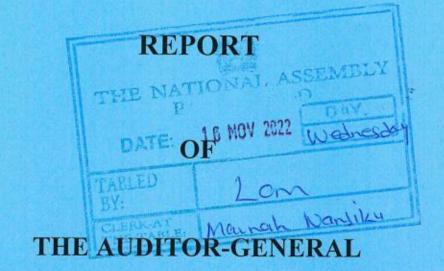




Enhancing Accountability



ON

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021





WHERE HERITAGE LIVES ON

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

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1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Background information

The National Museums of Kenya is a State Corporation established by an Act of Parliament, National Museums and Heritage Act (CAP 216) domiciled and incorporated in Kenya. The establishment, functions and powers of the body corporate as stipulated in the Act.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activities of National Museums of Kenya are:

- Identification and documentation of national and world heritage sites, national heritage monuments including collections therein, taxonomy of plants and animals of national importance, hotspots- ecosystems, historical and ethnographical materials of national importance, archaeological and paleontological objects, ethno-biology (indigenous and traditional knowledge) of national importance and intangible heritage of national importance
- ii. Repository of reference collections of plants and animals of national, regional and international importance including DNA reference library, living collections of plants and animals, collections within national monuments, historical and ethnographical reference collections and those of national importance, archaeological and paleontological things, ethnobiology (indigenous and traditional knowledge)-Intangible Heritage of national importance
- iii. Protect and conserve heritage sites of national and world importance, national monuments including collections therein, historical and ethnographical collections of national importance, archaeological and paleontological things, indigenous and traditional knowledge, plants and animals of national importance
- iv. Transmit knowledge on taxonomy of plants and animals of national importance, hotspots- ecosystems, heritage site national and world heritage, national monuments including collections therein, historical and ethnographical collections of national importance, archaeological and paleontological things, ethno-biology (indigenous and traditional knowledge) of national importance through publications, public programmes and national exhibitions
- v. Research on taxonomy of plants and animals of national importance, hotspots- ecosystems, heritage sites national and world heritage, national monuments including collections therein, historical and ethnographical of national importance, archaeological and paleontological things, ethno-

biology (indigenous and traditional knowledge) of national importance, behavioural sciences, Swahili language and connection to ancient and historical

vi. International obligations: scientific authority and focal point for biological conventions (e.g. CITES, RAMSAR, Convention on Migratory species, CBD-specific thematic areas, IPBES). Management Authority – e.g. UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972 and heritage management development services

Our Mission

To promote conservation and sustainable utilization of national heritage through generation, documentation and dissemination of research and collection management knowledge, information and innovations.

Our Vision

To be a global leader in heritage research and management.

(c) Key Management

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

- a. Director General's Office (Chief Executive Officer)
- b. Directorate of Museums, Sites and Monuments (DMSM)
- c. Directorate of National Repository and Research (DNRR)
- d. Directorate of Administration and Human Research (DAHR)
- e. Institute of Primate Research (IPR)

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2020 and who had direct fiduciary responsibilities were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Director General	Dr. Mzalendo N. Kibunjia (CEO)
2.	Director DASM	Dr. Purity W. Kiura
3.	Director DNRR	Prof. Mary Gikungu
4.	Director IPR	Dr. Hastings Ozwara
5	Director Admin & HR	Mr. Stanvas O. Ongalo

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Board Committees

The Board has three standing committees, which meet regularly under the terms of reference set by the Board. In addition, there are two adhoc committees; one for conducting interviews of senior staff and the other is on Rules and Regulations of the Heritage Act.

i. Audit Committee

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

ii. Finance and Establishment committee

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

iii. Research Committee

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

iv. Ad hoc Committees

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

There is an Adhoc committee on the National Art Gallery of Kenya project,

(f) Entity Headquarters

National Museums of Kenya Headquarters Museums Hill Road P.O. Box 40658-00100 Nairobi, KENYA

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 3742161/4 E-mail: info@museums.or.ke Website: www.museums.or.ke

(h) Entity Bankers

- Kenya Commercial Bank Sarit Centre, Westlands Branch P.O. Box 14959 Nairobi, Kenya
- Standard Chartered Bank of Kenya Westlands Branch
 P.O. Box 14438
 Nairobi, Kenya.

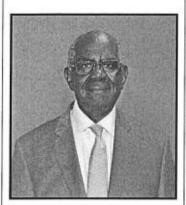
(i) Independent Auditors

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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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

II. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Chairman Board of Directors

Hon. David Musila, MGH, Chairman of National Museums of Kenya Board of Directors, born on 24th February 1943, holds a BA honours Degree in Economics and Government from Bishop College, Texas in 1968.

Formerly a Member of Parliament for Mwingi South Constituency (1998-2013) and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Kenya (2003-2007). Senator for Kitui County (2013-2017).

Held various positions in Public Service between 1974-1985. Was Assistant Minister of State for Defence (2008-2013). He served as Provincial Commissioner, Central Province of Kenya 1979-1985.

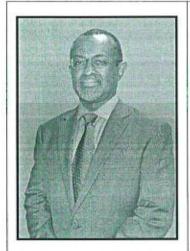


Vice Chairperson Board of Directors

Ms. Mary Mumbua Mbiu Mutinga, Vice Chairperson of National Museums of Kenya Board of Directors, born on 3rd August 1962, holds a Bachelor's Degree in Education and Counselling.

Currently she is the Managing Director of Mwangaza General Supplies and Contractors Limited, Machakos.

Served as Chairperson, Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organisation (2006-2012). Chairperson Primary Health Care Machakos Level Five Hospital (2010-2011). Social worker at ADRA Kenya (1986-1990)

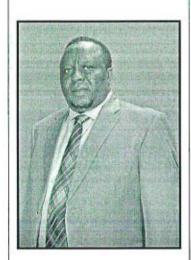


Board Member

Mr. Anthony Peter Wainaina Kamau, born on 7th November 1964, holds a Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Economics and Masters in Business Administration. He is Managing Partner at Fanisi Capital. Former CEO of Centum Investment Company and Trans-Century.

He also served as Resident Vice President, Corporate Finance at Citibank NA, and as a management consultant at Price Waterhouse.

He has chaired several boards, founder of Origins Investment Group Advisors and author of the first ever-authoritative book on investment groups in Kenya.



Board Member

Hon (Dr.) Njogu Barua born on 12th May 1962 holds a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Entrepreneurship from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT). Master of Science in Entrepreneurship from JKUAT. Master of Science in Chemistry (UoN), Post Graduate Diploma in Mass Communication (UoN) and Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Chemistry from the University of Nairobi.

He is currently a Lecturer at JKUAT and has previously served as a Member of the National Assembly for Gichugu Constituency in Kirinyaga County (2013-2017), Lecturer / Publications Editor in the Department of Architecture and Building Science of the University of Nairobi, Kenya Literature, and Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) among others.

His areas of expertise include Entrepreneurship and Business Management, Corporate Governance, Sustainable Development, Environmental Management, and Journalism (Mass Communications).

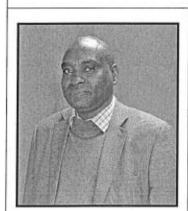


Board Member

Mr. John Nderitu Mwangi, born on 20th October 1965. PhD in Economics ongoing at the University of Nairobi. Holds an MSc in Entrepreneurship from JKUAT, Post Graduate Diploma in E.C. Competition Policy & Law, Kings College-University of London and BA (Economics and Business Studies from Kenyatta University.

He has attended various management courses including Strategic Leadership at the Kenya School of Government, Corporate Governance and Risk Management.

He is a Principal Economist in the Directorate of Budget, Fiscal and Economic Affairs of the National Treasury. He is also the Secretary to the Competition Tribunal of Kenya. He has served in several national and regional committees in Economics Policy & Competition Policy.

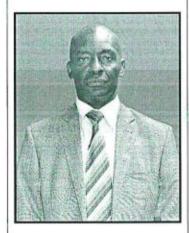


Board Member

Mr. Joseph Ole Simel born on 16th October 1968.

Holds Advanced Diploma in Project Planning and Management, Diploma from Catholic University of East Africa and Diploma in Sales and Marketing from Institute of Commercial Management.

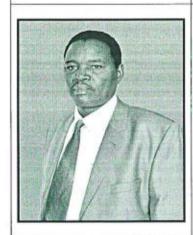
Founder member of Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) and MPIDO Executive Director to date.



Board Member- Alternate to Principal Secretary Ministry of Sports Culture and Heritage

Mr. Charles Onyango Wambia was born on 30th March 1965, holds a Master's in Public Policy and Administration (Kenyatta University), Masters of Business Administration (MBA) Moi University, a Diploma in Finance (KCA University), and Bachelor of Arts (Hons) (UoN). Trained on Casino Finance and Regulations at Atlantic University Collage (USA). He's CPS finalist.

Currently the Director of Administration at the State Department of Culture and Heritage, Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage. Previously worked at the State Department for Correctional services as Ag. Director of Administration and Director of Gaming in Betting Control and Licensing Board. Has knowledge in management, Gaming Regulation, Governance and company secretariat.



Board Member

Professor Ephraim Wachira Wahome, department of History and Archeology, University of Nairobi.

Born on 9th October 1959.

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Archeology -Australian National University, M.A. university of Calgary, Canada and B.A. University of Nairobi.

Specialization - Heritage Conservation



Board Member

Ms. Fleur Arabelle Ng'weno, born on 3rd June 1938 holds a Bachelor degree in Conservation, University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA.

Currently, an Editor, Author and Naturalist.

She has 40 years' experience in editing publications.

Present position: Hon. Secretary, Nature Kenya – the East Africa Natural History Society.



Board Member

Mr. Elisha Kibacia Gatu, born on 2nd November 1951. Bachelor of Education in Fine Art, University of Nairobi.

Founder member of the Artists' Cafeteria, and member of the Paa Ya Paa art Centre. Has practiced art in Kenya Zimbabwe and Tanzania with keen interest in East African Art & Culture. Currently experimenting with "Painting with Beads" as a colour medium.

Actively, involved in community work, the Church and is the Executive Director Schizophrenia Foundation of Kenya, a community based organization helping with issues of Mental Wellness.



Secretary to the Board

. Mzalendo Nyaga Kibunjia, EBS, born on 13th nuary 1962, holds a Ph.D. and MA in hthropology from Rutgers, The State University New Jersey, USA and a BA in Archaeology & istory from the University of Nairobi, Kenya. om 2009 to 2014 he was the founding Chairman the National Cohesion and Integration ommission.

e is an Executive Director, has rich experience in critage, anthropology, language, and was an ternal examiner in various Universities including niversity of Nairobi, Kenyatta and University of Dar es Salaam. Dr Kibunjia is a full Member of Institute of Directors, Kenya (IOD-Kenya).

III. MANAGEMENT TEAM

Dr. Mzalendo Nyaga Kibunjia, EBS holds a Ph.D. and MA in Anthropology from Rutgers, The State iversity, New Jersey, USA and a BA in Archaeology History from the University of Nairobi, Kenya.

has rich experience in heritage, anthropology and guage.

member Institute of Directors (IOD). Currently, ief Executive Officer and Director General. sponsible for the operational running of the ganization to ensure that the mission is achieved and icacy of the organization is optimized.

The Director General chairs and supervises the Directors Executive Team (D.E.T)

Mr. Stanvas Opija Ongalo holds a Masters' degree in siness Administration from Moi university, Bachelor gree in Government Administration, a Higher ational Diploma in Human Resource Management d a Senior Management Certificate in Human source and Management.

irrently, Director Administration and Human source responsible for human capital, planning, cruitment, development, performance management, ward and wellness.

so responsible for harmonious employee relations, anagement of all organizations' logistics, fleet and cilities.





Prof. Mary Gikungu holds a PhD in Natural Science and Mathematics (University of Bonn, Germany), M.Sc. in Conservation Biology (University of Nairobi) and Bsc in Botany and Zoology (University of Nairobi). She has published over 40 papers in peer-reviewed journals.

Currently, Director, National Repository and Research. She is a renowned Bee Specialist and a Conservation Biologist with wide experience in ecosystem services, climate change, environmental health and food security.

She is a Lead Author (LA) in Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), member of Platform for Agricultural Research (PAR) –under FAO and a Mentor in African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD). In addition, she has been a Council Member of Kibabii University.



Purity Kiura holds a PhD in Anthropology from gers University, New Jersey, MA in Anthropology a BSc in Anthropology from Rutgers University, w Jersey.

ector of Antiquities Sites and Monuments.

ponsible for management of all Antiquities Sites Monuments.



Hastings Ozwara holds PhD in Malaria, from den University, Netherlands, MSc in Parasitology, iversity of Nairobi and BSc in Zoology, University Nairobi,

ector of Institute of Primate Research

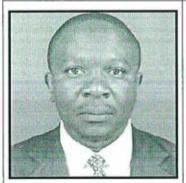
sponsible for the operational running of the titute



Metrine Wakhungu is an advocate of the High urt of Kenya and member of the Law Society of nya admitted to the Kenyan bar in 2004. She holds Master of Laws Degree (LL.M), (specialty in Law vernance and Democracy) and Bachelor of Laws gree (LL. B), both from the University of Nairobi.

e also holds a postgraduate diploma in Law from Kenya School of Law and a Diploma in Human sources Management from the Kenya Institute of anagement. She is the legal advisor to the NMK ard of Directors and management and responsible Board secretariat services.

advises on legal and statutory compliance uirements as well as on good corporate governance practices.



Mr. Geoffrey Namachanja is a graduate of Business Management (Finance Option) and holds a Bachelor of Business Management (Accounting option) from Moi University, Certified Public Accountant of Kenya and a member of Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya.

Certified Trainer of Trainers by Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training (CPST).

The Financial Controller is responsible for the organizations' finances and financial reporting. Incharge of planning, sourcing and management of financial resources to achieve corporate objectives.

IV.CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

The National Museums of Kenya (NMK) is one of the leading tourist attractions in Kenya. Unfortunately, its activities have been adversely affected heavily by the Covid-19 pandemic. During this period, both the Board and Management continued to play a significant role in nurturing and cultivating the spirit of Heritage research and preservation through curation of our tangible and intangible heritage. As the Chairman of NMK Board, I will continue to guide the team to make NMK an excellent place where 'Heritage lives on' for Kenyans and the world.

