



International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology

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ANNUAL REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023



An FAO Reference Centre

WOAH Collaborating Centre
for Bee Health in Africa



A Stockholm Convention
Regional Centre

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

CIM	:	German Centre for International Migration and Development
CIRAD	:	The French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
ECL	:	Expected Credit Losses
IAS	:	International Accounting Standards
IASB	:	International Accounting Standards Board
<i>icipe</i>	:	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICT	:	Information Communication and Technology
IESBA	:	International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants
IFRSs	:	International Financial Reporting Standards
IRD	:	The French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development
IRS	:	Internal Revenue Service
ISA	:	International Standards on Auditing
US\$:	US Dollar

Governing Council members who served during the year:

Prof. Kym Anderson
Chair-*icipe* GC

George Gollin Professor
Emeritus School of
Economics,
University of Adelaide
AUSTRALIA

Prof. Kym Anderson is George Gollin Professor Emeritus in the School of Economics at the University of Adelaide (where he has been affiliated since 1984) and an Honorary Professor at the Australian National University's Crawford School of Public Policy (where he was a Research Fellow 1977-83 and a part-time Professor of Economics 2012-18). In two periods of extended leave, he served as deputy head of economic research at the GATT (now World Trade Organization) Secretariat in Geneva (1990-92) and as Lead Economist (Trade Policy) at the World Bank in Washington DC (2004-07). He became the first economist to serve on a series of dispute settlement panels at the World Trade Organization (1996-2008). During 2000-05 he was a Non-Executive Director on the Board of Australia's Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation, and during 2010-17 he served on the Board of Trustees of the International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington DC), chairing it from 2015-17-. He has also served the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research on its Commission for International Agricultural Research, 2011-14 and as President of its international Policy Advisory Council since 2014. In May 2009 he took part in a study week on Transgenic Plants for Food Security in the Context of Development, at the Pontifical Academy of Sciences in the Vatican, Rome.

Since doctoral studies at the University of Chicago and Stanford University, he has published more than 400 articles and 40 books. His books include *The Political Economy of Agricultural Protection* (with Yujiro Hayami, 1986), *Disarray in World Food Markets* (with Rod Tyers, 1992), *Agricultural Trade Reform and the Doha Development Agenda* (with Will Martin, 2006), *Measuring WTO's Contributions to Global Economic Welfare* (2014), *Agricultural Trade, Policy Reforms and Global Food Security* (2016), *Wine Globalization: A New Comparative History* (with Vicente Pinilla, 2018), and *World Scientific Reference on Asia-Pacific Trade Policies* (2020).

Prof. Kym Anderson is a Research Fellow at Europe's London-based Centre for Economic Policy Research, an Honorary Life Member of the International Association of Agricultural Economists, a Fellow of the (American) Agricultural and Applied Economics Association, a Distinguished Fellow of the Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society, a Fellow of the American Association of Wine Economists, a Distinguished Fellow of the Economic Society of Australia, and a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. He is a recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Economics degree from the University of Adelaide and is a Distinguished Alumnus of the University of New England. In 2015 he became a Companion of the Order of Australia (AC).

Dr. Morven A. Mclean
Stepped down as Vice-Chair- 31 October 2023

Director,
Global Strategy,
Regulatory and Public affairs
Bill & Melinda Gates Agricultural Innovations (Gates Ag One),
USA

Dr. Morven A. McLean is Director, Global Strategy, Regulatory and Public Affairs at Bill & Melinda Gates Agricultural Innovations (Gates Ag One), a non-profit dedicated to ensuring high-quality, cutting-edge crop innovations are available and accessible to those that need them most. Dr. Morven is an agricultural scientist with 20+ years of experience developing and implementing applied agricultural research and capacity building programs that address scientific, regulatory and trade issues related to agricultural innovation and food security.

Governing Council members who served during the year (continued)

Dr. Morven has worked internationally with governments, non-governmental organizations, and the public and private sectors on issues of policy and regulation pertaining to agricultural, forest and aquatic biotechnology. Dr. Morven has served as a technical expert on biotechnology risk assessment, regulation and policy for many organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development and the United Nations Environmental Program, as well as many national governments in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and South America

Before joining Gates Ag One, Dr. Morven was CEO of the non-profit Agriculture & Food Systems Institute. Dr. Morven is a member of the Global Steering Council for the Agricultural Model Intercomparison and Improvement Project and is Chair of the Board of Trustees for the National Fund for the U.S. Botanic Garden. Dr. Morven received a B.Sc. (Agriculture) from McGill University, M.Sc. in environmental biology from the University of Guelph, and PhD. in molecular plant virology from the University of British Columbia.

Dr Ylva Hillbur Incoming Vice Chair - 31 October 2023

Pro Vice Chancellor, International Relations,
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, (SLU)
Sweden

Ylva Hillbur is Pro vice-chancellor with responsibility for international relations and Agenda 2030, at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, SLU, since 2017. From 2012 to 2017 she held the position of Deputy Director General, research for development, at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, IITA. IITA, one of the CGIAR institutes, has its headquarters in Nigeria and implements its research for development agenda across sub-Saharan Africa.

Prior to joining IITA, Ylva Hillbur worked for almost 20 years at SLU, where her research on insect chemical ecology was focused primarily on applications in environmentally sustainable plant protection. During 2006-2012 she was heading the Department of Plant protection biology at SLU. She obtained her PhD at SLU in 2001 and was appointed associate professor in 2012 and has also been appointed adjunct associate professor at Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. She is a member of several national and international boards and steering committees.

Dr. Ignace Gatare Chair of the Nominating Committee

Principal,
College of Science and Technology,
University of Rwanda.
KIGALI - RWANDA

Dr. Ignace Gatare is the current Principal of the College of Science and Technology in the University of Rwanda. Prior to this appointment, he served as the Director General of the Rwanda National Commission of Science and Technology (NCST), a public institution serving as think-tank and advisory board to the Rwanda Government on issues pertaining to the development of science, technology, research and innovation. He also served in the Government of Rwanda as Minister in Charge of Information and Communications Technology, from November 2009 until April 2012.

Currently, he is a member of various governing bodies in national and international institutions and projects including Chair of the Regulatory Board of the Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority, Chair of the Joint advisory board of Carnegie Mellon University Rwanda Campus; member of the Advisory Committee of the GEONET project (an initiative of the Oxford Internet Institute, University of Oxford, UK); Program Advisory Committee of BioInnovate Africa. He is currently the Rwanda National Coordinator for AFRA, a Pan-African intergovernmental cooperation body between Africa and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Governing Council members who served during the year (continued)

Dr Gatare attained his undergraduate and M.Sc. degrees in Electrical Engineering, respectively in 2001 and 2004, with major in Telecommunications, from the Mons Engineering Faculty (FPMS), Mons, Belgium. In 2008, he obtained a PhD in Engineering Sciences with specialization in Photonics from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), where he also worked as a postdoctoral research fellow. His research interests include optical switching, optical injection-locking and synchronization of semiconductor laser lasers.

