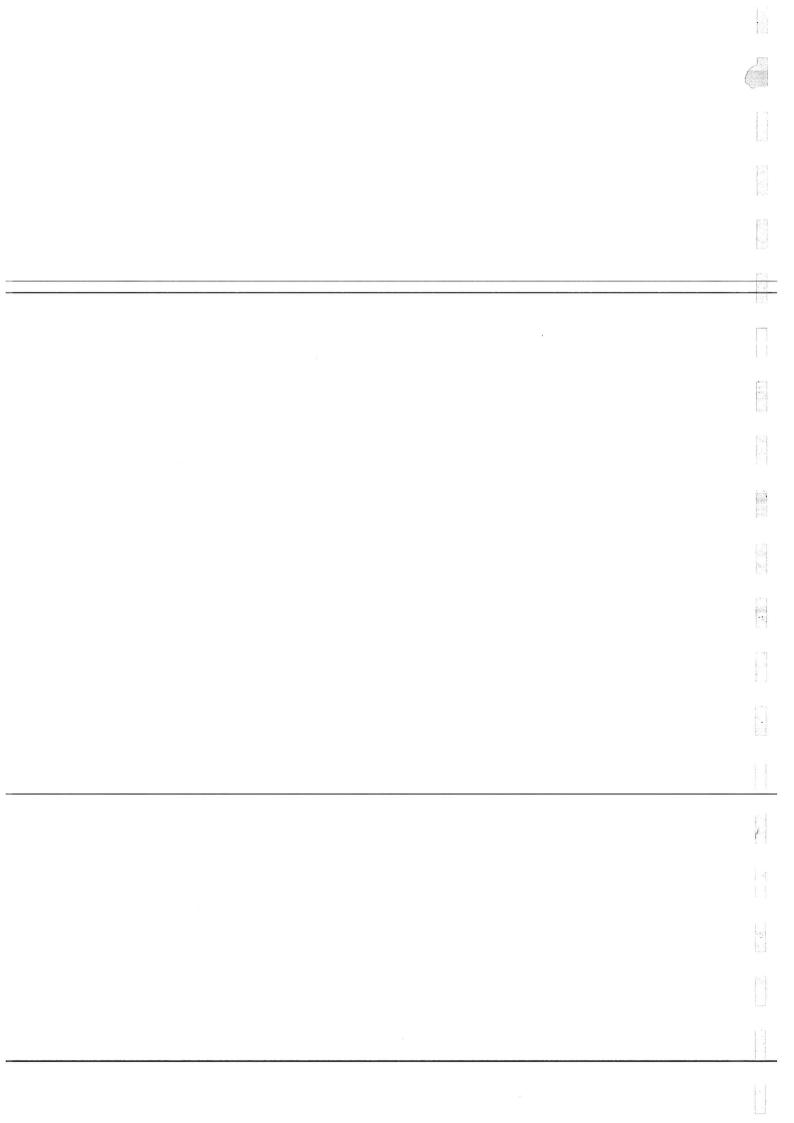
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8.4. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

	2020/2021	2019/2020	
	Payments made by the Entity in Cash	Payments made by the Entity in Cash	Cumulative to- date
	KShs	KShs	KShs
Gross Salaries	15,000,000	16,316,571	43,261,290
Total	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>16,316,571</u>	43,261,290