Through focused fundraising efforts, NMK has secured funding from the Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund to a tune of Kshs. 208, 064,692 for restoration works and operations as shown below:

- i. The Kshs. 117,027,100 for backfilling of Fort Jesus Sea Wall, Mombasa County.
- The Kshs. 37,000,000 for construction and installation of cages at Institute of Primate Research, Nairobi County.
- iii. The Kshs. 44,521,292 to cater for operations and maintenance
- iv. The Kshs. 9,516,300 to cater for Coastal land survey.
- v. The Kshs. 64,133,600 for restoration of Vasco Da Gama Pillar, Malindi, Kilifi County

This funding will greatly enable us restore our monuments and mausoleums that are of great historical significance in Kenya and upgrade the cages at the Institute of Primate Research. The Vasco Da Gama Pillar base had undergone extreme deterioration and could lead to the collapse of the pillar to the Ocean. I take this opportunity on behalf of my Board, to thank the Board and Management of the Sports Fund for the support they gave us, without which we would not have been able to achieve much.

It is a fact that our sites and monuments continue to tell the Kenya story to the world, serve as a source of civic pride, and act as a focal point for our communities. The

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

aesthetic enjoyment gained from our statues is priceless and this is why a legacy of

pristine management of our national heritage is close to my heart.

During this period, My Board prioritized and encouraged safe working practices amongst

my researchers and scientists at NMK. In this regard, an initiative of replacing the Natural

Science block asbestos roofing was a priority and was completed during the year under

review. With the availability of funding, it is now a reality as the poisonous asbestos

roofing were removed and replaced with modern roofing solutions.

In addition, the Government of Kenya identified and designated the Institute of Primate

Research (IPR) a Directorate under NMK as a testing and research hub for SARS Corona-

19 Virus. The Directorate was able to establish a Covid-19 Centre that helped to carry out

the tests to support the Ministry of Health in Covid-19 efforts, through molecular

detection, testing and generation of data.

Finally, on behalf of the NMK Board of Directors, I commend the NMK management

and staff for their commitment and dedication to the ideals of NMK which has no doubt

enabled the institution to continue carrying out its mandate, despite the huge challenges

paused by the COVID19 pandemic. May the Almighty God continue to guide us as we

serve our beloved country.

Ion David Musila, MGH

Chairman Board of Directors

V. DIRECTOR GENERAL'S STATEMENT

The National Museums of Kenya (NMK) is a public corporation that is composed of 28 museums and 340 monuments distributed in all the 47 Counties. Its Heritage resources are a major attraction in Kenya for both Domestic tourists and International travelers particularly those that are Heritage, Science and Art enthusiasts. Unfortunately, because of the onset of COVID 19 pandemic made us to close all doors to all our Museums and Monuments occasioning a huge financial deficit that we are struggling to plug. This period has been a season for reflection for the Board of Directors, Management and Staff on how to manage our institution and serve the public adequately post Covid-19 pandemic. We have since then reopened our Museums, Sites and Monuments for our visitors with strict adherence to Ministry of Health COVID- 19 pandemic safety guidelines. The number of visitors so far is quite low

Before the pandemic as an institution, we have had a busy year at NMK albeit the obvious challenges facing Museums around the World. This statement comes in the midst of major crisis never before witnessed in over 100 years of National Museums of Kenya existence. The onset of Covid-19 pandemic has severely affected the operations to a point where our services are grounding to a halt. National Museums of Kenya over the years has been funding its internal operations and maintenance expenses through internally generated revenue. This amount has averaged between Kshs. 250 to 300 million annually.

As a result of the effect of Covid-19 pandemic which has included cessation of international travel, closing of the schools, closing of Museums galleries, sites and monuments, our revenues have drastically declined to Kshs. 101 million compared to the approved budget estimate of Kshs. 300 million. It is for this reason that the National Museums of Kenya Board of Directors and Management are making a plea to The National Treasury for a bailout package of Kshs.609 million that include payment of Contracted services such as security, cleaning services, garbage collection among others;

and to cater for conservation of the World Heritage collections held at the National Museums of Kenya, and restoration of sites and monuments. If this package does not come through, the Collective Memory of the Nation will be lost which will not only be a tragedy for Kenya but the whole World.

In the coming year, the National Museums of Kenya may not be able to collect and realize its internal revenue targets due to the mutating pandemic that is now in its 4th variant and indeed several countries have banned international travel to Kenya.

I am delighted to report that we received some support from Sport, Arts and Social Development Fund for development and managed to complete the Kshs.64 Million Vasco Da Gama Pillar Sea wall project. This project was aimed at protecting the Vasco Da Gama Pillar from effects of climate change occasioning rise of sea levels. The pillar is now secure from the strong waves of the Indian Ocean that had caused the cliff from which Vasco Da Gama Pillar stands on to erode over the years threatening it to collapse into the ocean.

NMK is also exploring ways to put all our Research and Heritage Assets on line to take advantage of the evolving frontier of virtual access tourism. It requires a bit of investment and it is for that reason we are partnering with players such as Google, Amazon, Digital Divide and others to deliver this new service to all our audience and visitors.

In addition, in order to remain relevant and to continue to be an active player in government business, NMK has revised its Strategic Plan and aligned it to the Big 4 and Vision 2030 National Agenda. The 2020-2022 Strategic Plan continues to underscore that the greatest resource to the success of this great Research Institution are my staff. The selfless dedication of the NMK board, Management and Staff towards NMK achieving and maintaining our world-class status as a Museum is greatly appreciated.

Stanvas Ongalo

Ag. Director General Date: 9th May 2022

VI. NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITY 'S PERFOMANCE FOR FY 2020/2021

National Museums of Kenya has 3 strategic pillars and 8 objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY 2020/2021-2022/2023. These strategic pillars are as follows:

- Pillar 1: Sustainable Heritage Development and Management
 - Pillar 2: Innovative Research
- i. Pillar 3: Sharing of Knowledge

NMK develops its annual work plans based on the above 3 pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. NMK achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2020/2021 period for its 3 strategic pillars, as indicated in the table below:

NMK's Strategic Pillars and Objectives

Γ	key	g of	1
Achievements	nts Identification of the ka to sites/monuments had been dor to in the previous FY	Research and documentation of the sites' historical significance hadeen done	This activity has not been done
Key Activities	101 Sites identified in Identify two key sites/monuments	Research and document historical significance of each of the 101 the sites' historical significance had site/monument, including 7 World been done Heritage Sites and gazette any of the site/monuments that have not been gazette.	offee table book and its for 101 Sites and
Key Performance Indicators	and 47 Counties	101 sites interpreted and information materials developed	1 coffee table book published, and 47 sites integrated into tourism circuits
Objectives		preservation, conservation, modernization and access to antiquities, sites and monuments	for the benefit of the country humanity.
Strategic Pillar Objectives	Sustainable Heritage Development and	Management	

		÷.			Strategic Pitlar Objectives
3 underutilized sites and monument developed and opefor economic potential	Communities nomed	50 NMK staff and identified 7 local	***	100% digitization of museums, sites and monuments	Key/Performance Indicators
-	Mapping out the economic potential of 3 underutilized sites & monuments	ties in		Develop a digital programme for digitization of museums, sites and monuments	Key Activities
mounted on the NMK wall	ipping out tential of 4 u moni slave on the ruins and slave of the sla	Training of staff and communities in digital heritage monitoring was dependent on the digitizing team which is yet to travel from South Africa as a result of the Covid 19 travel restrictions.	planned, due to the Covid 19 pandemic. The process of digitization will commence as soon as the identified digitizing team is able to travel from South Africa, beyond the FY 2020/21.	Digitization of collections at Jumba and Mnarani was planned to take place. However, this target is yet to be achieved as the Principal Investigator responsible for the project was not able to travel from South Africa as	Achievements

Strategic Pillar Objectives	Objectives	Key Performance	Key Activities	
	86A	Complete		Agnievements
. 10		identification of institutions and individuals holding Kenya's artefact	Identify International Institutions and individuals holding Kenya's artefact unlawfully as well as identify the artefacts/collections	
		fully		artifacts developed. An exhibition to create awareness on this also
	,	backfilling and	Develop designs, BQs undertake backfilling	As at 11th June 2021, the overall status of work was 65% complete
		of Fort Jesus Sea wall	Jesus Sea Wall	20120110010
	G			prepared a revised works
			90	up progress and has committed to
e#		-	W.	have the work completed by July,
		% re	Repair, interpret and develop	8 sites and mansoloums lists
		maisoloume linked and	programs around 12 sites and	national heroes rehabilitated.
		national heroes	mausoleums linked to national heroes	
	5	25 temporary	lize and actualize 2	Only one festival was held, the
		permanent 2		festival
	š	exhibitions, 30	educational and public	er 2020. Malindi
		_	mes and 2 c	planned but failed to kick off
*		cultural fectivals	restivals	
	**			pandemic.
(B)				E
			- A	interactive public programmes
				done

		Strategic Filler O
		Objectives
KHTI and Swahili Pot enhanced with 3 digital programmes in heritage management	100% development of STEM Curriculum, Lab and 3 festivals A concept paper and designs for the National Art Gallery of Kenya approved 50% of identified stakeholders engaged A feasibility study and business plan completed 1 Mashujaa travelling exhibition and 1 outreach programme KHTI actualized and training initiated	Key Performance
Develop 3 digital programmes with the youth at KHTI and Swahili Pot for heritage management and promotion	Develop STEM curriculum as well as establish 1 STEM laboratory and 3 STEM Festivals at NMK for promotion of innovation in STEM engage stakeholders to develop a National Art Gallery of Kenya (NAGOK) to empower and promote the creative industry Undertake feasibility and business studies for NAGOK Develop 2 Mashujaa travelling exhibition and 1 outreach programme to celebrate Kenya's heroes and target new audiences Actualize KHTI through registration, development of curriculum and agreements with relevant stakeholders	Key Activities
Not achieved due to Covid 19	STEM curriculum was developed. The laboratory was not established due to lack of funds. The festivals too did not take place successfully due to Covid 19. One was organized for June 2021 but got poor response forcing the team to move it to July 2021. The concept paper was prepared and submitted to the Ministry in 2020. NMK is still awaiting feedback Not done, awaiting feedback from the Ministry 3 digital exhibitions developed within the FY ("Utamaduni wetu exhibition: Shujaa stories: 21 superheroes of Kenya) Activities well achieved. Registration and curriculum development were done in 2019/2020	Adhlevements

サイトのことというできていいい	で さんしい しじゅい ひかっ ない はいない	一年 一日 一日 一日 一日 日本		
Anategic Pillar Objectives	Objectives	Key Performance Indicaters		Adhiewements
		Nine (9) NMK Staff	(9) NMK Staff Train 9 NMK Staff and 60	Cirator's mosting did not tele-
		and 60 externals	externals in in museology studies	place due to the pandomic
	627	trained, and 3 annual	for skills development and hold	20 externals (from KDE) trained
		curators meeting held	curator's annual meeting each	on heritage management
			year	, ,
		1 underwater heritage	Develop and map one (1)	1 Underwater heritage site
		site developed, and 15	underwater heritage site and train	7
		youth trained	15 youth for promotion of	gazetted as a national monument.
			underwater heritage tourism in	2 youths trained in collaboration
			the Blue Economy	with UNESCO
	12	ion	of Undertake research and prepare	Though activities on this target
10		enlisting Gede		began in O1, Covid 19 situation in
		historical site on a		the country affected life full
		World heritage list.		achievement Reports have been
5		Borana Concentancy		delication nepolis mave been
		ביינים כווזכן למווכא	nemage not	generated towards the ultimate
		extended onto Kenya		objective, but these are still
		World Heritage list		pending further discussions. NMK
				shared cultural and biodiversity
		v	14	reports with the Borana
	3			Conservancy for study.
		100		Workshops to further discuss the
		*		listing and extension have been
		87		planned for late this year.

			, . , .				•									19		÷ 5					7								*		Striategic Pillar (
	*)								3					э												19		1	الماعد	, ignica-			Objectives
	4		12	completed	management policy	and antiquities	National monument					transferred	devolved and staff	museums and assets	100% of identified			and 1 site fenced	1 title deeds secured	4	/	i		2		25		*1		and 100 trained	and 2 seminars held	2 training workshops	ladicators
riterion for ide	Antiquities Management Policy,	develop a National Monument &	including activities and budgets to	modalities and procedure	national importance, develop	monument and antiquities of	Develop a register of sites,	devolved.	museums and assets to be	unbundled museum function,	Counties and IGRTC to agree on		be devolved and hold meetings	identify the museums and assets to	Unbundle the museum functions,	through 3 title deeds Fence 3 sites	under threat Secure NMK assets	securing NMK assets which are	Initiate stakeholder efforts of	and reporting procedures	reports and UNESCO meetings	World Heritage especially annual	actualize oblig	trafficking of cultural objects,	underwater heritage and illicit	the Conventions on protection of	stakeholders in ratification of both		Kenya's tentative list to World	management every year, revise	seminar in underwater heritage	Hold a training workshop and a	Key Activities
	7				developed.	antiquities of national importance	Register of sites, monuments and	and should be before 2021 ends.	Notice will conclude the process	museums. Finalization of this Legal	Notice for the Devolved	Reforms towards drafting a Legal	Governors and Kenya Law	between IGRTC, NMK, Council of	Three meetings were held	part of the FY.	most Land offices closed the better	of funds and Covid 19 which saw	Not achieved, partly due to lack						10	8			place. 5 youths trained	underwater cultural heritage took	conference on management of	Underwater heritage: One virtual	Acalevements