Dr. Gatare has extensive experience coordinating and supervising several national telecommunications and ICT infrastructure projects including the construction of the 2600km National fibre-optic backbone network and the deployment of the National Digital Terrestrial Broadcasting Television Platform in Rwanda.

Prof. Ted Turlings
Chair of the Programme Committee

Vice Director,
Institute of Biology, Faculty of
Science University of Neuchâtel
SWITZERLAND

Prof. Ted Turlings is a national of The Netherlands but has lived and worked most of his adult life in Switzerland. He is a chemical ecologist with a specific interest in plant-insect interactions. He is full professor at the University of Neuchâtel where he heads the research laboratory of Fundamental and Applied Research in Chemical Ecology (FARCE). After his biology studies at Leiden University (The Netherlands) he obtained his PhD at the University of Florida, and then moved to Switzerland, first to the ETH Zürich and eventually to the University of Neuchâtel.

From 2008-2013, Prof. Turlings was the director of the National Centre of Competence in Research Plant Survival, and currently directs the Centre of Competence in Chemical Ecology (C3E) at the University of Neuchâtel.

As a founding co-director of the Swiss Plant Science Web Prof. Ted Turlings established the Neuchâtel Platform for Analytical Chemistry. Prof. Ted Turlings is involved in coordination and evaluation activities of the Swiss National Science Foundation and the Swiss Academy of Sciences.

Prof. Ted Turlings' established the Interuniversity Doctoral Program in Organismal Biology, which he directed from 2001 until 2017. He is also the founding co-director of a Master of Advanced Studies (MAS) in Integrated Crop

Management, which was launched in 2014 in collaboration with CABI-Switzerland. Prof. Ted Turlings coordinates strong collaborative international projects that, among others, involve scientists in China, the USA, Africa, Mexico and throughout Europe.

Mr. Jim Park
Outgoing Chair of the Audit and Finance Committee - Retired 31 October 2023

Executive Chair
The Mortgage
Collaborative 7641 Sitio
Algodon
Carlsbad CA 92009
USA

Governing Council members who served during the year (continued)

With close to 30 years in the housing and mortgage banking field, and non-profit organisations, Mr. Jim Park is currently the Chief Executive Officer and co-founder of the Mortgage Collaborative, a cooperative of independent US mortgage banks working together to create growth and profitability. Mr. Jim Park is also the past President and Chair Emeritus of the Asian Real Estate Association of America (AREAA), the largest US non-profit trade organisation focused on expanding sustainable housing opportunities for Asian American and immigrant communities.

Previously, Mr. Jim Park was the founder and CO-CEO of New Vista Asset Management, a distressed asset management USA firm, focused on restoring home ownership in traditional underserved markets. He was also a Vice President of Industry Relations and Housing Outreach at Freddie Mac, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, where his team worked with outside industry groups on regulatory and business issues impacting the company.

As a senior adviser to the United States Federal Housing Administrative (FHA) Commissioner, Mr. Jim Park oversaw all legislative and regulatory issues impacting the ability of FHA to serve low- and moderate-income consumers. He also worked at the USA-based National Community Development Association, which represents 500 cities and counties on housing and economic development issues. Further, Mr. Jim Park helped to launch a number of prominent non-profit organizations including the Housing Renaissance.

Over the years, Jim has served on various corporate advisory boards and non-profit boards that currently include: Board Member, Leaders Forum, San Francisco, California; Advisory Board Member & Past Chair, Asian Pacific

American Institute for Congressional Studies, Washington, DC; Advisory Board Member, Quicken Home Loans, Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Jim Park attended the University of California at Irvine, USA, where he received degrees in Economics, Political Science and Art. Additionally, he attended the George Washington University where he received his master's in public administration and policy.

Dr. Michel Eddi

Incoming Chair of the Audit and Finance Committee - 31 October 2023

Charge de mission CIRAD/MESRI
42 rue Scheffer-75116 Paris
FRANCE

Dr. Eddi joined the CNRS as a contract worker in 1975, and then the IPSN (Institut de protection et de sûreté nucléaire), which was at the time part of the CEA, where he worked on his PhD from 1977 to 1980. He stayed with the CEA as a research engineer until 1986, when he joined the Ministry of Research and Technology. In 1993, he joined CIRAD, initially as Deputy Director of Research until 1996, then as Secretary General from 1996 to 2001. He subsequently joined the Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Research, where he was Assistant to the Director of Research from 2001 to 2005. From 2005 onwards, Dr. Michel Eddi was Deputy Director General at INRA (Institut national de la recherche agronomique), in charge of research support. He returned to CIRAD as President Managing Director in March 2013.

Dr. Michel Eddi is a graduate of the École nationale supérieure de chimie de Lille (1974) and the École nationale supérieure d'électrotechnique et de génie physique at the Institut national polytechnique de Grenoble (1975), and was awarded a PhD in engineering by the University of Provence (Aix-Marseille-I) in 1980. He is also a former student of the École nationale d'administration (Michel de Montaigne class of 1988).

Governing Council members who served during the year (continued)

Prof. Hamadi Boga
Member - Resigned August
2023

P. O. Box 438, 80400
Ukunda
KENYA

Prof. Hamadi Iddi Boga is the former Principal Secretary of the State Department for Agricultural Research in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Republic of Kenya. He is also the former founding Principal of Taita Taveta University College and was later its Vice Chancellor between 2007 and 2017. He is a Professor in the Department of Botany at the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology. His skills and interests are in biology, agricultural science, microbiology, and molecular biology. He specialized in microbial ecology of insects' guts, soils and soda lakes and has worked with termites, the soda lakes of Kenya, mangrove swamps, agricultural and forest soils and on Mount Kenya glacier. He has a PhD in Biology from Universität Konstanz in Germany and had a post-doctoral stint at the Max Planck Institute for Terrestrial Microbiology in Marburg, Germany.

Prof. Daniel Chamovitz Member

President,
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
ISRAEL

Prof. Daniel Chamovitz, President of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev in Israel, is a plant geneticist, food security expert and author. In 2013 he founded the Manna Centre Program in Food Safety and Security at Tel Aviv University. Prof. Chamovitz has lectured worldwide on issues of global food security. He co-authored the 2018 report "Opportunities and challenges for research on food and nutrition security and agriculture in Asia" for the Association of Academies and Scientific Societies of Asia. He was co-chair of the India-Israel Forum subcommittee on Food Security, and a member of the Barilla International Forum on Food and Nutrition as an advisor to the Milan Protocol.

Prof. Chamovitz studied at both Columbia University and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, where he received his PhD. in Genetics in 1992. From 1993 to 1996 he carried out postdoctoral research at Yale University before accepting a faculty position at Tel Aviv University as a recipient of the prestigious Alon Fellowship by the Council for Higher Education in Israel for outstanding young researchers.