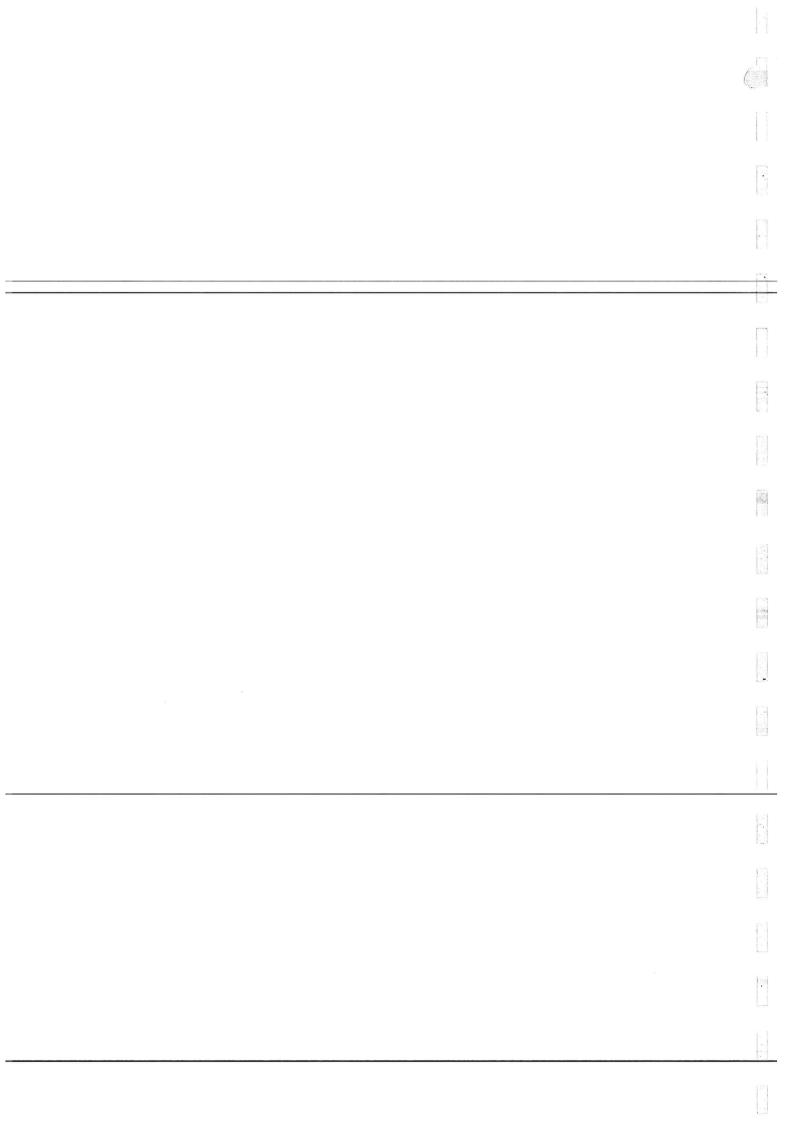
8.5. PURCHASE OF GOODS & SERVICES

			and the first control of the first control of the c
	Payments made by		
	the Entity in Cash		Cumulative to- date
	2020/2021	2019/2020	
	KShs	KShs	KShs
8.5.1-Development of			
Campaign Material		3,255,600	3,430,760
8.5.2-Indirect costs	5,345,650	1,938,795	10,377,672
8.5.3-Conduct 2 CVE polling			
and focussed group			
discussions on radicalization			
hotspots for early warning to	0		
national policy makers and			
targeted counter radicalization			
	-	2,361,450	2,361,450
8.5.4-Convene 12 local			, ,
knowledge forums to inform			
preventive and early warning			
efforts by local administrators	,		
and NGOs			
		8,213,860	8,213,860
· ·			, ,
8.5.5-Support annual interfaith	,		
Committee meetings in 2			
regions of the country			
	311,780	-	348,260