	CATTER CO. LANCE OF CO. LANCE OF CO.	Cionepine		一年 一日 一日 一日 一日 一日 一日 日日 日日 日日 日日 日日 日日 日日
			monuments and antiquities of	
			national importance and hold	
	10		stakeholder meetings and	
			Sd.	38
38			National Monument and Antiquities Policy	12
		3 workshops and	Participate in realization of	3 workshops and seminars held
			Ministerial activities	two of which were virtual
		5		towards the realization of the
	ř	and fectivals		Rusinga, Malindi and Nairobi's
				e restivals.
	(±)	2		Rusinga festival took place
				virtually and an exhibition on the
		59		Abasuba was also held virtually.
**			70	Nairobi Live, Love festival was
	*			cancelled because of the Covid 19
				pandemic.
	7	100% completion and	Research, document and package	Not achieved during the ended
			traditional/historical construction	Lamu Museum
		production line for	skills and designs for skills	menced activities in this FY
9	10	automation and	development on infusion of	
4	85	fabrication of products	traditional housing development	
		constructed	into modern housing technology	10
41			and set up of a production line for	a a
		2.20	automation and fabrication of	
S.			products	
6		50 youths trained and	Train youth and enhance	Not achieved due to Covid 19.
		3 communities	communities in the production of	
		드	products to be used in affordable	as the target is
82		production of	housing such as Lamu doors	
		products to be used in	(4)(8)	,
	1	anordable nousing		

Shrategic Pillar	Objectives	Key Penin	Mes	Achievements
		15 traditional/ historical products developed and promoted.	Research, develop and promote traditional/historical products such as wood carvings, basketry etc. to enhance the economy, train youth	Products not developed and trainings not done due to Covid 19
-		Hundred and 50 youth and 10	and communities in production of traditional/historical products in	
		unities train production	3	
		ditional/historical		
		products in		
		manufacturing sector.		
Pillar 1:	Coordinating	Economic review data	Coordinating Economic planning,	Done through
Sustainable	innovative	on heritage	analysis, and review of	Department of Culture
Heritage	research, policy	development	government policies, strategies,	
Development	planning,	incorporated in	and programmes on heritage	
and	formulation,	government statistical	development	
Management	implementation,	reports		
	monitoring and	10 harmonized NMK's	Reviewing and aligning NMK's	Not done
	evaluation for	Policies and	nd pr	establishment
	supporting	programmes on bio-	national, regional and	expanded mandate as stipulated
	sustainable	medical, natural and	international policies for	in the New Strategic Plan)
er.	heritage	cultural heritage per	enhancing economic and social	
	development for	i	development	
2	the benefit of	10 Product specific	Reviewing and preparing sectoral	Not done
	the country and	policies and	and product specific policies and	establishment to enhance capacity
	humanity.	programmes on bio-	programmes on bio-medical,	in line with expanded mandate as
		medical, natural and	d cultur	stipulated in the New Strategic
		3.	developed	Plan)
		approved by the Board		
2 2		Annual NMK MTEF	Reviewing and harmonizing NMK's MTEF with National MTEF	This was conjunction

Strategic Pillar	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Key Activities	Achievements
0	±1			Unit and other Sub-Sectoral and
		Annual risk management assessment	Undertaking risk assessment and preparing a risk management framework	ISO Audits that complimentary/closely related RMA were not done due
	£			financial constraints and compounded by the Covid-19 situation. However, the institution managed to constraints
	4			part of the ISO 9001;2015 migratory requirements and area few steps away from attaining full migratory status subject to
**	S4		-	õ
12 75 A		Annual progress reports on the implementation status of the strategic plan	Facilitating the implementation of NMK strategic plan in collaboration with directorates	This activity is largely in progress with the responsible Department (P&S) still sourcing for information from the Directorates and Departments. Report compiled as per receipt of reports from
		Digitized repository on national regional and international statistics on biomedical, natural and cultural heritage	9.1 Assist in centralizing national, regional and international statistics on bio-medical, natural and cultural heritage	Not done (Awaiting staff establishment to enhance capacity in line with expanded mandate as stipulated in the New Strategic Plan)
. 7		Annual performance contracting evaluation	Coordinating the process of performance contracting	The PC for FY 2020/2021 was successfully negotiated, vetted, and developed with the guidance from The State Department of
				Culture's Planning Unit and The

meritage and	<u>е</u>	* *		Strategic Pillar Objectives
diversity through advances in basic and preclinical	J.			wes
projects contracted	<u>@</u> .	Annual evaluation	Integrated M&E system approved by the Board	Key Pedonmance Indicators
Market IPR as AAALAC accredited facility offering commercial contracted research services	Develop proposals for funding research projects	Coordinating, evaluation of the performance of the directorates and overall NMK's impact on social and economic development	Designing and implement ting an integrated monitoring and evaluation system	Key Activities
Target achieved. One contract research proposal funded by international veterinary vaccinology network		At the Institutional level, this could not be achieved because logistics were hampered by the Corona Pandemic but at the External Evaluation level, NMK managed to present its Quarterly and Annual Reports to the Performance Contract Monitoring & Management Unit and were subsequently given a score which was 'GOOD".	Performance Contract Management & Monitoring Unit. It was subsequently implemented and subjected to NMK Board's scrutiny through presentations and approval on a quarterly basis. This has not been achieved as it is a venture that may need the outsourcing of IT/M&E Experts with colossal cost implications. Still a subject of discussion and planning between management and Board.	Achitevements

trategic Pillar	Strategic Pillar Objectives		Key Performange Indicators	Key Activities	Achievements
	research non-human primate	and	10 commercial diagnostic services provided	Provide commercial diagnostic and pathology services to researchers and the public	Target not achieved due to lack of publicity.
	conservation the benefit humanity.	م م	2,000 veterinary services processed and charged	Process and charge requests for specialized veterinary services	Target achieved for internal researchers charged on projects
			40,000 visitors on nature trail	Identify, develop and market nature trail recreational activities	Target not achieved due to COVID-19 restrictions on movements. Only 18,000 visitors were received at nature trail
			10 conferences at the resource centre	Market the resource centre/ facility at agreed cost	None. Target not achieved due to COVID-19 restrictions on social
			240 beehives installed with 80	Install beehives in Oloolua forest for production and sale of honey	Procured and installed 20 beehives. Target not achieved due to inadequate funds
	£1		Operational knowledge management centre (software installation)	Develop a knowledge management centre, to provide services to researchers, staff and public	Not achieved because of lack of funds
			36 education visits to IPR research facilities	Market research programmes to education institutions and charge education tours	24 education visits. Target not achieved due to closure of schools for quite some-time due to COVID-19.
			1 primatology field schools in 3 years	Conduct primatology field school in partnership with American Universities	Not achieved because of COVID- 19 restrictions on meetings.
			2 consultancy services undertaken	Identify and bid for consultancy opportunities	Not achieved
	Į.		10 marketing events for Smugel and Smuscan products	Market Smugel and Smuscan in the region and develop control over production, distribution and	Target achieved



Striatiogic Pillar Objectives	Objectives	Key Periformange: Indicators	Key Activities	Achievements
		15 Snake venom	Receive anti-views and test of	
			quality and efficacy against African	
		2 training programmes	though the same	due to delay in funding.
		completed	+	
	54		training programmes for research	sions conducted
		•	students, staff and provide	support staff
		Asbestos in buildings	cdirection of the control of the con	Only 10%
18-20-				funding. Ashestos removed from
		alternative roofing materials		Administration block and replaced
	٠	3 Harmony breeding	1 5	Funding was secured from Chart
		structed	colony breeding of monkeys,	Fund in late June 2020 for
8		breeding over 300	acquire a monkey breeding stock	construction of harmony cages.
		ii Oliveys	and commercialize breeding of	construction
0.5			research laboratory animals	bids submitted and now at
		Production of venom	Develop and optimize animal	Torret orline
			i	larger achieved; venom from 5
		of poisonous Kenvan	and produce anti-venom	venomous snakes (black mamba,
	*	snakes	and produce anti-verious	green mamba, echis viper, puff
				adder, large brown spitting cobra,
				black-necked spitting cobra, red
				spitting cobra successfully obtained)
8		STEM training	Construct and equip a biology	Not achieved due to lack of funds
		laboratory completed and equipped	laboratory for STEM training	
		3 scientists trained in	Train 9 scientists in cancer	Proposal for research and trainings
		new programme areas	research, stem cell research and	in these areas were funded by
			synthetic biology	NRF but funds not yet remitted to
20				IPR. Training to start immediately
				funds are remitted from NRF

			54					Management	and	Development	Heritage	Sustainable	Pillar 1:					-	G									Strategic Pillar
humanity	the country and	for the benefit of	cultural heritage	natural and	biomedical,		management of	for effective	infrastructure)	financial and	capacity (human,	institutional	Enhancing												ż			Objectives
	1						volumes updated.	Kenya Law report	iii) 22 volumes of	obligations ratified.	ii) 5 international	reviewed and enacted.	i) NMK Act of 2006	events	1 Oloolua Marathon				commercialized	instrumentation centre	Incinerator,	the radioactive facility	borehole is supplied to	Water from IPR	office fully operational	officer is hired and the	Resource mobilization	hadicators
		-	to the second se	100	78	ĕ					making and accountability	ng dec	Institutionalizing policy and legal	for staff and the public	Organize Oloolua forest marathon			services at a fee	incinerator and provide biobank	instrumentation centre and	Commercialize services of the		water	Commercialize IPR borehole		resource mobilization officer	Advertise and hire a competent	Key Activities
		3									Kenya Gazette.	was published in April, 2021 in the	The Heritage and Museum Bill	internal/local marathons done	Target achieved. Four	to secure a new one	are underway to source for funds	is old and expensive to run. Plans	commercialization service since it	incinerator cannot support	Not achieved. The current	officer	to recruit a resource mobilization	Not achieved due to lack of funds	officer	to recruit a resource mobilization	Not achieved due to lack of funds	Addevenents

Strategic Pillar Objectives	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Key Antivities	Adalevernents
		i) Monthly internal	Ensuring compliance with	Financial and constitution
- 3		audits undertaken and	ent and internat	Institute of primate records 1.45
		0	standards for enhancing FMIs	2020 carried out.
63		implemented by	accountability and transparency	Regional stations financial and
2		Directorates and		
		ornices.		Financial audits at HQ carried out
		financial management		twice during the year 2020/2021
		information risks		Monthly reports to management done
	*			Quarterly reports to Board Audit
		8		and Risk Management Committee
				done. And Board paper to Full
		200		Board.
		7		Governance and secretarial
		H		support to Board audit and risk
12				management committee done
				Quarterly updated the
	*	20		implementation station log for
)
		30 casts produced	Producing heritage objects for	Target not achieved
			sale and informat	
×		i) 20% increase in	pue	
- 13		infrastructure and	w	Aspestos and re-roofing of the
		llities developme	facilities	Natural Science block at the NMK
		nce	22	headquarters – Nairobi
	*11	facilities retained at		
		80%.	e e	County
ti .		iii) Perimeter wall		Refurbished Tom Mboya Statue
		3		in Moi Avenue - Nairobi

	ii.		a idir a			0					. 19	5.4	34	-	Strategic Pillar
	B	20		-					20					+	Objectives
obsolete and	Optimal val	procuring goods and services.	0 =	Public Procurement and Disposal Act of 2016 for procuring		NMK headquarters and Karen Blixen.	system installed at	Service .	Inication					completed.	ladicators
	100			with Public Procurement and Disposal Act of 2016					NMK staff and property improved	å	120 120				Key Adilyitles
*				ii) Not achieved.	checks at the gates	buildings, acquisition of protective gear for staff members,	 COVID-19 Mitigations measures through fumigation of all NMK 	firefighting equipment	security by	 Repaired and operationalized 30 vehicles 	Rusinga Island – Homabay	Renovated and Improved Tom Mhova manufacture in Mhite	Renovated Kenyatta house	 Facelifted works at the Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Museum in 	Adhievements

	は代のなかがりからしまり	Indicators	key. Activities	Achievements
		unserviceable items		
		i) Marketing policy approved by the	rketing of N	
1	A		collaboration with Directorates	
		ii) Digital heritage multi- media products		Digitally engaging students
		developed and	9	with Soc
		lized.		Influencers: Dan Ndambuki
	20	iii). Digital online		Maria to market the Notice
		marketing of		National Museum
		and conjugat		Submitted proposal to Google
		20% incr		on the next phase of digitisation
69		sales for NMV		of NMK's Sites and Collections
		ucts and sen		 Submitted a proposal to the
			7	Directors on the creation of an
	5.			NMK Digital Pay-to-access
			10	platform
				 Increased the Digital Media
			0.50	engagement in collaboration with
			7:00	DASM, and DNRR officers on
		i) ERP implemented	Authorities has anitemotive	projects they carried out.
		and networked	Operations systems and an operations	 ERP is pending due to limited
•		ternet	cherences, systems and processes	
		upgraded to 100 MB		 Internet band width was
		for optimal system		upgraded to 100 MB.
47		research.		System and network uptime of
5.		iii) System and		99% was fully optimized.
		- 3	2	• 100% E-ticketing in all museums
201 100		99%.		and sites has not been achieved
		iv)100% E-ticketing in		due limited resources.
		all museums and sites.		