Prof. Chamovitz was a visiting scientist at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Centre in Seattle and is a Visiting Professor at the School of Advanced Agricultural Sciences at Peking University. He served as Dean of the George S. Wise Faculty of Life Sciences at Tel Aviv University from 2014 to 2018.

Prof. Chamovitz's scientific career has been characterized by novel and field-defining research. During his doctoral research, he cloned several genes involved in the biosynthesis of beta-carotene. As a postdoctoral fellow at Yale University, he discovered the COP9 Signalosome (CSN) complex. His laboratory pioneered the study of the CSN in both *Arabidopsis* and *Drosophila*, using genetic, biochemical, molecular and computational approaches. His lab also studies the role of glucosinolate breakdown products in plant signalling and development.

Prof. Chamovitz 2012 book - "What a Plant Knows" has been translated into 18 languages and was featured in the world press and media. Prof. Chamovitz is passionate about teaching and lectures to groups about the role of Plant Biology in feeding a growing world.

Governing Council members who served during the year (continued)

**Prof. Dr-Ing. Alexander
Mathys Member**

Department of Health Sciences and
Technology ETH Zurich
SWITZERLAND

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Alexander Mathys, a food technologist, received a doctoral degree in food processing in 2008. Since 2015, he has been Assistant Professor (Tenure Track) in Sustainable Food Processing at ETH Zurich, Switzerland, where he is focusing on more efficiency and sustainability of value chains in food and feed. His current research centres on material and energetic utilization of side streams; innovative multi hurdle technologies for gentle preservation of healthy and high-quality food; novel protein sources from algae and insects to improved food security as well as multi-indicator sustainability assessment as basic analysis in food processing.

Dr Mathys is the author of more than 76 publications, including nine patent applications. He has won several prestigious research awards from the International Union of Food Science and Technology (IUFOST); International Congress on Engineering and Food (ICEF); Institute of Food Technologists (IFT); and European High -Pressure Research Group (EHPRG).

Dr Mathys was selected IFT W.K. Kellogg International Food Security Award Winner 2020; Young Researcher of the 60th Meeting of Nobel Laureates 2010; Einstein Young Scholar 2010; and A.T. Kearney Scholar 2011 and 2012 at the Falling Walls conferences.

**Ambassador (Dr) Amina C. Mohamed, EGH,
CAV Member**

P.O. Box 42993 - 00100
Nairobi
Kenya

Amb. (Dr) Amina Mohamed is a Kenyan diplomat, lawyer and negotiator and has served as the Cabinet Secretary for Sports, Culture and Heritage in the Republic of Kenya. An accomplished international civil servant, she has distinguished herself in public and foreign service working on a wide range of global issues, from environmental policy and sustainable development to intellectual property and international trade.

Before moving to her current docket, Amb. Mohamed held the positions of Cabinet Secretary for Education (2018-2019), and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs (2013 - 2018). Earlier, as the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice,

National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, she was instrumental in the legal and institutional reforms that took place in Kenya from 2008 to 2011, including the review process that culminated in the promulgation of a new constitution.

A legal expert and practitioner in domestic and international law, Amb. Mohamed has also held various high-level international leadership positions, including United Nations Assistant Secretary General and Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) (2011 - 2013). During her tenure, she spearheaded the implementation of UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy and reforms. She also served as Kenya's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva (2000 - 2006), where she was the first woman to chair the African Group at the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Her outstanding service has earned her various awards, including the prestigious Adebisi Babatunde Thomas Entrepreneurship Institute Excellence in Diplomacy Award, the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun (Government of Japan), an honorary knighthood by the Italian Government, and Kenya's highest national award of Elder of the Golden Heart.

Amb. Mohamed holds a master's degree in international law from Kiev State University, and additional post-graduate qualifications from the University of Oxford and the Kenya School of Law.

Governing Council members who served during the year (continued)

**Prof Ingrid Öborn
Member**

Department of Crop Production
Ecology, Agricultural Cropping
Systems
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, (SLU)
Sweden

Ingrid Öborn is Professor of Agricultural Cropping System at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) in Uppsala, Sweden. She is also a Senior Research Fellow of World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF). She is chairing the Swedish Research Council (VR) Committee on Development Research.

Professor Öborn has a PhD in Soil Science and an MSc in Agriculture and has experience of agroforestry research, policy and practice in East Africa and Southeast Asia where she lived 2012-2018. Her research interests include food and nutrition security in smallholder farming systems, climate risks and resilience, climate change adaptation and mitigation on farms and in agricultural landscapes, nutrient cycling on farms and in the food system, sustainable diversification and ecological intensification of farming systems, multi-functionality of agricultural landscapes, ecosystem services, agroforestry and the interface between agriculture and forestry.

She leads Drylands Transform (<https://www.slu.se/en/collaboration/international/slu-global/triple-l/projects/drylands-transform/>) - a project working on pathways and challenges towards a transformation of landscapes, livestock and livelihoods implemented in Kenya and Uganda. She is involved in research on the potential of multi-purpose legumes in mixed crop-livestock systems in East Africa, climate-smart agricultural practices in Zimbabwe and market-based agroforestry on sloping land in Vietnam.

**Prof. Faith Osier
Member - Joined 31 October 2023**

Co-Director, Iol,
Chair, Immunology & Vaccinology,
Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Life Sciences,
Imperial College, London
United Kingdom

Faith Osier (Kenya) is Co-Director, Iol, Chair, Immunology & Vaccinology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Life Sciences, Imperial College, London. She is also the current President of the International Union of Immunological Societies. Her prior positions include Executive Director, Human Immunology Laboratory, International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI); and Visiting Professor of Malaria Immunology, Nuffield Department of Medicine, University of Oxford, United Kingdom.

She previously led two core teams of over 25 scientists across the KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Research Program in Kenya and Heidelberg University Hospital in Germany. The projects focused on creating highly effective malaria vaccines through vaccine candidate discovery, identifying immune correlates of protection and unravelling important mechanisms underlying antibody-dependent protection.

She has won multiple prestigious prizes including the Royal Society Pfizer Award, the Sofja Kovalevskaja Award from the Humboldt foundation and the UKRI-MRC/DFID African Research Leader Award. She is a 2018 TED Fellow and a Fellow of the African Academy of Sciences.

She serves on Boards and Expert Committees at the WHO, Wellcome, UKRI, MVI-PATH & BactiVac, and has a global footprint as a keynote & motivational speaker. She is an Official #TOGETHERBAND Ambassador for the UN Sustainable Development Goal 3: Good Health & Well-being.