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

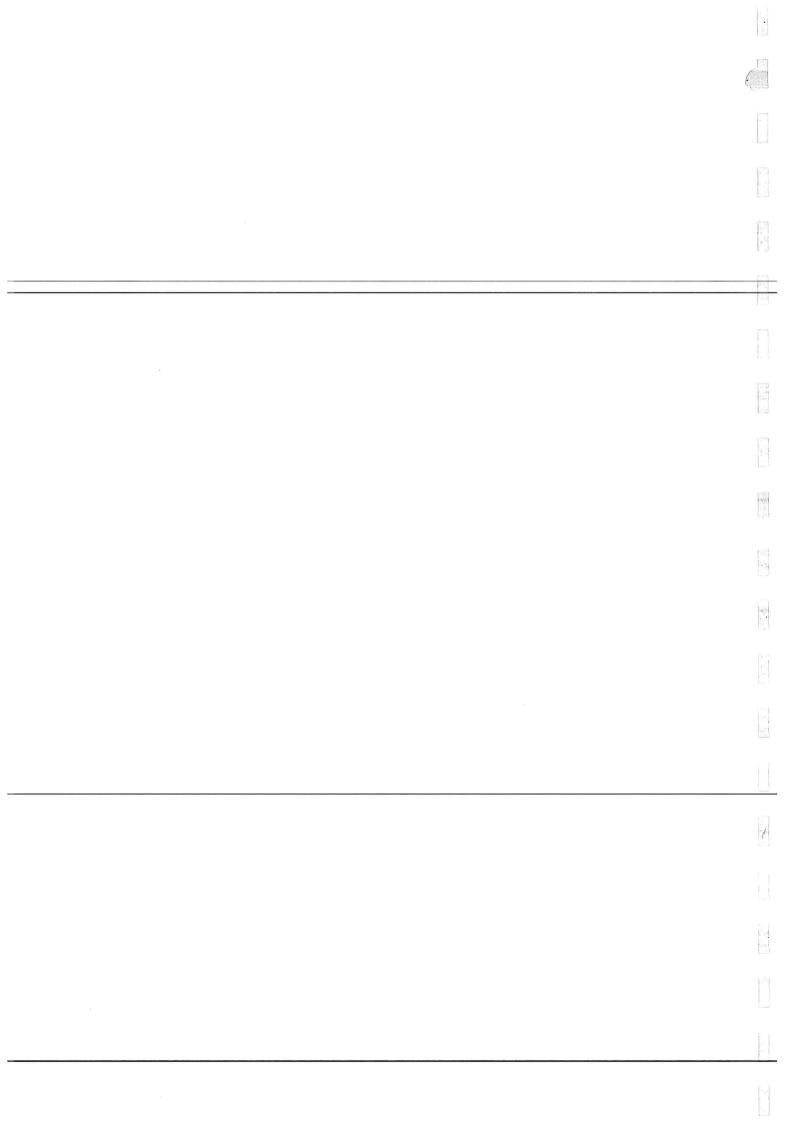
8.5.6-Training in identification and response to radicalization and VE (police, national administration officers, county government workers, teachers and public health officers)	9,156,632	22,255,487	48,531,030
8.5.7-Support 4 Regional Development Authorities to incorporate CVE and development through rapid implementation of women and youth livelihoods, art and sports.			
sports.	256,265	16,360,789	16,617,054
8.5.8-Live Events (Public Awareness)	-	5,857,350	5,857,350
8.5.9-Capacity building for media personalities	2.050.275	4 264 206	7.014.671
8.5.10-Short term Technical	2,950,375	4,264,296	7,214,671
Experts (Assistants)	6,960,000	1,920,000	8 880 000
8.5.11-Training more disengagement specialists using the already in place NCTC disengagement curriculum	3,267,356	1,720,000	8,880,000 4,217,475
8.5.12-Deploy a national radicalization text based and social media youth hotline, accompanied with awareness raising on the hotline and media campaigns in its usability	8,120,000	17,929,000	26,049,000
8.5.13 NCTC training on	0,120,000	42,000	
6.5.15 IVETC training on	-	42,000	42,000



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

Total	113,264,261	<u>95,560,448</u>	234,074,351
Furniture, computers	-	-	2,699,746
8.5.18-Office equipment,			
8.5.17-Financial Audit	1,562,869	-	1,562,869
Contingency	29,424,729	-	29,424,729
8.5.16-Provision for			
researchers	4,970,000	-	6,146,000
8.5.15-Commissioning of 6	40,938,605	11,161,820	52,100,425
8.5.14-Individual response Mechanism	40.029.605	11 161 000	50 100 405
Reintegration and Rehabilitation, Human Rights sensitive CVE initiatives, CVE agenda (specialised areas)			

[Provide explanation as necessary]



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8.6. ACQUISITION OF NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Payments made by the Entity in Cash		Cumulati ve to- date
	2020/2021	2019/2020	
	KShs	KShs	KShs
-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

[Provide explanation as necessary]