Pillar 1: Attracting and Sustainable retaining Heritage talented productive work and Management merit-based		Strategic Pillar Objectives
and Operational directorates/departme nts for Natural ork products industry. ugh Policy research, planning, monitoring and and evaluation.	i) 5% of NMK's activities financed through CSR annually. II) Annual customer satisfaction survey. III) 10% increase in sales of NMK products and services through luncheons, exhibitions and trade fairs.	Key Performance
Developing organizational structures functions and staffing requirements and job descriptions for the new directorates, programmes and Centres.	corpor ons, corpor s and custor enhancing NN	Key Activities
New directorates not yet created Targets not yet achieved.	 Nil. To be advised on accordingly on CSR. Customer Satisfaction Survey was not done due financial and Covid 19 pandemic constraints. However, a questionnaire was developed for this purpose. Due to Covid 19 pandemic events, luncheons and trade fairs were brought to a halt because of strict MOH protocols and regulations. However, the exhibitions held at NNM received publicity through media coverage via PR Department. It is also prudent to note that exhibition set up is solely an NNM mandate. As the economy opens up, we have also put in place measures to help in hosting events at LLA and we are in consultation on the best rates to offer to the public in tandem with the curfew and other MOH guidelines on Covid-19 	Adbievements

			などの名物を分析的ななのである。	
ä	career	innovation centre.		
*	development	Museum enterprise		
4	and progression.	development and		17.
	0 9	marketing centre.		
		NMK revised and	Review existing and develop new	Not yet soldiers to your
		developed policies	policies and procedures in HRMD	in movement
		т.	and coordinate review and	
		ved by	policies	
		Board and	3	
		implemented, and all		20
		staff trained	international standards and staff trained	
		Optimal HR	succession plan developed based	Not Yet,
			on human resource audit	
F)		Staff to be trained identified	Training needs assessment conducted	Not yet
		Approved work plans	Develop work plans	Los coldos torres
		and performance	ance contracts	ו מו לפנו מכווו בתפם
	•	300		
		Staff productivity and	Implementation of work plans	Target achieved
8		performance		
		enhanced by 20%		
		Compliance to 30%	Carry out gender mainstreaming	Target not yet achieved
		government affirmative action	audit and implement	יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי
Pillar 1:	Institutionalizing	25% and 32% annual	Establishing mechanisms for	
Sustainable	innovative	increase on internal	directorates general	omic and classic
Heritage	mechanisms for	and external revenues	Seventy percent (70%) of their	Museums
Development	enhancing NMKs	respectively.	total income from internal and	
and	revenue base for	*	external sources	

Strategic Pillar Objectives	Objectives	Key Penformance Indicators	Key Activities	Achievements
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #		Training needs assessment undertaken, and staff trained on 1-tax	Carry out periodic capacity building exercises on tax compliance.	Not yet implemented
4		Tax returns approved and filed	Facilitate tax returns and payments for institutional tax obligations	Tax returns filed as per statutory timelines.
	*	20% increase in commercialization, patenting and marketing of NMKs products	Establishing the Museum Entrepreneurship Development and Marketing Centre in collaboration with Directorates	Not yet implemented
Pillar 2: Innovative	Enhancing innovative and	d studi	Conduct field studies on both cultural and natural heritage	69 field trips were conducted
vesearcii	research, development,	20,000 objects/ specimens acquired and repatriated	Acquisition of specimens for reference, including repatriation of Kenyan artefacts held overseas	Due to Covid-19 pandemic only 8545 objects were acquired
90	preservation, conservation, modernization	1,000,000 Collections	70	2,936,114 collections were curated, maintained and curated.
,	and access to antiquities, sites	20 datasets developed and maintained 1 Fumigation exercise	Curate and maintain reference data bases/data sets Implement routine and integrated	7 datasets were developed and 81365 objects digitized.
	and monuments for the benefit of	and active pest control exercise carried out	pest control	conducted
	humanity	H St G	Document cultural practices; linguistics, history and art	Due to Covid-19 pandemic the Cultural Heritage Department was not able to visit communities for documentation work.
	32 71	80 publications, 1 science conferences, 1 Science expos, and 2 exhibitions	Dissemination of research findings	The directorate produced 124 publications thus exceeding he target.

Strategic Pillar Objectives	ctives Key Pertormance finalications	Key Activities	Асыемента
	60,000 records Digitized	Standard and digitize heritage data/collections	About 81365 objects were digitized. The target was exceeded by 21365.
	1 data portal developed	Develop and maintain data portals	Due to Covid-19 pandemic, no data portal was developed
	al Na	a National Collecti	Due to financial challenges, the
	Collection Centre	ncluding EIA, bills o	Collection Centre was not
	(NCC)	quantities and procuring a developer	established.
	100% implementation	Identify target treaties,	International meetings were
	of required	ons and MOU re	affected by Covid-19 movement
	al	heritage management, evaluate	restrictions and the general
10.	heritage management	covered by these treaties,	worldwide.
		and Mol	
nita.	e	implement required international obligations	(S)
	2 surveys and	Survey of the neglected and	Three surveys conducted on
	documentation	underutilized food and medicinal	neglected foods especially
	excursions	resources among the minority and	mushrooms and indigenous
	1 survey reports on	Establish the effects of climate	Two reports on paleoecology and
	adaptation to climate	on tangible and in	climate change published.
	change completed	cultural heritage	
	20 Business	Identify potential value addition	Due to funding challenges and
	opportunities	business opportunities along the	Covid-19 pandemic, this target
	identified	supply chain	was not met.
	150 SMEs assisted to	Assist potential and existing SMEs	Due to Covid-19 pandemic, the
	venture into value	to venture into value addition	engagement with SMEs was not
	addition business	business and link them with	possible.
	9	financial institutions, BDS	
		providers and markets	

	Strategic Pillar Objectives	Rey Performance Indicators	Key, Activities	Achievanich
Sharing of Knowledge	Developing research based and competitive NPI by harnessing sustainable cultural, natural and technological, entrepreneurial opportunities for the benefit of the country and humanity.	3 lists of prioritized natural products for nutritional, personal care and medicinal categories, 5 feasibility study reports and commercialization framework	Identify, document and prioritize through feasibility studies on natural products for commercialization.	5 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		50 personnel trained in IK documentation, preservation and utilization	Build capacity through training in indigenous knowledge (IK) documentation, preservation and utilization in 12 selected Counties (Marsabit, Kitui, Busia, Kwale, Kirinyaga, Kajiado, Siaya, Kiambu, Makueni, Samburu, Meru, Kericho)	Target over-achieved: 205 personnel from 16 counties trained in IK documentation, preservation and utilization
77		SMEs assisted to ture into value ition into NPI ducts	Prepare and deploy product- specific go-to-market plans	Target not achieved; the activities are on-going
		NPI strategic plan, resource mobilization and marketing strategies approved by the board and implemented.	Reviewing NPI strategic plan (2018-2022) in line with NMKs strategic plan (2020-2022), preparing a resource mobilization strategy and marketing strategy	Review of the NPI strategic plan is on-going

鄉門 .

NMK monitors the progress towards achievement the Strategic Plan (2020-2022) through:

- Preparation of annual implementation plans for the period 2020-2021 by all offices and directorates
- ii. Translation of the annual implementation plans into annual performance contracts and annual monitoring plan
- iii. Development and issuance of progress reports at all levels

In addition, NMK will undertake a rigorous and independent evaluation of completed and/or on-going activities to determine the relevance and fulfilment of strategic objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The evaluation of the strategic plan shall be undertaken at the end of the month of June in each financial year.



VII. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

National Museums of Kenya Board of Directors is responsible for overall management and is accountable to the Minister in charge of the Ministry of Sports, Culture and the Arts for ensuring that the institution complies with the law and the highest standards of best practice in corporate governance and ethics. The Directors are committed to the need to conduct the operations of the institution with integrity, in accordance with generally accepted corporate practice, and endorse the internationally developed principles of corporate governance. All the Board members are non-executive including the Chairman of the Board except the Director General who is the chief executive officer. The Cabinet Secretary in charge of Sports, Culture and the Arts appoints the Directors for a period of three years in accordance with the constitution.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meets at least four times a year. The Directors are given appropriate and timely information so that they can maintain full and effective control over strategic, financial, operational and compliance issues. The Board has delegated the day-to-day operations to the Director General who is the Chief executive officer. The Board nonetheless retains responsibility for establishing and maintaining the institutions internal controls in financial, operational and compliance issues as well as implementing strategies for the long-term success of the institution.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has three standing committees, which meet regularly under the terms of reference set by the Board. In addition, there are two ad hoc committees; one for conducting interviews of senior staff and the other on Rules and Regulations of the Heritage Act. These committees are as follows:

The Audit Committee

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

The Finance and Establishment committee

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

Research Committee

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

Ad hoc committee (as and when formed)

Ad hoc committees may be formed for different tasks as determined by the Board for example conducting of interviews for senior staff.

All board committees make recommendations to the full Board of Directors for consideration.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

These are processes for assuring achievement of the organization's objectives in operational effectiveness and efficiency, reliable financial reporting, and compliance with laws, regulations and policies. This involves everything that controls the risks of the organization and relates to authorization and approval of transactions, segregation of

duties, supervision and monitoring of the activities, proper record keeping, ICT controls, valuation, custody and physical safeguards of the assets of the organization. It is the means by which the organization's resources are directed, monitored, and measured. It plays an important role in detecting and preventing fraud and protecting the organization's resources, both physical (e.g., machinery and property) and intangible (e.g., reputation or intellectual property such as trademarks).

At the organizational level, internal control objectives relate to the reliability of financial reporting, timely feedback on the achievement of operational or strategic goals, compliance with laws and regulations. At the specific transaction level, internal control refers to the actions taken to achieve a specific objective (e.g. how to ensure the organization's payments to third parties are for valid services rendered). Internal control procedures reduce process variation, leading to more outcomes that are predictable. The effectiveness of the internal controls depends on:

The Management

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

Board of Directors

Management is accountable to the Board of Directors, who provides governance, guidance and oversight. Effective Board members are objective, capable and inquisitive. They also have knowledge of the entity's activities and environment and commit the

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

CUSTOMER SERVICE CHARTER

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

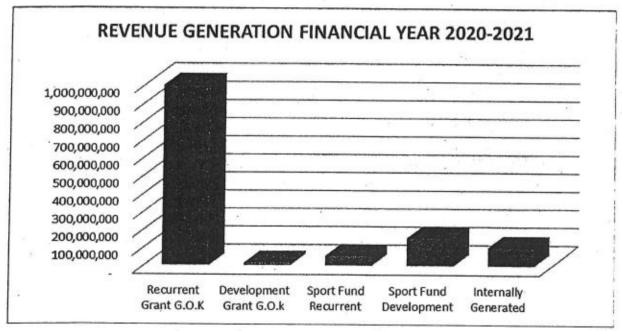
DIRECTORS' ALLOWANCES AND LOANS

The aggregate amount paid to Directors allowances for services rendered during 2020/2021 financial year are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. There were no Directors loans at any time during the year.

VI. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Entity's Operational and Financial Performance

The National Museums of Kenya internally generated revenue for twelve months stood at Kshs. 102,277,855 Government of Kenya recurrent and development grants at Kshs 996,210,000 and Kshs 15,300,000 respectively. In addition, the National Museums of Kenya secured funding from the Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund of Kshs. 54,037,592 and Kshs. 154,027,100 for recurrent and development respectively. The Management noted that the organization heavily relies on revenue from non-exchange transactions, which caters for its personnel emoluments as indicated in the chart below.



Sources of Revenue for the Year 2020/2021

TRENDS IN REVENUE GENERATION

Demand for efficient revenue collection

NMK has witnessed a decrease in all revenue collection points during the financial year as a result of closure of its revenue streams due to government directive given the global pandemic situation. However, NMK has put in place a few mechanisms which improved efficient revenue collection and still explores on how to install and operationalize the Enterprise Resource Planning System.

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Electronic Fund Transfer

As the world has become a small village with ICT and our country Kenya embracing it, NMK has no choice but to cope up. NMK has also embraced EFT's and mobile money as a mode of settlement of payment.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Physical infrastructure and Equipment

The physical infrastructure is old and dilapidated and available resources by the organization are not sufficient for repair and maintenance. The availability and functionality of laboratory equipment and infrastructure is critical in research. It is important that funds be allocated to replace the equipment and improve the infrastructure to avoid disruptions in service delivery.

Title Deeds

NMK is responsible of Heritage management in the country. In the process, the various governments have continued to allocate NMK parcel of land for preservation of historic sites. The acquisition of title deed for these allotments has been a great challenge to the organisation. Hence, the ownership and value of its assets in the financial statements does not reflect true state of affairs.

Automation of an Enterprise Resource Planning System

The National Museums of Kenya having several revenue stations across the country still operates manually. This makes it difficult to ascertain the total receipts and expenditure at any given period. This may lead to loss of revenues through pilferages at the various collection points hence posing a challenge for management to put or improve on their internal controls timely.

Marketing

The year 2020/2021 has seen the National Museums of Kenya develop online digital content, improve our website, produce brochures and form partnerships in the execution of our mandate.

Partnerships

GA&C: Google set up an Arts and Culture platform where Museums around the world are showcasing their galleries as well as their collections. The various museums are telling different stories on Heritage. NMK through this partnership has digitized 10,234 collections and created 51 online exhibitions geared towards pushing traffic to the NMK. This in return will improve revenue generation to the NMK. The cost of this project was met by Google firm

Export Promotion Council: NMK through this partnership is participating in Shanghai 2019 Expo and also we have submitted 4 projects to be exhibited in Dubai 2020. The NMK is benefiting through creation of awareness and promotion of Kenya Heritage both within and outside the country. The successful Expo is Kazakhstan Astana Expo, where NMK received more citizens.

KeNHA: Worked with KeNHA in putting up information on our sites on the general signs i.e. Road Signage's and Gantry Signs at strategic locations. successful locations are; Thimlich Ohinga, Rabai Museum and Karen Blixen which now has visible signage on the main roads leading to the Museum and on site. This is evidence in revenue growth from those Museums.

Kenya Tour Driver Guides: The tourism sector is a major player in the National Museums and more so that Tour Guides. We have engaged them and offered lectures that enlighten them on the benefit of bringing tourists to our sites. We also worked with the Tour Operator Companies to develop products that they can sell to their clients. Development of Coastal and Nairobi Circuits is a good strategy that the department is using to drive visitations to NMK Sites and Museums.

Branding

Through the marketing team, we have improved NMK brand image through social media presence, website improvement and conducting customer satisfaction surveys. With this, it has made it easy for customers for visitors to conduct repeat visits, customer loyalty and improved customer satisfaction levels.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

i) Sustainability strategy and profile

The National Museums of Kenya will require a projected total budget of about Kshs 17.55 billion over the next three years to implement the planned development programmes and activities in this Strategic Plan (2020-2022). These resources are anticipated that 50%, (Kshs 8.8 billion), 30% (Kshs.5.3billion) and 20% (Kshs.3.5 billion) will come from external sources, internally generated and the exchequer respectively. Mobilizing external resources will require appropriate collaboration and linkages with industry players. The resource mobilization will be enhanced through the following key strategies:

- a) Ensuring that seventy percent (70%) of the total income is generated from internal and external sources, with exchequer providing 30%.
- b) Operationalizing Cost Centres within the directorates of NMK
- c) Establish a Museum Entrepreneurship Development and Marketing Centre for coordinating product development, commercialization and marketing in collaboration with industry players.
- d) Develop a legal framework for establishing and operationalising the Endowment Fund for enhancing resource mobilization.
- e) Bid for ring fencing of resource for its conservation and heritage management with The National Treasury.