Governing Council members who served during the year (continued)

Dr Francine Ntoumi
Member - Joined 31 October 2023

Chair and Executive Director
Congoese Foundation for Medical Research
Lecturer
Marien Ngouabi University,
Republic of Congo

Francine Ntoumi (Republic of Congo) is the Founder, Chair and Executive Director of the Congoese Foundation for Medical Research; Lecturer in Immunology at the Marien Ngouabi University, Republic of Congo; Professor and Research Group Leader at the University of Tübingen, Germany.

After earning a doctorate on the use of the melatonin hormone in mink production, she charted a new path in more Africa-specific challenges. Throughout a successful career abroad, she remained steadfast in her goal to return to, and contribute to socioeconomic development in the Republic of Congo. With no opportunities available she created the Congoese Foundation for Medical Research, today considered one of the most efficient institutions in public health and health research in the country.

She is also leading initiatives to build capacity to tackle infectious diseases in the Central African subregion. Her dearest accomplishment is contributing to making science a female ambition.

Prof. Folasade Ogunsola
Member - Joined 31 October 2023

Vice Chancellor,
Director of the Centre for Infection Control and Patient safety
University of Lagos
Nigeria

Folasade Ogunsola (Nigeria) has been a professor of Clinical Microbiology since 2008. Her research interest has centred mainly around the diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance. She has worked extensively understanding the epidemiology and ecology of resistant organisms in the hospital environment and preventing their transmission to patients and staff. She has also worked extensively in the community, especially in HIV and TB prevention to slum dwellers. She has worked at different times with the World Health Organisation since 2003 on IPC and has been deployed to assist with Ebola epidemics.

She is a member of the African Task force for the Novel Corona virus and was on the Lagos State Think Tank for COVID 19. She currently serves as a member of the WHO Stag-IH (Strategic and Advisory Group on Infectious Hazards) with epidemic and Pandemic potential is on the Expert review committee on Polio Eradication and Routine Immunization in Nigeria.

Professor Ogunsola is actively involved in healthcare manpower development. She was the PI of the NIH-funded program BRAINS (Building Research and Innovation In Nigeria's Sciences) to develop research capacity in junior faculty. She has mentored over 65 MSc students and supervised and co-supervised 10 PhD students and 12 specialist Doctors.

She has published 145 articles in peer reviewed journals nationally and internationally. She is presently the Director of the Centre for Infection Control and Patient safety and the first female Vice Chancellor of the University of Lagos.

Governing Council members who served during the year (continued)

Dr. Segenet Kelemu

Outgoing Director General & Governing Council Ex-Officio Member - term ended 31 October 2023

Director General & CEO

International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*) PO Box 30772 - 00100 GPO
NAIROBI

Dr. Kelemu is the fourth Director General of the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*) in Nairobi, Kenya, since 2013 and the first woman to lead the Centre.

She has a PhD in plant pathology and her research work has been in molecular plant pathology with emphasis on elucidation of molecular determinants of host-pathogen interactions, development of novel plant disease control strategies including genetic engineering, biopesticides, pathogen population genetics and dynamics, and endophytic microbes and their role in plant development.

Prior to becoming Director General of *icipe*, she was Vice President for Programmes at the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). Before that, she had worked as Director of the Biosciences eastern and central Africa (BecA) hub, a regional research facility at the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Nairobi, Kenya. Previously, she was Leader of Crop and Agroecosystem Health Management at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT).

Dr. Kelemu has received many international accolades including: The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) Regional Award for building scientific institutions; Woman of the Decade in Natural and Sustainable Ecosystems for outstanding leadership by the Women Economic Forum; International Fellow of the Academy's General Section by the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry; Ellis Island Medal of Honor, New York; Donald Danforth Plant Science Center Science Honoree; College of Agriculture Alumni Fellow of Kansas State University; one of five 'Heroes in the Field' who are using their talents to fight poverty, hunger and disease, and providing opportunities for the next generation by Bill Gates; the L'Oréal-UNESCO Awards for Women in Science ; Fellow, TWAS – The World Academy of Sciences; honorary doctorate by Tel Aviv University, recognition as one of Forbes Africa top 100 most influential

African women; mentioned as one of 10 most influential African women in agriculture by the Journal of Gender, Agriculture and Food Security (AgriGender Journal); elected as a Fellow of the African Academy of Sciences; CIAT's Outstanding Senior Scientist Award; Friendship Award granted by the People's Republic of China; the TWAS Prize for Agricultural Sciences granted by TWAS, The World Academy of Sciences. She also serves on various Boards, advisory panels in major global initiatives and has served in international juries of key science awards.

Abdou Tenkouano

Director General & Governing Council Ex-Officio Member effective 1 January 2024.

Director General & CEO

International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*) PO Box 30772 - 00100 GPO
NAIROBI

Dr Tenkouano holds a PhD in Genetics and an MSc in Plant Breeding, from Texas A&M University, USA; and a diplôme d'ingénieur agronome from the University of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. His research has focused on genetics, breeding, biotechnology, pathology, agronomy and postharvest strategies, working with multidisciplinary teams to support extension and development of various crops including sorghum, millet, maize, cassava, yam, banana and plantain.

Governing Council members who served during the year (continued)

From 2016 - 2023, Dr Tenkouano was the Executive Director, West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD), based in Dakar, Senegal. He joined the Council from the World Vegetable Center (WorldVeg, previously the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center - AVRDC), where he served for eight years, first from 2008 - 2013, as the Director, Regional Center for Africa, based in Arusha, Tanzania; and then, from 2014 - 2016, as Regional Director, West and Central Africa, based in Bamako, Mali. Previously, he held a 12-year stint (1996 - 2008), and various positions at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), working on genetics, breeding and improvement of plantain and banana, cassava and yams. From 1994 - 1996, he was the Coordinator, West and Central Africa Sorghum Research Network, International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), in Bamako, Mali.

Dr Tenkouano is actively engaged within the regional and global scientific community, having published widely in refereed publications, through his professional services and memberships, as a member of various regional international committees focusing on research for development, as an awards jurist, and through visiting positions in academia. He has received several recognitions including the CGIAR Science Award for Outstanding Partnership (2009) between AVRDC and ICRISAT).

Framework

The Executive Board

The Executive Board of the GC is responsible to the GC for the coordination and monitoring of the management and financial affairs and execution of the scientific programmes of *icipe* and presentation of reports and recommendations to the GC. The Executive Board is constituted as follows:

Prof. Kym Anderson	- Chair of the Governing Council
Dr. Morven A. Mclean	- Vice-Chair of the Governing Council, up to 31 October 2023
Dr Ylva Hillbur	- Vice-Chair w.e.f. 31 October 2023
Dr Ignace Gatere	- Chair of the Nominating Committee
Prof. Ted Turlings	- Chair of the Programme Committee
Mr. Jim Park	- Chair of the Audit and Finance Committee, up to 31 October 2023
Dr. Michel Eddi	- Chair of the Audit and Finance Committee w.e.f. 31 October 2023
Segenet Kelemu PhD	- Director General (Secretary), up to 31 December 2023

Management

Based on provisions found in the Charter and the principle that governance and management are best separated, the GC has delegated authority for the day-to-day running of the Centre to Management under the leadership of the Director General. Management exercise that authority in accordance with the Centre's policies and procedures that are approved by the GC. The membership of Management during the year was as follows:

Dr Abdou Tenkouano	Director General & CEO
Gatigwa Kimana, MBA	Director of Finance and Administration

The Executive Board presents its report for the year ended 31 December 2023 which shows the state of the Centre's affairs.