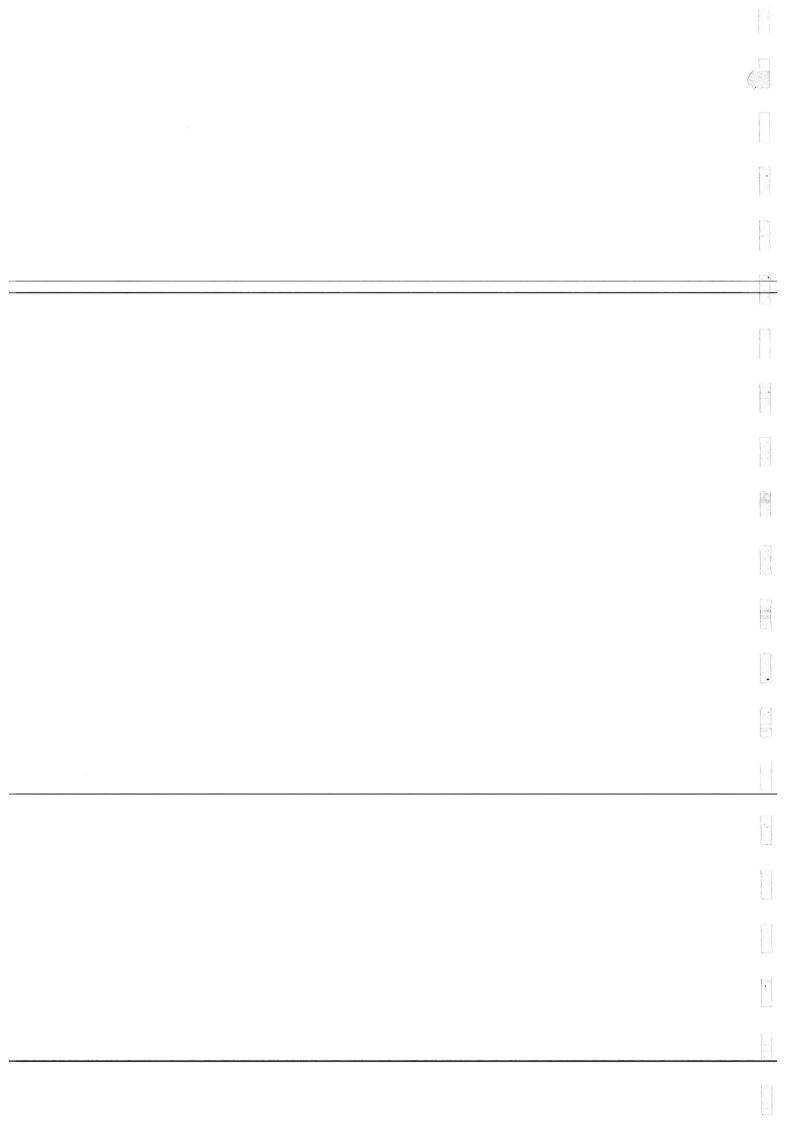
8.7 Other Grant transfers and payments

	Payments made by the Entity in Cash	Cı	umulative to- date
	2020/2021	2019/2020	
	KShs	KShs	KShs
		-	
Total		-	-

8.12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CARRIED FORWARD

	2020/2021
	KShs
Bank accounts (Note 8.13)	132,769,132
Cash in hand (Note 8. 14)	168,617
Total	132,937,749

The project has one project account spread within the project implementation area and one foreign currency designated account managed by the National Treasury as listed below:



Reports and Financial Statements

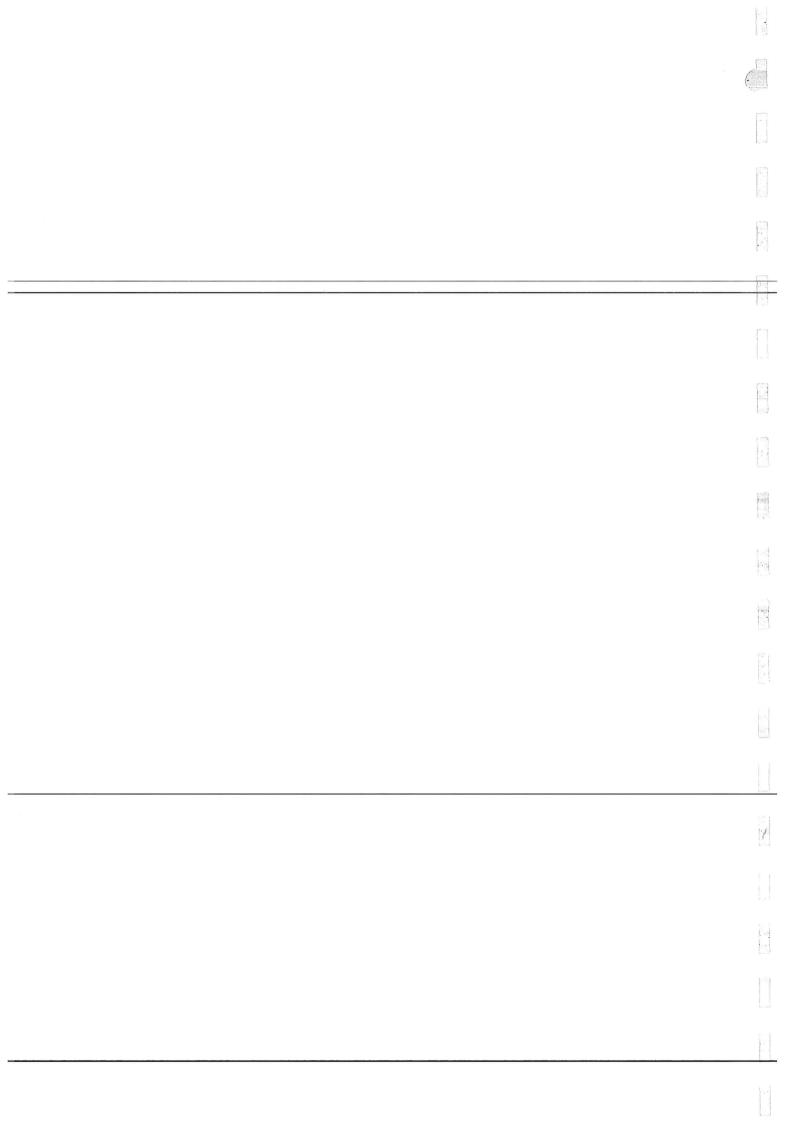
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8.13. Bank Accounts

Project Bank Accounts

	2020/21
	KShs
Local Currency Accounts	
ABC Bank Ltd [0112151005050]	132,769,132
Total local currency balances	-
Total bank account balances	<u>132,769,132</u>



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8.14 Cash In Hand

	2020/2021
	KShs
Office Cash Account	162,575
Field Float Account	6,042
Total cash balances	168,617

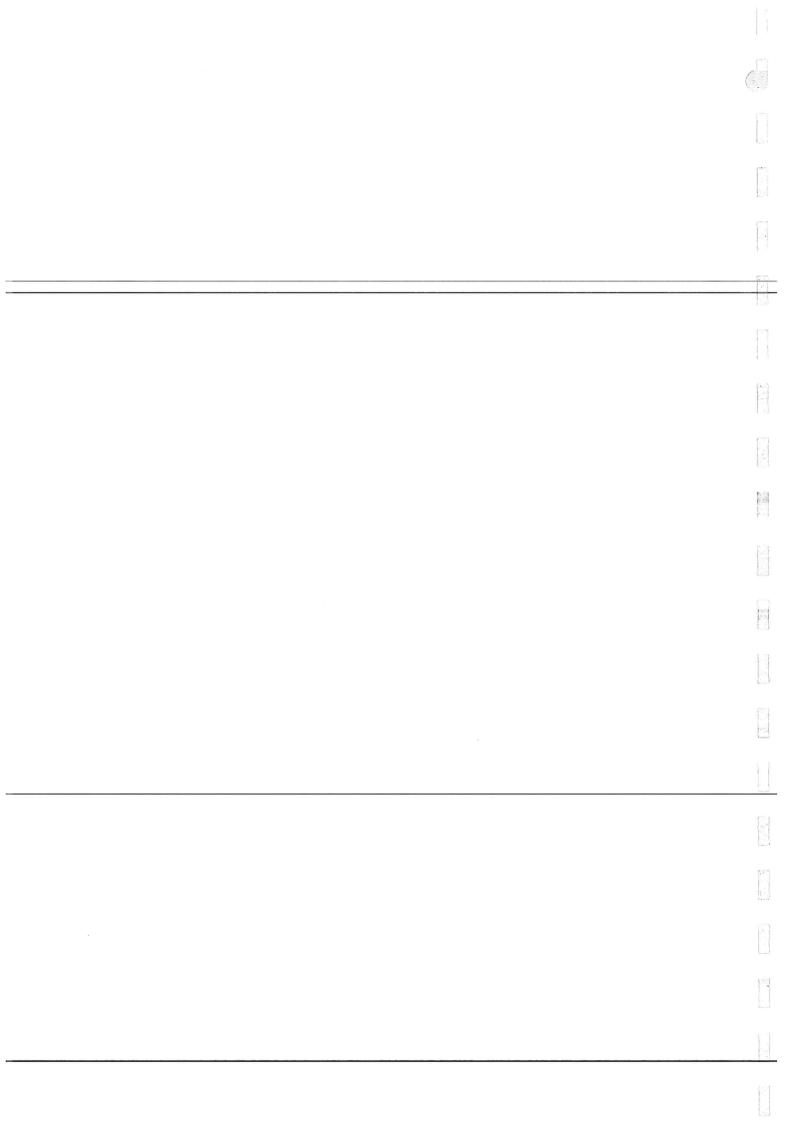
[Provide a cash count certificate for each location above]