Globally, natural and cultural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction. African nations face the challenge to develop and implement strategies that effectively address the need for balancing heritage conservation and other development needs. Convention parties to UNESCO therefore seek to effectively manage existing properties by recognising, documenting and formalising traditional management systems and fully incorporating them into existing management mechanisms. The challenges for Sub-Saharan Africa to build on its limited archaeological heritage and



realize economic benefit from sustainable development of these important assets is largely due to lack of expertise and available experience.

ii) Environmental performance

The NMK is committed to protection and enhancement of the local and global environment, health and safety in natural and cultural heritage research and collection management. NMK as an institution, its institutes, centers, staff and stakeholders are expected to consciously think about their role in managing Environmental health and safety (EHS) issues and act in ways consistent with:

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

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

- i. EHS committee: NMK has established EHS committee, which has promoted environment, health and safety inspections and undertaken awareness and education. Such as raising awareness about benefits of using protective materials in the laboratories where chemicals and reagents are used in research, collections and exhibitions.
- ii. Energy efficiency: Ensuring energy efficiency and conservation throughout our operations is important, as it impacts both our greenhouse gas (GHG) footprint and our cost structure. NMK has appropriately replaced incandescent bulbs with energy saving bulbs.
- iii. Water conservation: Our operations are not relatively water intensive but as national/ global water consumption has increased at a fast pace we work to use water carefully and responsibly in our operations. Primary water uses include mainly sanitation and employee consumption. NMK is constantly investing in water conservation by having timed taps, checking water leakages as routine measures to minimize water wastage.
- iv. Tree planting: NMK has endeavored to invest to support seedling production at the Nairobi Botanic Garden and through funded projects at community sites.

- Additionally, NMK has participated in tree planting exercises involving staff and management.
- v. Biodiversity conservation: NMK has a long track record of supporting biodiversity research projects. Additionally, NMK has been a key and relevant led agency in multi-agency committees for Environmental matters in accordance with the Environmental management and coordination Act, EMCA 1999 championing for biodiversity conservation.
- vi. Climate strategy: NMK incorporate climate change considerations into all aspects of our business strategy. Among the climate change considerations are events can threaten business continuity. We are continually refining our disaster response plans and we recently constructed the sea wall to protect the Fort Jesus Museum.
- vii. Environmental audits: Environmental audits are undertaken as per the regulatory standards and sound environmental practice.
- viii. Stakeholder engagement: NMK has a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement. Every two years, NMK runs open days/scientific conferences to share the research activities and findings with key stakeholders which range from research partners, NGOs, community groups, government agencies, research institutions and scientific academies. This engagement has been essential in aiding NMK stay abreast of current trends, perspectives and policy matters that affect our service, customers and collaborators.
- ix. Physical structures: NMK has provided for adequate signage and visitor information within the Museum compound.
- x. Dust management: NMK has provided for well paved roads and car parks limiting dust emission from vehicles within the compound.

Outline shortcomings:

Financial constraints to meet some of the targets such as production of seedlings and to carry out environmental audit in the regional museums.

Efforts to manage biodiversity:

NMK takes cognizance of biodiversity and environmental impacts when making decisions relating to planning, landscaping, facilities management and construction. NMK is running diverse projects on biodiversity conservation and monitoring as part of its mandate. Additionally, NMK partners with diverse institutions in monitoring species and their habitats for enhancing their survival.

Waste management policy:

Solid waste management policy at NMK focuses on adoption of waste separation, investing in waste disposal infrastructure and investing in sensitization of cleaning service providers. Electronic waste material (e-waste) such as old or broken computers, printers, copiers, and other hazardous waste is an area of significant environmental concern to us that is a fast-growing waste segment. To prevent these hazardous waste from entering the country's damp sites or landfills. NMK's e-waste policy was developed and is keenly implemented.

iii) Employee welfare

The policies guiding the hiring process are borrowed from the Public Service Commission-Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for the Public Service, May, 2016 and the NMK Terms and Conditions of Service and Procedures Manual.

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

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

Policies are reviewed after every five (5) years.

Efforts made in:

- a) Improving skills and managing careers; mentoring, training and development of staff, job rotation, staff attend seminars and workshops relevant to their areas of specialization.
- b) Appraisal- done annually
- c) Reward systems-award of salary bonus

It is the policy of the National Museums of Kenya to enforce appropriate measures to control and monitor health and safety procedures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for all employees, and those who may be affected by our undertakings. The Health Safety and Environment (HSE) Committee has the ultimate responsibility for health and safety in the organization, and the protection of its environment.

The National Museums of Kenya is committed to protection and enhancement of the local and global environment, health and safety in in natural and cultural heritage research and collection management, National Museums of Kenya as an organization, its institutes and centres, staff and stakeholders are expected to consciously THINK about their role in managing EHS issues and ACT in ways consistent with the following fundamental principles:

- a) (Reduction) Commitment to reduction of negative social and environmental risks,
- b) Conservation and prudent utilization of resources and
- c) Respect for biodiversity and natural systems.
- iv) Market place practices: -
- a) Responsible competition practice:

The National Museums of Kenya is believing in inclusivity and stakeholder engagement. For this reason, the National Museums of Kenya engages regularly with stakeholders in Education as well as those in the Tourism sector as they represent the largest client groups visiting the Museums.

All Museum gate fees are gazette, and are very competitive in the market. They ensure that majority of Kenyans can afford to visit a Museum that is near them. Other prices, like Venue hire, are currently being revisited because of the Covid-19 restrictions on permissible numbers, and spacing at the select venues.

In a bid to embrace safety during the pandemic, we are now accepting mobile money and card payment only at our sites. This has greatly increased accountability at our various ticketing offices around the country.

b) Responsible Supply Chain and Supplier relations:

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

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement:

One of the largest consumer groups at the National Museums of Kenya are schools. NMK therefore has to be extremely careful in the language used in the adverts, and the placement of the adverts. We are also careful on the type of sponsors we seek for events targeting children. We are careful to not to target the children directly, but to go through their guardians; teachers and parents. Our advertising is sensitive to the diverse nature of Kenya's population.

d) Product stewardship:

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

VIII. REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021, which show the state of the Organizations affairs.

Results

The results of the Organizations for the year ended June 30, 2021 are set out on page 60 to 63

Board of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors who served during the year are as shown on page 7 to 11

Surplus remission

In accordance with Regulation 219(2) of the Public Financial Management (National Government) Regulations, regulatory entities shall remit into consolidated fund, ninety per centum of its surplus funds reported in the audited financial statements after the end of each Financial Year. Or the entity remitted Kshs, Nil (FY 2020 Kshs. Nil), The entity did not make any surplus during the year (FY 2020 Kshs. Nil) and hence no remittance to the Consolidated Fund, (Entities to edit accordingly)

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the organization in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015, which empowers the Auditor General to nominate other auditors to carry out the audit on his behalf.

By Order of the Board

Corporate Secretary/Secretary to the Board

IX.STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and section 23 of the National Museums and Heritage Act of 2006, requires the Directors to prepare financial statements. The financial statements should give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the National Museums of Kenya at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the Organization for that year/period. The Directors are also required to ensure that the Organization keeps proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the organization. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the National Museums of Kenya.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the organization's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organization for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2021.

This responsibility includes:

- Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period;
- Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity;
- iii. Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud;
- iv. Safeguarding the assets of the organization;
- v. Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- vi. Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

Act. The Directors are of the opinion that the organization's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of organization's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2021 and of the organization's financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the organization, that have been relied upon in the preparation of the organization financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the organization 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 Organization's financial statements approved by the Board on 30th September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Ag. Director General

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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Enhancing Accountability

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021

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 controls, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Museums of Kenya set out on pages 60 to 97, which comprise the statement of financial position as at

30 June, 2021, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows, statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts, 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, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Museums of 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 (Accrual Basis) and comply with the National Museums and Heritage Act, 2006 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Understated Property Plant and Equipment

The Statement of financial position reflects Kshs.3,685,937,571 in respect of property, plant and equipment which, as disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements, includes land with a book value of Kshs.1,575,127,445 which has not been valued since 1990. As previously reported, the National Museum of Kenya has one hundred and fifty (150) parcels of land spread across the country, out of which only forty-three (43) parcels had title deeds and the remaining 107 parcels have no ownership documents.

Further, the property, plant and equipment net book value of Kshs.3,685,937,571 includes heritage assets whose value could not be verified due to lack of a fixed assets register. The National Museums has not disclosed the heritage assets that have future economic benefits or service potential other than their current heritage value, and those heritage assets whose future economic benefit or service potential is limited to their heritage characteristics.

In addition, no disclosure has been made on other heritage assets such as the measurement basis, method used, gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation at the end of the year.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of Property, Plant and Equipment of Kshs.3,685,937,571 as at 30 June, 2021 could not be confirmed.

2. Long outstanding Trade and Other Payables

The Statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables from exchange transactions totalling to Kshs.276,849,681 as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements. Review of the documents and schedules provided for audit reflected an amount of Kshs.61,639,784 in respect to outstanding bills, some dating as far back as the financial year 2006/2007. No explanation was given as to why the bills were not cleared during the year under review despite the corporation reporting a cash and cash equivalent of Kshs.88,507,231, as at 30 June, 2021.

In the circumstances, the existence of the trade payables balance of Kshs.61,639,784 and the Management's obligation on the liabilities could not be ascertained.

3. Uncertainty Related to Sustainability of Services

The statement of financial position reflects current liabilities of Kshs.276,849,681 against current assets of Kshs.137,675,568 resulting to a negative working capital of Kshs.139,174,113. Further, the Corporation recorded a deficit of Kshs.434,664,345 which depleted revenue reserves from 12,940,522 to negative 421,723,823 as reflected in the statement of changes in net assets. This precarious financial position has not been disclosed in the financial statements.

The Corporation is therefore not in a position to meet its current financial obligations as they fall due and largely depends on creditors and Governments grants to meet its day to day operations.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the National Museums of Kenya Management 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 qualified 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.

Other Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.1,336,810,000 and Kshs.1,884,173,816 respectively, resulting to an over expenditure of Kshs.547,363,816 or 41% of the budget.

The National Treasury/Board approval was not provided to justify the over-expenditure.

Prior Year Audit Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, a number of issues were raised under the report on financial statements. However, Management has not resolved the issues nor disclosed all the prior year matters as required by the reporting templates.

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, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Stalled Fort Jesus UNESCO World Heritage Site, Mombasa County

The contract was awarded to a local Company at a contract sum of Kshs.226,022,710. The project commenced on 3 September, 2020 with a completion date of 3 March, 2021 which was then revised twice to 3 June, 2021 (39 weeks) 15 September, 2021 (53 weeks). It was noted that both of these periods had already elapsed, and still the works are yet to be completed. Further, the company was paid a total of Kshs.108,365,552 by the end of the period under review.

Audit verification in the month of February, 2022 indicated that the following works were outstanding;

- A football pitch; the public works officer informed the team that there was
 presidential directive to have an ablution block built on the pitch. Excavations had
 been done but the ablution block had not been built.
- ii. Lower garden retaining wall (centre portion)
- iii. Lower garden ramp (slab and balustrades)
- Play structures installation (sand, picket fence and play structure set up)
- v. Irrigation fittings and pump installation
- vi. Ablution block plumbing fittings installation
- vii. Ablution block internal doors supply and installation
- viii. Lower garden landscaping (grassing and ground covers)
- ix. Lower garden storm water drainage
- x. Supply of garden waste receptacle.
- xi. Installation of garden lights and CCTV
- xii. Pump house and water tank plinth
- xiii. Concrete wall at the ends of the sea wall to lower gardens

The contractor was not on site and had not been on the ground since December, 2021.

In the circumstances, the delay in completion of the project may result in cost escalation and the public may not get value for money of Kshs.108,365,552 already paid.

2. Poor Construction of the Proposed Vasco Da Gama Seawall and Concrete Repairs

The project commenced on 25 May, 2020 and was supposed to be completed on 10 May, 2021 at a contract sum of Kshs.59,349,235. Although the contractor had finished

the works and handed over the project to National Museum of Kenya, audit verification during the month of February revealed that the pavement on the eastern wall had cracked and part of the ground had sank, casting doubt whether that side had been filled with gunny bags or selected boulders as proposed in the Bills of Quantities. In addition, the central walk way pavement concrete had cracked.

In addition, as per the Bills of Quantities, 40 feet containers and furniture of Kshs.500,000 and Kshs.200,000 respectively, initially acquired for the resident engineer's use were to revert to the employer. However, it was established that the container and furniture had not been handed over to the National Museums as indicated in the Bill of Quantities.

Consequently, the poor workmanship could be indicative of a lack of supervision and disregard to the desired value for money to the public.