1. Principal activities

The Centre works to alleviate poverty, ensure food security and improve the overall health status of peoples of the tropics, by developing and extending management tools and strategies for harmful and useful arthropods, while preserving the natural resource base through research and capacity building.

The Centre prepares a separate annual programmatic report based on results-based management approach with the aid of the logical framework. This report highlights progress made by the Centre during the year, across all its activities with interlinked advances in basic science; development and dissemination of technologies and strategies to control crop pests and disease vectors; as well as contributions to various national policies.

2. Operating results

During the year, *icipe* grants income amounted to US\$ 41,767,896 (2022 - US\$ 35,867,431). The grant income, together with other income, totaled US\$ 45,791,688 (2022 - US\$ 39,356,375). Expenditure for the year was US\$ 44,720,597 (2022 - US\$ 39,633,515), resulting in a surplus of US\$ 1,071,091, (2022 - surplus US\$ 105,010). The surplus includes US\$ 598,485 2022: US\$ 382,150) relating to gain in currency revaluation, and in line with the Centre's practice, this amount has been transferred to the currency revaluation reserve.

3. Financial statements

At the date of this report, the Executive Board is not aware of any circumstances which would have rendered the values attributed to the assets and liabilities in the financial statements of the Centre misleading.

4. Impact of Global Economic Challenges

icipe is aware of the global economic challenges which include war in Europe and the Middle East, food and energy insecurity, inflationary pressures, currency rate fluctuations, climate change that has led to floods and drought. The Centre understands the need to adapt and successfully operate under this new environment and continues to take the necessary steps to ensure it maintains its current level of activities in support of the execution of its mandate. The results for the period under review were however not negatively affected by the prevailing challenges.

5. *icipe's* initiatives towards life and general environmental sustainability Policy statement

icipe is committed to managing its environmental impact as an integral part of its operations. *icipe's* policy is always to uphold environmental integrity, and therefore adopts measures aimed at minimizing the institution's impact on the environment. Further the Centre is committed to reducing and where possible eliminating environmental risks to health through integration of relevant practices in its work.

Projects initiatives

icipe's projects have environmental sustainability goals and, increasingly, aim for a healthy, functioning environment. Several of *icipe's* current projects are having an impact on global policy debates, for example its work on counter measures against the negative effects of the introduction of alien invasive species to Africa and their adverse impact on agricultural productivity and intra- and inter-continental trade. In addition, there is lobbying efforts for integrated and environmentally friendly vector management as a key intervention strategy for disease control in Africa and as an effective alternative to the use of pesticides for vector control. *icipe*

icipe principles of conserving natural diversity and maintaining environmental integrity by promoting alternatives to synthetic pesticides shall continue to promote the use of environmentally friendly pest control strategies.

icipe identifies the key entry points, in partnership with essential stakeholders that have potential for scaling up its research and development projects by:

5. *icipe*'s initiatives towards life and general environmental sustainability Policy statement (continued)

- Providing science based working models of community enterprises that have potential to contribute to livelihood security and to change community and local authority approaches towards the management of fragile and threatened ecosystems.
- Increasing institutional, human resource and technological capacities in science and biodiversity to plan and implement policies, programmes and activities that contribute to environmental sustainability.

This points to the rationale for increasing joint programmes with key partners with a potential to leverage widespread change.

- Providing informed positions on the impact, opportunities, and threats of climate change to communities in fragile and threatened ecosystems that the Centre's programmes are working with.

Specific Contribution to Environmental Sustainability by projects Environmental Health Initiatives

- **Climate change:** *icipe* recognises that climate change is a serious global challenge, and climate-related impacts can adversely affect the socio-economic well-being and development efforts of its operations. *icipe*'s research for development (R4D) activities support climate-friendly solutions (e.g., modelling and mapping the impacts of climate-change on insect-related threats and opportunities; Climate-smart cropping technologies such as climate-smart push-pull technology, Netting technology) and opportunities for its clientele in addition to supporting adaptation measures that promote sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- **Conservation and income generation opportunities and management of fragile ecosystem:** Support conservation of fragile and threatened ecosystems from negative impacts of community exploitation, through provision of science based working models of community enterprises (e.g., Apiary; Stingless bee farming; Bombyx and wild silk culture; and Plant-based bioproducts development) adjacent to these ecosystems. These enterprises have the potential to contribute to livelihood security and change the approach of community and local authority towards the threatened ecosystems from exploitation to conservation.
- **Capacity development:** Increasing institutional, human resource and technological capacities in biodiversity and conservation to plan and implement policies, programmes and activities that contribute to environmental sustainability.
- **Ecosystem services:** Insects contribute to diverse ecosystem services. These include food provisioning both directly and indirectly through their impacts on crop productivity, Pest regulation through natural control, pollination and nutrient cycling. Climate, weather, and anthropogenic factors substantially influence the development, and distribution of insects and their ecosystem service contribution. *icipe* focuses to fill critical gaps in knowledge related to climate change and anthropogenic impacts on ecosystem services and to develop ecologically sustainable adaptation strategies towards mitigating these risks by building the capacity of local research and administrative organisations through research, training and dissemination.
- **Pollination:** Research efforts have been focused on identifying the relative contributions of the factors that are threatening wild and managed pollinator populations. Other lines of research are focused on the development of suitable management options for pollinators and their environments in order to mitigate the negative effects on pollinators and their ecosystem service function.
- **INSEFF platform:** "Insects for food and feed" (INSEFF) platform contributes to "One Health" concept through market-led and science-driven innovations that support high-value and sustainable edible insect technologies to address the food planet challenges in Africa and beyond. Closely aligned with our focus on "One health" and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and African Union Agenda 2063 aspirations is also our long-term goal for promoting a circular economy in Africa. Our current food systems are largely unidirectional that exhaust natural resources with very little or no feedback to the environment for system sustainability and restoration. This unidirectional food system contributes to other diverse constraints, including biodiversity loss, increasing system fragility due to global challenges such as climate change, invasive species, soil degradation, poor human, and animal nutrition, decline in employment, and enormous food losses. Harnessing underutilized food sources such as edible insects for food and feed can transform the current unidirectional food system to a vibrant circular system with effective feedback to the environment, meeting the nutritional requirement of vulnerable communities and offering employment opportunities, especially for the vulnerable youths and women at the grassroots.