8.15 Pending Bills

Name	2020/2021
BigMac Africa Safaris	28,000
English Point Marina	816,000
Fathima Azmiya Badurdeen	630,000
Long Rock Tours & Travel	179,485
Lake Naivasha Resort	1,134,000
Shamsia W. Ramadhan	546,000
Tatal	
Total	3,333,485

8.16 Grant Receivables

Name	2020/2021
Central Bank of Kenya [A/c No 1000390077]	178,697,380
Total	<u>178,697,380</u>



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9. PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

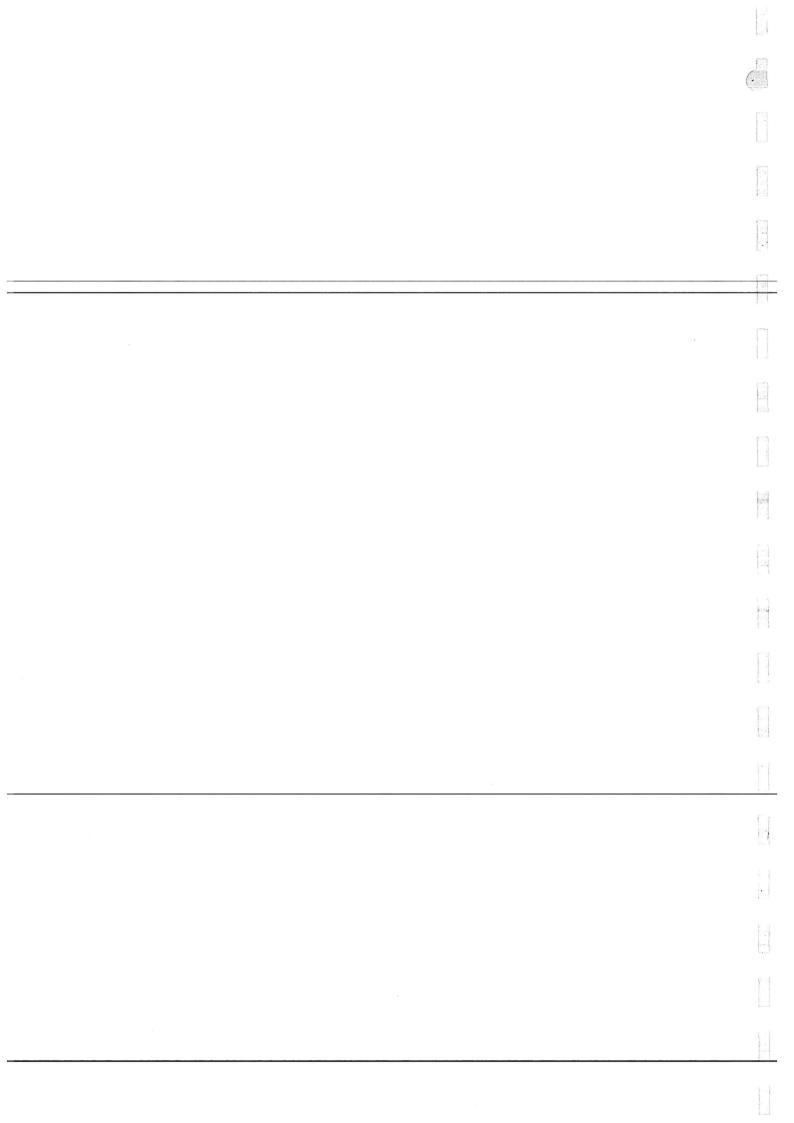
The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved.