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 overall 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 effective 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 the Board of Directors

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the National Museum's ability 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 abolish the National Museums 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.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the National Museums' financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the National Museum monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and 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 National Museums' 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 applicable basis of
 accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty
 exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the National
 Museum's ability to continue to sustain 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 National
 Museums 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 National Museums 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 Gathungu, CBS AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

26 July, 2022

XI.	STATEMENT OF FINA FOR THE YEAR	ANCIAL PERFOR		C _a
	Š	Note	2020 - 2021 Ksh	2019 - 2020 Ksh
Reve	nue from non-exchange	e transactions		
Tran	sfers from governments	s-		
	Recurrent	3(a)	996,210,000	1,544,200,000
	Sport Fund	3(a)	54,037,592	31,541,746
	Development	16(b)	24,422,408	19,535,377
	income	4	272,561,616	295,702,235
Total r	evenue from non-excha tions	ange	1,347,231,616	1,890,979,358
Revenu	ue from exchange transa	actions	*	
Total r	incomes evenue from exchange	5	102,277,855	280,793,995
transac			102,277,855	280,793,995
	evenue		1,449,509,471	2,171,773,353
EXPEN	SES			
Employ Deprec	ee costs	6 7	1,141,153,354 46,306,572	1,383,380,519 32,432,325
Repairs	and maintenance	8	52,805,798	32,891,938
Board o	of Directors	9	13,072,228	15,512,444
Genera	l expenses	10	630,835,864	557,551,112
	xpenses / (Deficit)for the		1,884,173,816	2,021,768,338
year	100m-0.0083950		(434,664,345)	150,005,015

The notes set out on pages 65 to 89 form an integral part of these Financial Statements

Stanvas Ongalo

Namachanja Geoffrey

Hon. David Musila, MGH

Ag. Director General

Financial Controller

Chairman

*

ICPAK MNO. 7763

Board of Directors

Date: 9th May 2022

Date: 9th May 2022

Date: 9th May 2022



XII. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021	
Note 2020 – 2021 2019 - Ksh Ks	
Assets Current assets	
	06,546
SECTION OF THE SECTIO	65,402
Receivables from non - exchange transactions 12 (b) 31,610,060 41,0	47,036
그런 사람들 나에 가는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 것이었다면 없어요.	88,966
Non-current 137,675,568 493,76	07,950
assets	
Property, plant and equipment 14 3,685,937,571 3,522,2	81,770
Total assets 3,823,613,139 4,015,9	89,720
Liabilities Current liabilities Trade and other payables from exchange	
Transactions 15 276,849,681 130,4	82,003
Total Current liabilities 276,849,681 130,4	82,003
Non-current liabilities	
[04,803
	16,219
	21,022
700,203,030	33,023
Net assets 3,123,403,449 3,372,18	
Reserves 3,558,067,794 3,222,1	81,680
Accumulated surplus (434,664,345) 150,0	05,015
Total assets and liabilities 3,123,403,449 3,372,18	
The Financial Statements set out on pages 60 and 61 were signed on behalf of the B	oard
of Directors by	6
Stanvas Ongalo Namachanja Geoffrey Ag. Director General Namachanja Geoffrey Financial Controller Chairman	MGH
Date: 9th May 2022 Date: 9th May 2022 Date: 9th May 2022 Date: 9th May 2022	

XIII. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Capital Reserve	Revenue Reserves	Revaluation Reserve	Total Kshs.
Balance as at 1st July				
2019	3,289,584,443	(137,064,493)	14,635,150	3,167,155,100
Capitalized government	200121012-12020			
grant (16b)	55,026,580	-	U.T.	55,026,580
Total comprehensive		150 005 015		150 005 015
income for the year		150,005,015	-	150,005,015
Balance as at 30th June	2 244 611 022	12 040 522	14,635,150	3.372,186,695
2020	3,344,611,023	12,940,522	14,655,150	3.372,100,093
Balance as at 1st July 2020	3,344,611,023	12,940,522	14,635,150	3,372,186,695
Capitalized government	3,344,011,023	12,740,522	14,055,150	3,372,100,033
grant (16b)	185,881,099			185,881,099
grant (100)	100,001,000			
Total comprehensive				
income for the year		(434,664,345)		(434,664,345)
Balance as at 30th June				
2021	3,530,492,122	(421,723,823)	14,635,150	3,123,403,449

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30	, 2021	20	
	Notes	2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flow from operating activities		55	9,53,673
Net income from Museum operations Adjustments for the year		(434,664,345)	150,005,015
Depreciation Operating Income before working capit	7 tal	46,306,572	32,432,325
changes		(388, 357, 773)	182,437,340
Increase/decrease in receivables		12,822,983	268,082,220
Increase/decrease in inventories		310,084	531,973
increase/decrease in payables Development expenditure	16(b)	146,367,678 (24,422,408)	(92,793,530) (19,535,377)
Net cash from operating activities		(253,279,436)	338,722,626
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	nt 14	(209,962,373)	(170,422,792)
Net cash from investing activities		(209,962,373)	(170,422,792)
Cash flow from financing activities		15 8	*
Development grant from GOK	16(a)	169,327,100	105,133,600
Project deposits	4	(48,984,606)	43,791,872
Net cash generated from financing activi Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash	ties	120,342,494	148,925,472
equivalents		(342,899,315)	317,225,306
Cash and cash equivalent as at 30th June		431,406,546	114,181,240
Cash and cash equivalent as at 30th June	2021	88,507,231	431,406,546

Annual Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

XV. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021

period	Surplus/ (Deficit) for the	Total expenditure	General Expenses	Directors	Remuneration to Board of	Repairs &Maintenance	Depreciation	Employees Costs	Expenses	Total income	Project Revenue	Internally Revenue	Other incomes:	Sports Fund- Development	Sports Fund – Recurrent	Development Grant	Recurrent Grant	Government Grants and Subsidies	Revenue		
(10,000,000)		1,336,810,000	211,261,759	15,609,462		15,904,731	34,475,065	1,059,558,983		1,326,810,000	•	300,000,000				30,600,000	996,210,000	idies	Kshs	2020-2021	Original Budget
39,521,292		•		1						39,521,292					39,521,292		ĸ	12	Kshs	2020-2021	Adjustments
29,521,292		1,336,810,000	211,261,759	15,609,462		15,904,731	34,475,065	1,059,558,983		1,366,331,292		300,000,000			39,521,292	30,600,000	996,210,000		Kshs	2020-2021	Final Budget
(289,759,653)		1,884,173,816	630,835,864	13,072,228		52,805,798	46,306,572	1,141,153,354		1,594,414,163	272,561,616	102,277,855		154,027,100	54,037,592	15,300,000	996,210,000		Kshs	2020-2021	Actual On Comparable Basis
			(419,574,105)	2,537,234		(36,901,067)	(11,831,507)	(81,594,371)			272,561,616	(197,722,145)		154,027,100	14,516,300	(15,300,000)			Kshs	2020-2021	Performance Difference
			(199%)	16%	R	(232%)	(34%)	(7%)		8	100%	(66%)		100%	36%	(50%)	0%				Percent

NB: Notes to variance explanations as set out on page 89.

XV. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

General Information

National Museums of Kenya is established by and derives its authority and accountability from National Museums and Heritage Act. The entity wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is establishment of National Museums and the identification, protection, conservation and transmission of the cultural and natural heritage of Kenya

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the National Museums of Kenya. The cash flow statement is prepared using indirect method.

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

Adoption of New and Revised Standards

 Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2020

Standard	Impact
IPSAS 40: Public Sector	Applicable: 1st January 2019 The standard covers public sector combinations arising from exchange
CONTRACTOR CONTRACT CONTRACTOR CONTRACT	transactions in which case they are treated similarly with IFRS 3(applicable to acquisitions only). Business combinations and combinations arising from non-exchange transactions are covered purely under Public Sector combinations as amalgamations.

 New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2020

Standard	Effective date and impact:						
IPSAS 41:	Applicable: 1st January 2022:						
Financial	The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting						
Instruments	of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful						
	information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the						
	amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows.						
	IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information						
¥	than IPSAS 29, by:						
	Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets						
×°	that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for						
	which the asset is held;						
	Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is						
	applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and						
	Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging						
38	arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link						
	between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment						
	for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.						
n ^e							

Effective date and impact:								
Applicable: 1st January 2022								
The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful								
representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting								
entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The								
information provided should help users of the financial statements and general purpose financial reports assess:								
(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity;								
(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and								
(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financia								
performance, financial position and cash flows.								
Applicable: 1st January 2022:								
(a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the								
components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted								
when IPSAS 41 was issued.								
(b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging								
and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was								
issued.								
(c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.								
Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financia								
instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were								
inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.								
Applicable: 1st January 2021:								
a) Amendments to IPSAS 13, to include the appropriate references to								
IPSAS on impairment, in place of the current references to other								
international and/or national accounting frameworks								
b) IPSAS 13, Leases and IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment.								
Amendments to remove transitional provisions which should have								
been deleted when IPSAS 33, First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis								
International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) was								
approved								
c) IPSAS 21, Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets and IPSAS 26,								
Impairment of Cash Generating Assets.								
Commence of the second								
Amendments to ensure consistency of impairment guidance to account								

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	Equipment and IPSAS 31, Intangible Assets. d) IPSAS 33, First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs). Amendments to the implementation guidance on deemed cost in IPSAS 33 to make it consistent with the core principles in the Standard

iii. Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early - adopt any new or amended standards in year 2021.

Summary of significant accounting policies

- a) Revenue Recognition
- b) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from government entities

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

Government Grants

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

Project income

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

c) Taxation

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

d) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

Interest income is accrued using the negotiated rate.

Rental income

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

e) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. The assets are not depreciated in the year of purchase. Depreciation is calculated on the reducing balance basis to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following rates:

12.5%
25%
1%

f) Exhibits and Collections

As a policy, no value has been placed on exhibits, study collection and fixtures. Museum Exhibits have no commercial value, and the study collection is priceless.

g) Purchase of Animals

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

h) Financial Instruments

(i) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The National Museums of Kenya financial assets include cash and short-term deposits; trade and other receivables.

Derecognition

The organization derecognizes a financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets when; The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or is waived, the organization has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either: (a) the organization has

transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the organization has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

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

i) Employee Benefits

(i) Short Term

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

(ii) Retirement Benefits

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

j) Nature and Purpose of Reserves

(a) Capital Reserve

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

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

(b) Revenue Reserve

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

(c) Revaluation Reserve

A revaluation reserve is an increase in the value of fixed assets. Asset revaluation reserve is an accounting concept and represents a reassessment of the value of a capital asset as at a particular date. The reserve is considered a category of the equity of the entity. An asset is originally recorded in the accounts at its cost and depreciated periodically over its estimated useful life as a measure of the amount of the assets value consumed in that period. In practice, the actual useful life of an asset can be miscalculated or an event can cause a change to the useful life. Consequently, assets occasionally need to be revalued in order to reflect a closer approximation to their "worth" in the accounts. When the asset is revalued, the offsetting entry (in a double entry accounting system) would be made either to the profit or loss accounts or to the equity of the entity.

k) Branches

The regional stations reports are incorporated in these financial statements.

I) Translation of Foreign Currency

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

m) Research and Development

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

n) Budget Information

The annual budget for the period 2020/2021 was prepared on the accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the entity. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there are no basis, timing or entity differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

o) Related Parties

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

p) Comparative Figures

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

q) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the organization has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

r) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

s) Inventories

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

t) Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Useful Lives and Residual Values

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

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

u) Subsequent Events

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

3(a) Transfers from Government Entities

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
13.50	KShs	KShs
Unconditional grants		
Operational Grant -Recurrent	996,210,000	1,544,200,000
-Development	15,300,000	41,000,000
Sport Fund – Recurrent	54,037,592	31,541,746
- Development	154,027,100	64,133,600
Total	1,219,574,692	1,680,875,346

3(b) Transfers from Ministries, Departments and Agencies

Name of the Entity Sending the Grant	Amount Recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income Kshs	Amount Deferred Under Deferred Income Kshs	Amount Recognised in Capital Fund. Kshs	Total Grant Income During the Year Kshs	2019-2020 Kshs
Ministry of Sports	996,210,000	-	-	996,210,000	1,544,200,000
Ministry of Sports	24,422,408	_	185,881,099	210,303,507	105,133,600
Sport Fund	54,037,592	-	-	54,037,592	31,541,746
Total	1,074,670,000		185,881,099	1,260,551,099	1,680,875,346

Note: The grant of Kshs. 210,303,507 comprises of	GOK grant and Sport Fund	d Grant.
4. PROJECT INCOME	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Project Income HQ	143,683,999	123,709,402
Project Admin Income	3,243,797	19,226,954
Project income IPR	125,633,820	152,765,879
Total	272,561,616	295,702,235
5. OTHER INCOMES		
Admission fee	46,010,998	203,432,498
Rental income	13,676,785	22,613,088
Sale of publications and artifacts	1,537,756	9,319,015
Sale of soft drinks	283,864	1,133,392
Sale of casts	4,158,260	586,926
Sundry income	36,610,192	43,709,076
Total	102,277,855	280,793,995

1/4		
6. EMPLOYEE COSTS	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Salaries	944,816,715	977,028,065
Gratuity and pensions	112,286,291	323,889,542
Medical	54,373,858	53,792,731
Training	27,127,279	24,845,982
Staff welfare and uniforms	2,549,211	3,824,199
Total	1,141,153,354	1,383,380,519
7. DEPRECIATION EXPENSE		
Property, plant and equipment(note 14)	46,306,572	32,432,325
Total	46,306,572	32,432,325
8. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE		
Vehicle expenses- Maintenance/spares	10,229,453	9,653,999
Equipment repairs and maintenance	13,225,641	4,718,694
Maintenance of buildings	15,695,145	8,314,732
Maintenance of monuments	13,557,727	8,750,753
Cage maintenance	97,832	606,925
Boat Maintenance	-	1,200
Cage Construction	*	845,635
Total	52,805,798	32,891,938
9. BOARD OF DIRECTORS EXPENSES	*	
Lunch	262,000	558,000
Phone Expenses	60,000	70,000
Insurance	2,662,817	1,086,799
Sitting allowance	5,600,000	7,080,000
Accommodation/per diem	1,874,600	3,057,600
Air fare	109,680	357,065
Board meeting Expenses	857,755	812,790
Mileage	685,376	1,370,190
Honoraria for Chairman	960,000	1,120,000
Total	13,072,228	15,512,444

10. GENERAL EXPENSES Administrative costs Transport and travel expenses Contracted professional services Office and other expenses Advertising and publicity Telephone and postage Electricity and water Purchases and other direct inputs	2020-2021 Kshs. 33,312,728 157,739,593 15,075,263 193,690,430 18,488,900 11,316,779 23,207,259 178,004,912	2019-2020 Kshs. 42,839,872 184,193,898 47,278,772 141,061,401 8,555,786 13,237,489 21,773,956 98,609,938
Total 11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Description	630,835,864	557,551,112
Current accounts Others(cash at hand) Total	88,497,181 10,050 88,507,231	431,389,496 17,050 431,406,546