5. *icipe*'s initiatives towards life and general environmental sustainability Policy statement (continued)

The replacement of the conventional animal feed protein (fishmeal and soymeal) and energy (e.g., maize) feed sources with insect-based products can recycle significant tonnes of waste, contributing to good health and well-being, as well as sustainable and resilient biosphere. This recycling of waste also results in production of organic fertilizers, contributing to: (i) resilient food systems and biosphere, (ii) sustainable and fertile agricultural land, a primary asset to food systems, and (iii) reduced GHG emissions and water contamination.

- **Bee keeping and sericulture:** The Beneficial and Commercial Insects Programme (CIP) of the Environmental health theme focuses on enabling resource poor communities, especially those living adjacent to protected biodiversity ecosystems to engage in income-earning activities through apiculture and sericulture enterprises that are sustainable, eco-friendly and synergistic. Our approach contributes to multiple impacts that include, creation of employment opportunities for youth and women, poverty alleviation, enhanced food security and reduced pressure on protected biodiversity ecosystems and overall environmental sustainability.
- **Bee Health Reference Centre:** As a reference Centre for bee health, the Environmental Health Theme (EHT) research efforts contribute to the monitoring of various abiotic (climate related), biotic (pest and diseases) and man-made (pesticide application) factors that are impacting on the health of bee pollinators in Africa. Our R4D focus is also on developing and promoting suitable management options for bees, landscapes and farming practices with a special emphasis on nutritional needs of bees including effects on bee health and delivery of pollination services.
- **World Organization for Animal Health - WOAHA Collaborating Centre for Bee Health in Africa:** *icipe* plays critical and significant roles as a key global focal Centre for Bee health research and development (R&D) in Africa. The African Reference Laboratory for Bee Health is based within the EHT with a focus on honeybees, stingless bees and other solitary bees and this laboratory is accredited as the OIE Collaborating Centre for Bee Health in Africa. The well-being of bees and other pollinators is considered as a key step to ensure the ecosystem service of pollination, contributing to our well-being, and sustainable conservation of biodiversity. In addition, sustainable wild honeybee populations play a key role for improving livelihoods of beekeepers in Africa via income generated by honey production, beeswax, and other bee products. The WOAHA Collaborating Centre for Bee Health in Africa is developing a database of African pollinators (bees) with an aim to catalogue bee pollinators, which will cover the honeybee (*Apis mellifera*), alternative (domesticated) pollinators, and wild pollinators. This database will include the preferred food plants and provide a basis for monitoring bee pollinators in space and time. The basis for this database will be East Africa, with a special emphasis on Kenya, but in the future, it will include other countries and regions as well.
- **Environmentally sustainable approaches:** The Theme promotes broad uptake of environmentally sustainable approaches for control of vectors of livestock diseases. For tsetse fly control, *icipe* has been at the forefront of developing environmentally friendly tools, epitomized in the early years (1980s) by the development of the Ngu trap for tsetse flies. These tools are stationary devices that attract flies through vision and are enhanced by olfactory cues provided by readily available natural blends. During this period, *icipe* also developed the Nzi (Swahili for fly) trap for nuisance biting flies, such as *Stomoxys* and *Tabanids*, which transmit various pathogens mechanically.
- **Develop attractant and repellent compounds:** *icipe* has explored to improve knowledge on the chemical communication between vectors and their environment to identify and develop attractant and repellent compounds for vector control. As part of this development, the Centre registered a tsetse repellent for controlling these vectors, as a commercial product.
- **Fungal biopesticide to control ticks:** Ticks are ectoparasites that transmit many diseases to livestock and humans. Commercial acaricides are available, and have been in use for many decades, resulting in widespread resistance, and environmental contamination and human health impacts. *icipe* has identified a fungal biopesticide that is effective and is currently being progressed for registration as an alternative to chemical acaricides.
- **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)- Reference Centre for vectors and vector-borne animal diseases (tsetse flies and animal trypanosomiasis; arthropod-transmitted viral animal pathogens):** The Reference Centre is based in the AHT, and it has contributed to research on vector borne diseases in collaboration with FAO and the African Union (AU) member states in the context of the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (PATTEC) and conducted training in vector biology and control. The Ngu and Nzi traps are widely used in endemic countries in Africa, contributing to community use toward amenable vector control that does not compromise biodiversity and health.

5. *icipe*'s initiatives towards life and general environmental sustainability Policy statement (continued)

Human Health Initiatives

- **Integrated vector management (IVM):** To control and eliminate malaria and other vector-borne diseases (VBDs) and improve human health, *icipe* uses IVM as a key principle. IVM is a rational decision-making process for the optimal and environmentally sustainable use of resources for vector control. IVM emphasizes the use of combinations of non-chemical and chemical interventions with proven or potential efficacy that benefits the environment as opposed to relying on only a single chemical intervention.
- **Non-insecticidal interventions for mosquito-proofing of houses:** To control malaria, *icipe* piloted mosquito-proofing of houses as an important environmentally sustainable and practical non-insecticidal intervention in the high malaria transmission zone of Lake Victoria basin in Kenya. In partnership with World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa (WHO-AFRO), *icipe* expanded these efforts to three other countries, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe where this intervention has potential to drive malaria to elimination.
Biopesticides for mosquito larval control: *icipe* assessed the feasibility of applying WHO-approved *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti) in stagnant water as an environmentally sustainable approach to kill mosquito larvae during their peak breeding season. This approach involving the use of eco-friendly biological control agents is safer than applying synthetic chemical insecticides that damages the environment and is known to be harmless to humans and most other non-target organisms. The efficacy and effectiveness of this approach is proven in Kenya and Ethiopia and in partnership with WHO it has been expanded to three countries in southern Africa (Botswana, Eswatini and Namibia) for malaria elimination.
In addition, *icipe* has developed UZIMAX, an environmentally safe plant-based biopesticide, for control of larvae of malaria vectors. This product has been registered by the Pest Control Products Board (PCPB) for use in Kenya.
- **Environmentally sustainable mosquito trap technology:** A community of about 25,000 residents on Rusinga Island in western Kenya shared their knowledge on benefits from installation of odour-baited mosquito trap technology in every household to control malaria, while providing solar power. This is an excellent example for use of an environmentally sustainable technology at community level to control malaria.
- **Symbiont-based transmission blocking:** The last decade has seen stagnation in the control of Malaria though the incidences remain high. This indicates a need for new, complementary vector control strategies that are not based on the prevailing physical barriers and chemical insecticides. One of the promising new vector management strategies involves the use of vertically transmitted symbionts (from mother to offspring) that decrease the vectorial capacity of their hosts. These symbionts can be disseminated through insect populations. By virtue of their vertical transmission, they offer a more sustainable strategy for the control of vector-borne disease transmission, than conventional methods. *icipe* is investigating transmission-blocking by Microsporidia MB, a natural microbe which completely blocks the transmission of malaria by Anopheles mosquitoes. The proposed research aims to develop, implement, and build capacity for symbiont-based malaria control in Africa.