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)
			, in the second		

Guidance Notes:

- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- (ii) Obtain the "Issue/Observation" and "management comments", required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;
- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your entity responsible for implementation of each issue;
- (iv) Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to National Treasury.

Director - NCTC	Project Manager
Date	$\frac{07-09-202}{\text{Date}}$

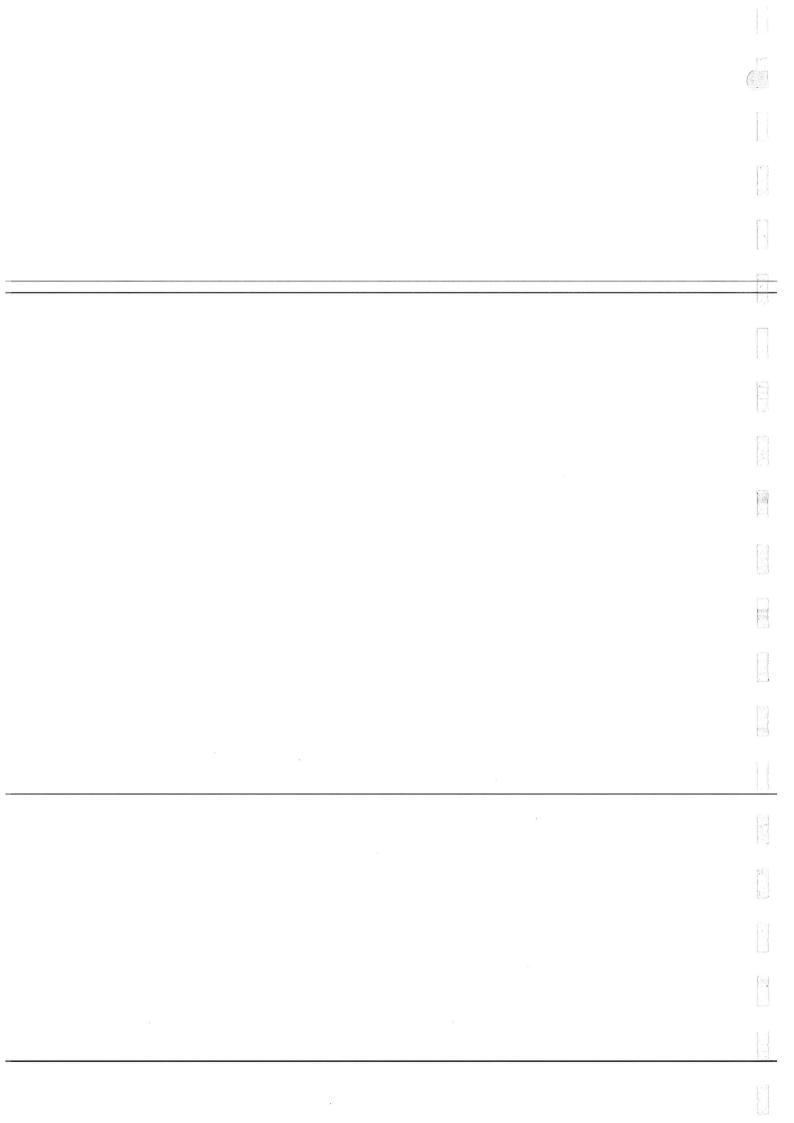


Reports and Financial Statements For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

ANNEX 1 - VARIANCE EXPLANATIONS - COMPARATIVE BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

	Final Budget	Actual on Comparable Basis	Budget Utilization Difference	% of Utilization	Comments on Variance
	a	ь	c=a-b	d=b/a %	
Receipts			0		
Grant	449,590,231	198,728,710	250,861,521	44.2%	Balance of ksh178, 697,380 held at Central bank and Ksh72, 164,141 being balance to be received from EU.
Balance Brought Forward	62,473,301	62,473,301			
Total Receipts	512,063,532	261,202,011	250,861,521		
Payments				,	
Compensation of employees	42,077,015	15,000,000	27,077,015	35.64%	Balance Staff Salaries.
Purchase of goods & Services	469,986,517	113,264,262	356,722,255	24.1 %	Pending Audit fees, Mid- term and final evaluation and Campaign material for the remainder of project period, Contingency & Indirect costs. Balance for activities for the remainder of the project period
Total payments	512,063,532	128,264,262	383,799,270	25.05%	

The variances relate to the overall budget for the year amounting to Ksh 512,063,532 but the amounts received during this period was ksh. 198, 728, 710 with a balance of ksh 178,697,380 held at CBK and Ksh62, 473,301 being funds brought forward.