11(a). Detail Analysis of the cash and cash equivalents

Financial Institution	Account Number	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Account Number	Kshs.	Kshs.
a) Current Account			
Nairobi Museum, SCB Westland	0108035107801	246,675	33,81
Recurrent HQs, SCB	0108035107900	3,894,172	11,325,016
Development HQs, KCB	1106829379	2,774,598	2,505,578
Salaries, SCB Westland	0108033746400	10,596,096	110,614,154
Commercial , SCB Westland	0108035436500	654,052	1,322,662
Fund A/C, SCB Westland	0108034593700	1,788,195	5,843,123
Project HQs, SCB Westland	0108035107800	2,971,798	22,738,80
Lodwar, KCB Lodwar	1107592267	41,162	142,605
Karen Blixen Savings, SCB Karen	0152092944700	21,970	1,234,510
Dollar HQs, SCB Westland	8708035107900	208,230	3,334,511
Karen Blixen Recurrent, SCB		200,250	3,334,311
Karen	0102044888600	462,979	544,793
Natural Products Industry HQs,		102,777	544,795
SCB Chiromo	0108035107901	5,737,039	16,001,650
Sports Fund , KCB Lamu	1104778343	2,561,276	86,071,252
Recurrent IPR, SCB Karen	0102044700001	639,917	141,711,161
Dollar IPR, SCB Karen	8702044700000	5,745,926	11,433,813
IPR Project, SCB Karen	0102044700000	8,289,338	1,591,524
CNHR Project A/C, SCB Karen	0102044700002	1,684,790	713,616
IPR MMUST, SCB Karen	0108044700000	2,876,532	1,374,531
PR Predict, SCB Karen	0102044700004	29,322,466	1,57 1,551
PR GCC ,SCB Karen	0102044700003	170,221	183,181
PR Snake bit, SCB Westland	0108035107802	1,009,806	9,540,073
Fort Jesus, KCB Treasury SQ.		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2,3 10,073
Mombasa	1106548876	91,767	23,441
ort Jesus Project, KCB	1106548809	3,606,741	1,125,063
Gede Ruins- KCB Malindi	1108000584	9,349	122,010
amu ,KCB Lamu	1104778173	120,845	128,786
amu Projects, KCB Lamu	1104778505	1,336,628	192,533
Meru, SCB Meru	0102063108500	12,940	181,968
Kapenguria, KCB Kapenguria	1106216474	72,694	163,691
Baringo, KCB Kabarnet	1103642324	1,616	918
Kisumu, SCB Kisumu	0102055059500	461,079	163,480
larok, KCB Narok	1107720796	126,497	55,985
lakuru Hyrax, SCB Nakuru	0152054858500	958,158	970,458
itale, SCB Kitale	0102036056900	1,629	798
TOTAL		88,497,181	431,389,496

11 (b	Others ((Cash at	Hand)	
-------	----------	----------	-------	--

	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2020
STATION	Kshs.	Kshs,
Headquarters		-
Nairobi Museum		-
IPR	5,650	4,400
Lamu Museum	-	
Fort Jesus Museum	-	W 8.
Mombasa Butterfly House	-	-
Gede museum		-
Karen Blixen Museum	-	-
Kisumu Museum	-	*
Meru Museum	-	
Kitale Museum		
Nairobi Gallery	-	_
Jumba La Mtwana	-	-
Uhuru Gardens	-	
Maralal	-	-
Rabai	-	-
Malindi	-	-
Mnarani	-	12
Narok	-	12,000
Kabarnet	-	-
Koobi Fora	-	-
Kapenguria		
Olorgesaille	4,400	650
TOTAL	10,050	17,050

12. (a) CURRENT RECEIVABLES

	2020-2021	2019-2020
Description	Kshs.	Kshs.
Trade Receivables	11,474,523	8,391,777
Prepayments	3,697,504	10,166,257
Deposits	1,507,368	1,507,368
Total	16,679,395	20,065,402
12 (b) CURRENT RECEIVABLES	Α	
Description	8 1	
Staff Debtors	21,610,060	20,547,036
GOK Grant	10,000,000	20,500,000
Total	31,610,060	41,047,036

Description			2020 – 2021	2019 – 2020
to all the control of		9	Kshs.	Z019 – 2020 Kshs.
Publications	11.3		558,984	801,689
Crafts	1.0	*	309,095	355,340
Soft drinks			10,803	31,937
Total			878,882	1,188,966

Annual Reports and Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2021 Notes to Financial Statements

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		Daniel Co.	が 日本の	FLANT AND EQUIDATING	COMPANIE	時代ではない。	は、人口をおおり
	LAND	CONTENED	PROCEEN	FURNITURE	E COMPUTERS WHICLES	WEHICLES	TIOTAL
	Koho. Kebr	No.	Zoho		100		
COST/ VALUATION		B1000 - 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	CHECK CONTRACTOR CONTR	- Oliseced	- Comport	NSDS.	Kashas.
As at 1st July, 2019	1,575,127,445	1,183,085,581	655,593,271	251.227.829	84.822.213	133 610 597	200 475 000
Additions during the year			53.872.580	85 723 687	7 900 777	22,010,007	3,000,4/3,920
Completed works during the year			-		1,000,011	044,020,22	1/0,422,/92
As at 30th June 2020	1 575 127 445	1 102 005 501	700 465 051	22022			
	1,010,121,110	1,100,000,001	709,400,801	336,951,516	92,820,290	156,448,035	4,053,898,718
DEPRECIATION							
As at 1st July 2019		152,839,029		181,618,634	68.489.845	96 237 115	400 104 622
Charge for the Year		10,302,466		8,701,149	4,083,092	9.345.618	37 437 375
As at 30th June,2020		163,141,495		190.319.783	72.572.937	105 582 733	531 616 040
As at 1st July, 2020							
	1,575,127,445	1,183,085,581	709,465,851	336,951,516	92,820,290	156 448 035	4 053 000 710
Additions during the year			185.881.099	13 349 803	4 911 471	500,000	7,020,020,710
Completed works during the year					1/4/11/4/1	0,020,000	209,962,373
As at 30th June 2021	1,575;127,445	1,183,085,581	895,346,950	350.301.319	97 731 761	160 068 035	4 262 626 626
DEPRECIATION					21,101,101	102,200,000	4,200,001,091
As at 1st July 2020		163,141,495		190.319.783	72.572.937	105 582 733	531 616 040
Charge for the Year		10,199,441		18,328,967	5.061.838	12 716 326	46 306 573
As at 30th June,2021		173,340,936		208,648,750	77.634.775	118 299 059	577 000,072
NET BOOK VALUES							020,020,000
As at 30th June, 2021	1,575,127,445	1,009,744,645	895,346,950	141,652,569	20 096 986	720 070 070	2000
NET BOOK VALUES					=0,000,000	10,500,570	3,083,937,571
As at 30th June, 2020	1,575,127,445	1,019,944,086	709.465.851	146 631 733	20 247 353	500 065 000	20000

15 7	70 LDF LLIB OFFICE CO		
15. 1	RADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM EX	CHANGE TRANSACTION	S
		2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs.	Kshs.
	e payables	180,232,501	79,408,929
Payn	nents received in advance	1,338,000	1,338,000
Othe	r payables	76,054,264	49,735,074
Third	party payments	19,224,916	-
Total	¥.	276,849,681	130,482,003
Third	d party payments relate to staff deduction		
to re	espective Sacco's and welfares as at 30th Ju	ine 2021.	
i American			
	DEFERRED GOVERNMENT GRANT		
	nce b/fwd.	341,104,803	310,533,160
G.o.K Development Grant received		169,327,100	105,133,600
	amount spent 16(b)	(210,303,507)	(74,561,957)
Total		300,128,396	341,104,803
16(b)	Capital expenditure	185,881.099	55,026,580
	Revenue expenditure	24,422,408	19,535,377
	Total	210,303,507	74,561.957
17.	PROJECT DEPOSITS		* =
	Opening		
1.0	balance	172,216, 219	128,424,347
	Add receipts during the year	223,577,010	339,494,107
	Total Deposits	395,793,229	467,918,454
	Less expenditure (4)	272,561,616	295,702,235
	Balance c/f	123,231,613	172,216,219

The project revenue is funds from various donors used for research activities carried out by NMK Scientists

19. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

These financial statements include the financial statements of the organization

(a) Related Party Transactions		2020-2021	2019-2020
Transfers from Ministry of	Recurrent	996,210,000	1,544,200,000
Sports, Culture and the Arts	Development	15,300,000	41,000,000
Transfers from Sports, Arts &	Recurrent		
Social Development Fund		54,037,592	31,541,746
	Development	154,027,100	64,133,600
Total	5 12	1,219,574,692	1,680,875,346

(b) Key Management Personnel

The key management personnel, as defined by IPSAS 20 Related Party Disclosures, are the members of Director's Executive Team. The total remuneration of members of Director's Executive Team, on a full-time basis, receiving remuneration from the Organization is:

4	2020-2021	2019-2020
20	Kshs.	Kshs.
Key Management Remuneration	32,912,466	31,095,481
Total	32,912,466	31,095,481

20. COMMITMENT'S AND CONTINGENCIES

Capital Commitments

The organization in this financial year has no capital commitments. At the year end, the organization had the following contingent liabilities. National Social Security Fund (N.S.S.F) arrears amounting to Kshs. 169,758,078 which relates to unpaid contributions of Kshs, 14,543,360 being principal amount and accrued interest penalty of Kshs. 155,214,718 as tabulated by NSSF. Also pension arrears accrued previous interest amounting to Kshs. 370,762,032 which relates to previous accumulated interest of Kshs. 331,774,273 and accrued interest penalty during the year of Kshs. 38,987,759

The organization was not able to settle all historical pending bills for recurrent and development as directed by The National Treasury due to the covid-19 pandemic, which at year-end stood at Kshs. 129,492,525 and Kshs.31,643,159.90 respectively and are likely to attract penalties and litigations.

Operating Lease Rentals

The National Museums of Kenya has no operating lease rentals for the financial year 2020/2021.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The National Museums of Kenya's financial risk management objectives and policies are as detailed below:

Significant Accounting Policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset and financial liability are disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

Financial Risk Management Objectives

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

At 30 June 2021, if the interest rates on the bank balances had decreased/increased by 5 percentage points with all other variables held constant, the impact on surplus for the year would have been Shs. 4,425,362 (2020: Sh. 21,569,475) higher/lower.

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

Credit Risk Management

The organization's credit risk is primarily attributable to its other receivables and bank balances.

The amounts of receivables presented in the statement of financial position, estimated by the organization's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The credit risk on receivables is limited because the organization does not rely on them.

The credit risk on liquid funds with financial institutions is also low, because the counter parties are banks with high credit ratings.

The amount that best represents the organization's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 30 June 2021 is as follows:

ALL SECTION OF SECTION	Fully Performing	Past Due	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bank Balances	88,507,231	-i	88,507,231
Trade Receivables	11,458,195	-	11,458,195
Staff Debtors	21,610,060		21,610,060
Total	121,575,486		121,575,486

The amount that best represents the Centre's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 30 June 2020 is as follows:

	Fully Performing	Past Due	Total
	Kshs,	Kshs.	Kshs,
Bank Balances	431,389,496	-	431,389,496
Trade Receivables	8,391,777	-	8,391,777
Staff Debtors	20,547,036		20,547,036
Total	460,328,309		460,328,309

Liquidity Risk Management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Management, who have built an appropriate framework. The organization manages liquidity risk by maintaining

enough required funds for its operations through continuous monitoring of forecast and actual cash flows

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

As at 30 June 2021

	Less than 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Impaired	Total
	Kshs,	Kshs,	Kshs.	Kshs,
Payables	95,279,180	-	-	95,279,180
Payables	-	181,570,501		181,570,501
Total	95,279,180	181,570,501	NATA STATE	276,849,681

As at 30 June 2020

Less than 1 Year	Öyer 1 Year	Impaired	Total
Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
8,077,618		-	8,077,618
-	122,404,385	-	122,404,385
8 077 618	190 404 385	Net make a managaran sa kata	130,482,003
	Kshs, 8,077,618	Kshs, Kshs, 8,077,618 - 122,404,385	Kshs. Kshs. Kshs

Exchange risk

The National Museums of Kenya holds some of its bank balances in foreign currency. The fluctuations in currency exchange rates result in changes in the value of the monetary assets denominated in foreign currency hence expose the Centre to the risk of incurring exchange losses. The monetary assets held in foreign currency are closely monitored to ensure that they are not materially affected by adverse foreign currency fluctuations. There are no other foreign currencies denominated financial assets or liabilities.

At year end, the foreign currency bank account had the following balance:

+	AMOUNT In foreign Currency \$	AMOUNT
At 30 June 2021	III releigh Zonelleh 3	Nun.
US dollar bank account HQs	2,021.65	208,230
Us dollar bank account IPR	54,497.04	5,745,926
At 30 June 2020		
US dollar bank account HQs	31,583.54	3,334,511
US dollar bank account IPR	121,071.80	11,433,813
		100000

As at 30 June 2021, an increase/decrease of 10% in the Dollar exchange rates to the Kenya Shilling would have resulted in an increase/decrease in the deficit for the year of Kshs. 595,416(2020 Kshs. 1,476,832).

Capital Risk Management

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

	2020 - 2021	2019 – 2020
	Kshs.	Kshs,
Revaluation Reserve	14,635,150	14,635,150
Retained earnings	(421,723,823)	12,940,522
Capital Reserve	3,530,492,122	3,344,611,023
Total funds	3,123,403,449	3,372,186,695
Total borrowings		-
Less: Cash and bank balances	88,507,231	431,406,546
Net debt (Excess cash and cash equivalents)	88,507,231	431,406,546

The financial statements reflect material difference between the budget and actual amounts.
 The internal revenue target as approved in the revised budget estimates was not realised due nationwide museums closure to visitors following covid-19 pandemic.

Depreciation was over the approved budgetary allocation due to under provision while repair and maintenance exceeded approved estimates as a result of increased repairs on equipment, buildings and motor vehicles as well as rehabilitation of sites and monuments activities due to funding by the Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund.

The general expenses exceeded ceilings due to increased unavoidable activities during the year under review because of covid-19 expenses.

In relation to Board Expenses, overall, they were within budgetary allocation. However, sitting and subsistence, mileage and lunch allowances as well as meeting expenses were over spent due to number of meetings held during the year. The Chairman honoraria was within the budgetary allocations while over expenditure on medical insurance was as a result of under provision on allocations.

2. Changes from original budget are a consequence of government variations through normal budgetary process for both recurrent and development grants. Subsequently, a number of other factors that affect our internal revenue generation also results to alterations in budget to enable the organization to continue with its operations with minimal interruptions.