Plant Health Initiatives

- **Integrated pest management (IPM):** IPM, a combination of ecologically sustainable and economically feasible technologies to keep pests under economic threshold, is a key principle of the Plant Health Theme (PHT). IPM contributes to environmental sustainability by minimizing the use of chemical pesticides. The PHT has developed IPM toolboxes for a diverse array of pests such as tephritid fruit flies, the tomato leafminer *Tuta absoluta*, citrus pests and the fall armyworm *Spodoptera frugiperda*.
- **Biological control:** At the core of *icipe*'s plant health research is a focus on biological control. Biological control harnesses naturally occurring beneficial organisms without compromising the environment. Conservation biological control, including habitat management and behavioural manipulation based on intricate knowledge of chemical ecology and insect-plant tritrophic interactions, form the basis of push-pull technology (PPT). Classical biological control introduces parasitoids from the area of origin to combat invasive pests in Africa, and this powerful tool has been used against *Bactrocera dorsalis* and *T. absoluta*. *icipe*'s work on augmentative biological control has concentrated on the formulation of microbes, mainly fungi, into potent biopesticides against numerous African pests.
- **Climate-smart IPM:** With climate change, development of climate-smart IPM technologies takes centre stage in the PHT. In PPT, for example, novel companion plants are identified that not only can cope with climate change, but also aid in improving soil fertility and carbon sequestration.

5. *icipe*'s initiatives towards life and general environmental sustainability Policy statement (continued)

- **Outreach programmes and partnerships that encompass environmental sustainability:** The R4D efforts of PHT focus on pursuing locally adapted, best practices in pest management that not only reduce reliance on chemical pesticides, but also have positive impacts on livelihoods and the environment, using a 'one health' approach. For example, evidence on the economic, social, and environmental impacts of fall armyworm and its management strategies is considered as essential and it is used to facilitate the uptake of new IPM technologies. Also, environmentally friendly fruit fly IPM packages are assessed holistically, measuring not only income and nutrition outcomes, but also environmental outcomes, using gender-disaggregated data.

Bioinnovate Africa Programme (BAP)

Research and innovation projects: BAP finance and supports investment in research and innovation projects that are expected to meet the requirements of environmental sustainability in line with the SDGs 2030 and the African Union Agenda 2063. The environmental sustainability and contribution to SDGs is a key evaluation criterion, which is publicly announced in the call for proposals. Consequently, all BAP supported projects have elements of circularity and sustainability embedded in their design and implementation framework.

- **Environmental risk assessment:** As part of BAP due diligence process and implementation, third party risk assessment is done to ensure compliance with environmental sustainability principles of low carbon emissions and less pollutants. In this regard, BAP may refrain from supporting a project that is likely to degrade the environment or severely contribute to biodiversity loss.
- **Environmental and social risk management:** Each project supported by BAP prepares an environmental and social risk management and reporting plan. The key elements of the management plan include hazardous biological, chemical and radioactive waste; occupational safety in construction sites; protection of rivers and lakes ecology; biodiversity in protected areas; geology and soils; landscapes and aesthetics; archaeological and cultural heritage sites; and resettlement and or land acquisitions, among others.
- **Environmental commitments:** At country level, BAP ensures that projects adhere to local standards and environmental commitments expressed in national policies and legal instruments.

Regional Scholarship Innovation Fund (RSIF)

No adverse or only minimal environmental impacts are present or anticipated under the project, given that no new structures or works are envisaged under the project, and therefore the environmental or resettlement risks are negligible. The operational manual for participating universities is required to reference the World Bank group's general environment, health and safety guidelines to promote best practices for activities such as renovations of facilities or equipment replacement.

Stockholm Convention Regional Centre

icipe serves as a Stockholm Convention Regional Centre on the African continent. *icipe*'s collaborative IVM work with WHO-AFRO focused on six southern African countries (Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe) and supported the implementation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) roadmap for development of alternatives to chemical pesticide, dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane - DDT, (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/7). The work supported elements of implementing the road map for the development of alternatives to DDT application. These include: (i) strengthening the base of knowledge for policy formulation and decision-making; (ii) developing and implementing IVM strategies; (iii) assessing and deploying alternatives; and (iv) sharing experiences and scaling-up the application of non-chemical alternatives.

Institution initiatives

As a research Centre, *icipe*'s main environmental impact arise from waste generation, water use, paper use and energy consumption. The year under review provided yet another opportunity to closely monitor performance of the various initiatives under the three broad measures of greening of *icipe* i.e., solar PV power generation, energy conservation and water harvesting. The greening of *icipe* initiatives have continued to impact positively on the environment while reducing our carbon footprint. Some of the initiatives achieved among other greening initiatives are summarized below:

5. *icipe's* initiatives towards life and general environmental sustainability Projects initiatives (continued)

a) **Energy Saving Measures**

The Energy Management System (EMS) installed at the Centre captures and analyzes data to identify areas/opportunities of energy efficiency and conservation. The system provides ease of monitoring of energy use across *icipe* facilities as well as identifying energy leaks that are constantly addressed through routine maintenance schedules. There has been a steady decrease of energy consumption across our campuses and field stations due to ongoing energy saving initiatives. The reliance on grid Power has steadily declined from 2,185, 000 kWh eight years ago to 1,066,900kWh (2022:1,091,000kWh) in the year under review, with solar supply contributing 35% (2022: 32%) of the total energy consumed.

b) **Carbon Savings**

Icipe is an advocate of green and sustainable energy and has taken bold steps to install solar panels to support the main source of its electricity. These measures ensure that *icipe* is committed to reduction of carbon emission and hence climate change and global warming. The carbon savings recorded in year 2023 is derived at 90,499kgCOe (2022: 79,661kgCOe) an increase of 12% from the previous year. The total carbon savings realized since the commissioning of investments in Solar energy supplies in 2017 is derived at 738,073kgCOe.

c) **Water Saving Measures**

The Water Management System (WMS) installed in the year 2021 captures and analyzes data to identify areas/opportunities of water conservation. The system enables efficient use of the available water resources at Duduville campus. More efficiencies have arisen from the intelligent lawn irrigation system installed at Duduville campus that utilizes programmed water supply from the available sources' priority being rain harvested water. The water supply is subjected to quarterly testing through a government - regulated service provider to determine its suitability for usage. Results obtained qualified the water in use as being fit for human consumption. A total of 56,579,000 Litres (2022:38,816,000) of water was used at Duduville campus for the period under review. This exceptional increase in water consumption is associated with construction activities undertaken during the year to create more laboratory workspace, the construction of enhanced screen houses structures, increased agricultural demonstration plots and prolonged drought during second and third quarters of 2023. The utility company supply contributed 50% while borehole and harvested rainwater contributed 49% and 1% respectively.