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2021

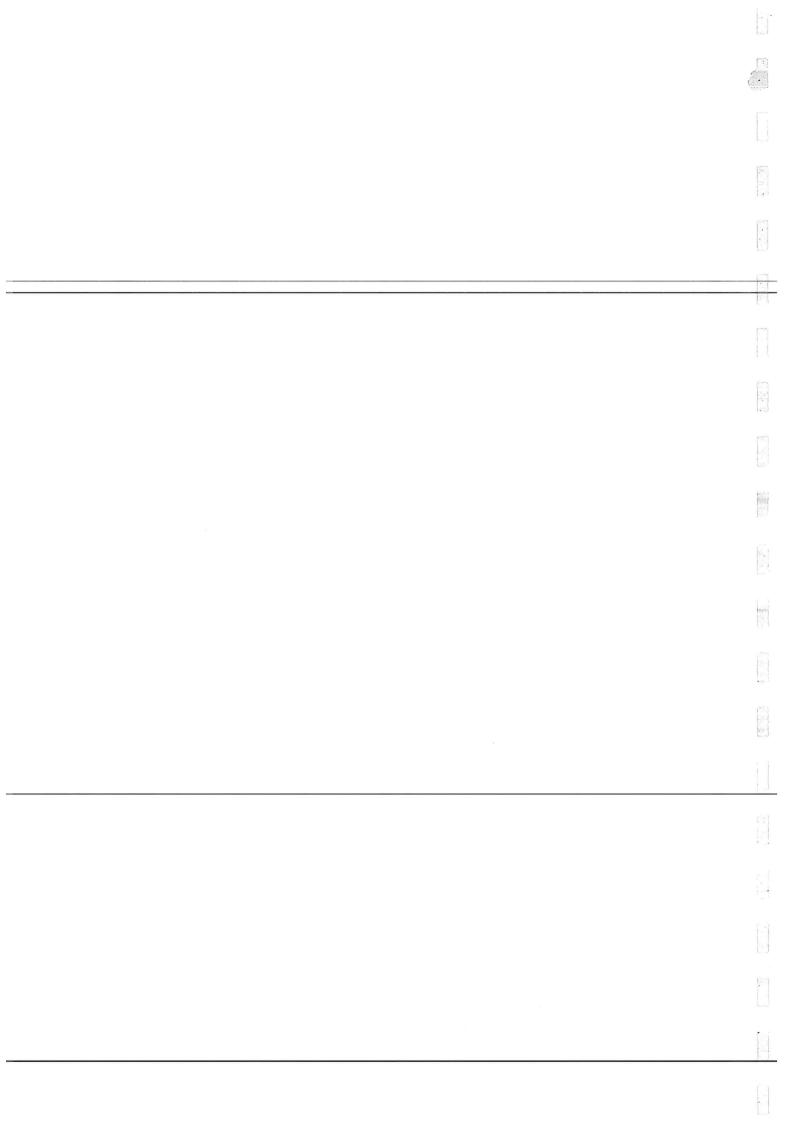
ANNEX 3 – SUMMARY OF FIXED ASSET REGISTER

Asset class	Opening Cost (KShs) 2018/2019	*Purchases/ Additions in the Year (KShs) 2019/2020 (b)	**Disposals in the Year (KShs) 2019/2020 (c)	Transfers in/(out) Kshs 2019/2020 (d)	Closing Cost (KShs) 2020/2021 (e)= (a)+ (b)- (c)+(-)d
Office equipment, furniture and fittings	168,000	0	0	0	168,000
ICT Equipment,	2,531,746	0	0	0	2,531,746
		e e			
Total	2,699,746				2,699,746

Notes

^{*} Purchases/Additions in the year reconciled to the amount in Statement of Receipts and Payments

^{**} The disposal amount to be disclosed in this register is the cost that the asset was acquired at and not the price at which it has been sold.



Reports and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended June 30, 2020

APPPENDICES

- i. Bank Reconciliations
- ii. Cash Count Certificate
- iii. Special Deposit Account(s) reconciliation statement(s)