XVI. PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

expect the issues to be resolved. The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor for 2018/2019 Financial Year. The nominated focal persons resolved the various issues as shown below with the associated period within which we

	- =	1	2018/2019	Reference No. on the External Audit Report
As previously reported, (i) Account No.01080-337464-00 for salaries reflected unexplained debits amounting to Kshs. 573,170 which had been outstanding since 1999. As at this our audit the management had not recovered the debts from Standard Chartered Bank and the issue remains unresolved.	Cash and Cash Equivalent – Long outstanding Reconciling Items	Cash and cash equivalents		lissue / Observations firom-Auditor
i)The information on unexplained debits amounting to Kshs. 573,170 has been availed for audit review.				Management Comments
Director General and Directors of NMK directorates.			acar Britaine and	Focal Point Person to Resolve the Issue (Name and
i)The issue has been resolved.			5	Statius: (Resolved / Not Resolved)
Financial Year 2019/2020.	¥		and the resources	Timestranne: (Put a date when you expect the issue

No. on the External Audit Report	No. on the Exterior Andit Issue / Observations from Anditor Report	Management Comments	Focal: Point Person to Resolve-the-Issue (Wanne and designation)	Status: (Revolved./ Not Resolved)	Elimetrane: (Put a date When you expect the issue
54	(ii) The Fund-Holding Account No.01080-345937-00 showed an erroneous payment of Kshs. 2,000,000 in December, 2016 to Jowas Limited. The Management recovered Kshs. 1,312,000 leaving a balance of Kshs. 1,688,000 as at 30 June, 2019.	ii)Outstanding balance of Kshs, 1,688,000 still pending.		ii) This matter is in court	
	(iii) The Development Account No.1106829379 reflected an amount of Kshs. 838,475 out of which Kshs. 196,750 had been a reconciling item since February, 2017.	iii)Unreconcile d balance of Kshs. 196,750		iii)Resolved	Financial Year 2019/2020
1.2	In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of cash and cash equivalent balance of Kshs. 114,181,240 as at 30 June, 2019 could not be confirmed.		18		11
	As previously reported, the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2019 reflected Property, Plant and Equipment balance of Kshs. 3,386,491,026 out of which Kshs. 1,575,127,445 was in respect of value of one hundred and fifty (150) parcels of land spread across the Country. As previously reported, only forty-three (43) parcels of land had title deeds while the remaining 107 parcels had either partial or no ownership documents at all as follows:	The cost is substantial and requires government intervention to speed up the process, as Heritage	Director General and Directors of NMK Directorates	Not yet resolved	This may take time to be resolved.

Reference No. on the External Audit Report						I		ii a t e F
sure/O	SANO		2	ω	4	տ	Fotal	clusion
ksue / Observations from Auditor	No. of parcels	56	23	12	10	6	107	Further, the Property, Plant an excluded the carrying amount to the Museums by the Nation at no consideration which had inclusion as at 30 June, 2019.
n Auclifor	Shatps	Gazetted heritage sites reserved for Museums but have no ownership documents	Surveyed but have not been registered in the name of National Museums of Kenya	Land without documents but in use by the National Museums	Not surveyed but have letters of allotment	Proposed sites for Museums development but not gazetted	With gastal or so-ownership documents	Further, the Property, Plant and Equipment balance excluded the carrying amount for parcels of land allocated to the Museums by the National and County Governments at no consideration which had not been valued for inclusion as at 30 June, 2019.
Management Comments	Management is a big challenge. The National	< ~	National Land Commission	s and v	00		issues of these	
Focal Point Person to Revolve the kyue (Mame and designation)		2	4	*:	F1 (2)			
Status: (Resolved.) Nat Resolved)	ar.	Sil.		nt.				
Unmedicanne: (Put a daite when you expect the issue to be resolved)		¥				4		97 4

No. on the Assue Assue	No. on the Exterinal Audilt Stare / Observations from Audilt Report	s from Aud			Management Comments	Resolve the Issue	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Finnefranne: (Peut a date vulten you expect the issue
1.2.2	Incomplete Fixed Assets Register	ssets Regist	Į.			- Cacare Branchon		to be resolved)
	As previously reported, National Museums of Kenya did not maintain a complete Fixed Assets Register. Instead, fixed assets are supported by schedules drawn using Sun System that does indicate vital assets information such as summary of assets acquired or disposed off during year under review, acquisition cost, acquisition date payment details.	prted, National ported by sched vital assets or disposed or dispos	Assets Register, ules drawn usin information suc off during year	of Kenya did Instead, fixed ng Sun System th as summary under review,	88 Cr ≥ ≥ ≥	Director General and Directors of NMK directorates.	Resolved	Financial Year 2019/2020
5	revalued and the new values.	w values.	rate, payment	details, assets	asset register. The current	th W		
á			*	i 2	ter	77		
			*		cost, date, serial number.			
					- 2	87		
			84		supplier through asset diary entry.	12		
				*				
	*						8.	

t widt	Issue / Olbservatšons from Auditor	Management Comments	Focal Point Person to Person to Resolve the Issue Alame and designations	t sume
1.2.3	Heritage Assets As previously reported, National Museums of Kenya did not disclose or recognize the heritage assets that have future economic benefits or service potential other than their heritage value such as the historic buildings being used for office accommodation. It also failed to disclose those heritage assets whose future economic benefits or service potential is limited to their heritage characteristics, for example, monuments and ruins.	The management has a list of Heritage sites. Funds will be sourced for preparation of a fixed Heritage assets		NMK Board of Directors, Director General and Directors of NMK directorates.
1.2.4	Valuation of assets			ja ja
				Director General and Financial Controller
	ownership, accuracy, security, valuation of the 107 parcels of land and the Property, Plant and Equipment balance of Kshs. 3,386,481,026 as at 30 June, 2019.	Treasury to carrying out revaluation of	-	

Issue / Observations from Auditor
Receivables Receivables from Exchange Transactions- Long Outstanding Rent Arrears
as at 30 June, 2019 reflect an amount of Kshs. 21,615,130 as receivables from exchange transactions. Included in this figure is Kshs. 5,421,251 relating to staff rent arrears that have been outstanding for a long time with some dating
The Management did not demonstrate any efforts towards recovery of the above rent arrears.
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions
(i) Salary advance As previously reported, note 12(b) to the financial statements reflected total staff debtors balance of Kshs. 17.579,528. Included in this balance is salary advance of
Kshs. 167,719.44 held by staff who have since resigned,

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		7		- 23		4		8		8								Se (2)							External Audit Report	Reference No. on the
				77.				Projects Receipts.	recovery of the outstanding imprests through the payroll.	Management did not demonstrate any efforts towards	Public Finance Management Regulations, 2015.	due dates, in contravention of Section 9(3) and (4) of the	of outstanding imprests which had not been surrendered by	Kshs. 17,579,528 also includes Kshs. 16,832,676 in respect	As previously reported, Further, the staff debtors balance of	(ii) Long Outstanding Imprests						doubtful debts.	No appropriate provision had been made for these	ices terminated or deceased.	Issure: / Observations: hroma. Aurelingr	
have since	the imprests	law. Most of	provided in the	payroll as	_	recovered fully	imprest is being	unsurrendered	overdue	period. The	required	within the	surrendered	_	ii)All imprest		deceased.	terminated or	services	resigned,	have since	by staff who	advances held	recover salary	Соптень	Managoment
											5		Controller	and Financial	Director General										Resolve the Issae (Name and designation)	Person to
	91						22								Resolved							,	4		Not Resolvied)	Resolved /
		100												2019/2020	Financial Years	e)						200		0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	when you expect the issue to be resolved)	Put a date

External Audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management	Person to Resolve the Issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Flumefiname: (Purt a date when you expect the Issue
		been surrendered and accounted for.			
4	As previously reported, During the year under review National Museums of Kenya received grants from foreign institutions amounting to Kshs. 250,449,815.60. Included in the project balances are negative balances amounting to Kshs. 68,211,523.87. This amount reduced the reported balances for projects by Kshs. 68,211,523.87. The negative balances were as a result reallocation of funds from one project to the other. No documents were availed for audit verification in support of authorization of these reallocations. The Project balances of Kshs. 68,211,532.87 could therefore, not be confirmed.	The NMK management will ensure that clear modalities and guidelines are put in place regarding authorization of reallocations in future.	Director General and Directors of NMK Directorates	Not Yet resolved	Financial year 2019/2020

Name of the	Date		Name of the Date		W.	here Recorde	Wihere Recorded/ Recognized		
MIDA/Donor Transferring the Funds	Received As Per Bank Statement	Nature: Recentent/ Development	Fotal Amount – KES	Statement of Financial Performance	Capital Fund	Defensed Income	Receivables	Others - Must be Specific	Total Transfers Duning the Year
Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	2.09.2020	Recurrent	249,052,500	249,052,500					249,052,500
Ministry of Sports, Culture and				÷					
Liet Hage	10.11.2015	Vecoureur	245,002,000	245,002,000					249,050,000
Sports,									
Culture and									
Heritage	5.02.2020	Recurrent	249,052,500	249,052,500					249,052,500
Ministry of									
Sports,						3			
Culture and	÷						*	0.2	
Heritage	12.05.2020	Recurrent	249,052,500	249,052,500					249.052.500
Ministry of									
Sports,						1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Culture and			200					31	
Heritage	24.06.2021	Recurrent	5,000,000	5,000,000					5,000,000
Ministry of									
Sports,									
Culture and	000000	Recurrent	5 000 000	2 000 000					2000000

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA Annual Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Name of the	71 - 1			100% 100 miles 100 miles	8	here Recorde	Where Recorded/ Recognized		
MiDAviDonor Transferring the Funds	Received As Per-Bank, Statement	Nature: Recurrent/ Development	Tetal Amobalt —KES	Statement of Enancial Performance	Capital Fund	Deferred	Receivables	47.64	Fotal Transfers During the
Heritage		200	STATE OF THE STATE	という ないのう こうしょう	Section of the Party	The state of the s		Specific	lecal
Ministry of									
Sports,			•						
Culture and			00			0			
Heritage	2.09.2020	Recurrent	5.950.000	5 950 000	8	100			
Ministry of			200	20000000		•	•	•	5,950,000
Sports,								-:+	
Culture and									
Heritage	2.07.2021	Development	10.000.000				00000		
Ministry of					•		10,000,000		10,000,000
Sports,									
Culture and	,	53							Œ.
Heritage	4.09.2020	4.09.2020 Development	5.300.000	2 300 000	79				
Ministry of				00000		•		•	5,300,000
Sports,							6		
Culture and	150								
Heritage	14.10.2020	Recurrent	40,200,000	40.200.000	á				
Ministry of				200000		•	•		40,200,000
Sports,	t								
Culture and				100					90
Heritage	10.11.2020	Recurrent	5.875.000	5 875 000	38.0	***			
Ministry of				200					5,875,000
Sports,									
Culture and			22	27					
Heritage	5 02 2021	Document	002 000	000					

1,585,200,000		10,000,000			1,095,510,000 1,085,510,000	1,095,510,000		1 1 1 1 1 1	Total
5,987,500					5,987,500	5,987,500	Recurrent	24.06.2021	Heritage
		2	i i	0000	70	327			Sports,
5,000,000	,				5,000,000	5,000,000	Recurrent	8.02.2021	Sports, Culture and Heritage
5,000,000					5,000,000	5,000,000	Recurrent	5.02.2021	Sports, Culture and Heritage
Total Transfers During the Year	Others - Must be Specific	Receivables	Deferred Income	Capital Fund	Statement of Financial Performance	Teotral Ammount - KES	Nature: Recurrent/ Development	Received As Per Bank Statement	MDA/Donor Fransferring the Funds
		Where Recorded/ Recognized	here Recorde	W				Date	Name of the

Ag. Director General Date: 9th May 2022.

XVIII. Appendix 2: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS

	ENTITY NAME: NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA	JF KENYA		
	Break down of Transfers from the State Department of Sports, Culture and Heritage	epartment of Sports, Culti	ure and Heritage	
	FY 19/20			
a.	Recurrent Grants			
		Bank Statement Date	Amount (Kshs)	Indicate the FY to Which the Amounts Relate
_	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	2.09.2020	249,052,500	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	10.11.2020	249,052,500	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	5.02.2021	249,052,500	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	12.05.2021	249,052,500	2020/2021
	Total		996,210,000	
	Other Recurrent Grants			
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	2.09.2020	5,000,000	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	2.09.2020	5,950,000	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	10.11.2020	5,875,000	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	5.02.2021	5,987,500	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	5.02.2021	5,000,000	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	8.02.2021	5,000,000	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	14.10.2020	40,200,000	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	24.06.2021	5,987,500	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	24.06.2021	5,000,000	2020/2021
	Total		84,000,000	

	c. Development Grants			
_		Bank Statement Date	Amount (Kshs)	Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate
_	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	4.09.2020	5,300,000	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	2.07.2021	10,000,000	2020/2021
	Total		15,300,000	

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Annual Reports and Financial Statements NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTES:

1. The National Museums of Kenya confirms receipt of Kshs.10million for financial year 2020/2021 received on 02/07/2021

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

National Museums of Kenya Financial Controller

Head of Accounting Unit State Department of Culture and Heritage

CPA Peter Kabebe

Date: 9th May, 2022

Date: 9th May, 2022

Sign CPA Geoffrey Namachanja

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Appendix 3: INTER- ENTITY TRANSFERS

ENTITY NAME: NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA

Break down of Transfers from the State Department of Sports.

FY 19/20

	a. Recurrent Grants			
		Bank Statement Date	Amount (Kshs)	Indicate the FY to Which the Amounts Relate
-	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	29.07.2020	39,521,292	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	23.12.2020	5,000,000	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	9.06.2021	9,516,300	2020/2021
		Total	54,037,592	
	b. Development Grants			
		Bank Statement Date	Amount (Kshs)	Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	22.12.2020	14,857,500	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	30.12.2020	102,169,600	2020/2021
	Ministry of Sports, Culture and Heritage	27.05.2021	37,000,000	2020/2021
	Total		154.027.100	

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

Financial Controller National Museums of Kenya

Sign CPA Geoffrey Namachanja

Date: 9th May, 2022

Head of Accounting Unit State Department of Sports.

Sign WW CPA Samson Ongalo

Date: 9th May, 2022