At Mbita station a separate channel is used for clean but unchlorinated lake water for irrigating all experimental crop fields and this reduces the use of chlorine and ground contamination. Some fields use the more precise drip irrigation, reducing the volume of water used. High-capacity water tanks have been installed next to screenhouses and experimental fields to store irrigation water and reduce the carbon footprint of continuous pumping of water.

d) **Tree planting**

Tree planting has been an ongoing activity. During the period under review, *icipe* planted 200 (2022: 50) trees and 590 (2022: 368) assorted plants. Since 2015 *icipe* has planted 1,174 trees and 14,583 assorted plants. *icipe's* vision is to partner with international and local organizations that are interested in partnering in planting trees in its field stations at the Coast, Nairobi and in the western part of Kenya.

e) **Green purchasing**

icipe ensures that goods procured, especially equipment like Air Conditioning units (ACs), refrigerators and freezers are Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) free. During the reporting period, *icipe* upgraded a batch of old ACs that were running on R22 refrigerants with 10 new ones using R134A which are eco-friendly. *icipe* also added 3 new -80°C freezers for long term sample storage that run on R508 & R404A refrigerants which are ozone friendly. These freezers have an energy consumption of 12.8kWh/day while maintained at -80°C, thus more energy efficient.

The printing and photocopying paper used at *icipe* originates from one which is certified by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) as paper originating from well-managed forests and is totally chlorine free and is also ISO 14001 certified. In addition, *icipe* continues to review opportunities to shift from single-use plastic containers and is procuring glass bottled mineral water instead of plastic bottled water.

5. *icipe's* initiatives towards life and general environmental sustainability Policy statement (continued)

f) Waste handling recycling & disposal

- **Paper waste** - A total of 1,450 (2022: 1,851) Kgs of wastepaper was collected for recycling in 2022. wastepaper is collected by a contracted firm for safe disposal through recycling. In addition, to optimize use of paper, most of *icipe's* printing and photocopying is done from centralized machines that ensure controlled usage with a default setting of back-to-back printing.
- **E-waste disposal** - Obsolete and scrap electronic equipment is disposed through a contracted organization that recycles E-waste in an environmentally sound manner that is protective of public health and in accordance with all local and international environment standards and all applicable rules and regulations. In 2023, *icipe* disposed a total of 1,248 (2022: 287) Kgs of e-waste from both Duduville and Mbita Campuses through a provider registered with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). The waste included, among others, ICT equipment, phones, old lab equipment, electronic equipment and circuit boards, refrigeration components and accessories and UPSs. Additionally, a one-off disposal of 16,160 Kgs of obsolete solar lead acid storage batteries was made from Mbita through a NEMA authorized recycling service provider. Disposal certificates were received from the respective service providers.
- **Biohazardous waste disposal**. In 2023 *icipe* disposed a total of 5,960 (2022: 6,200) Kgs of Biohazardous waste from Duduville campus through a NEMA registered service provider. The waste is disposed via high heat incineration. Disposal certificates were received from the service provider.
- **Composting** - The Centre adopts alternative uses for organic waste from the kitchen and gardens by composting them into green manure for use in the green houses and experimental plots and for research purposes (e.g., rearing of insects for food and feed) and this effort continued during the year. A total of 6,800 (2022: 5,000) Kgs of botanic waste was collected over the year under review at Duduville campus. In Mbita, a waste-segregation initiative separates biodegradable waste from hazardous waste and recyclable waste. Some 189 (2022: Nil) Kgs of infectious waste was disposed of through a NEMA-approved service provider, while biodegradable waste was converted into compost for fertilizing gardens and experimental crop fields.
- **Plastic waste disposal** - A total of 90 (2022: 183) kgs of plastic waste was disposed off in Duduville campus through a NEMA registered plastic recycling company that recycles the plastic waste into water drums and containers.
- **Sewage treatment system in Mbita** - Up to 65cubic metres of level 1 field research laboratories, workshop, primary school, guest house and domestic wastewater is treated and discharged per day. A sewage treatment system which fully meets NEMA standards is installed in Mbita. The system has an oxidation pond in which natural techniques, filtration and aquatic plants are used to treat wastewater. Living organisms, like microbes and bacteria, are used in the removal of contaminants, pollutants, and toxins from grey water (Bioremediation). Living plants like water hyacinth, Nile cabbage, and algae are used to clean up hazardous chemical contaminants (Phytoremediation), and Photoremediation techniques which rely on natural sunlight, are used to treat wastewater.

These processes reduce the need for chemical decontaminants, while discharging water that meets the NEMA public health and ISO-9308 standards. Effluent quality analysis is conducted by the Government Chemist quarterly per ISO standards. The Government quarterly reports issued in 2023 shows ITOC Mbita effluence quality to be fit to be discharged into the natural environment.

6. Relevant legislation

icipe complies with all applicable local and international environmental regulations and other environmental related requirements through the continual improvement of its environmental management system and the prevention of pollution. *icipe* has an Occupational Health and Safety Committee and an Environment Management Committee both of which are respectively responsible for overseeing the management of staff risks and the risk to the environment. *icipe* remains fully compliant with all local legal requirements applicable to the organization in terms of Occupational Safety and Health per requirements of Legal Notice 31 of 2004 (OSHA); external Environmental Audit in line with the requirements of Legal Notice No. 101 (EMCA); and Fire Safety factories and other Places of Work (Fire Risk Reduction) rules, legal Notice 59 of 2007. Environmental audits are undertaken, and an external Environmental Management Plans prepared and submitted as per EMCA.

7. Governing council

The membership of the Governing Council during the year is detailed on pages 1 - 10.

8. Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP served as auditors during the year.

By order of the Executive Board



Prof. Kym Anderson
Chair of the Governing Council

.....2024.

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Statement of Executive Board's Responsibilities
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

The Executive Board, working within the framework set by the Governing Council, is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements of International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe* or the Centre) set out on pages 22 to 43 which comprise statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of activities, statement of changes in reserves and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Executive Board responsibilities include: determining that the basis of accounting described in Note 2 is an acceptable basis for preparing and presenting the financial statements in the circumstances, preparation and presentation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and for such internal controls as the Executive Board determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

The Executive Board accepts responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared according to IFRS supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 2, management is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Centre and of its results of activities and cash flows. Management further accepts responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

The Governing Council exercises its responsibility for these financial statements through its Audit and Finance Committee. The Committee meets with Management, Internal Auditor and External Auditors to review matters relating to financial planning, financial reporting, risk management, internal control and auditing.

The Executive Board have assessed the Centre's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Centre will not be a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

The Executive Board acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities.

Approved by the Executive Board on 8 April 2024 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Prof. Kym Anderson
Chair of the Governing Council


.....
Dr Abdou Tenkouano
Director General & CEO

Date:

Date:

**Report of the Independent Auditor
To the Governing Council of the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe* or the Centre), set out on pages 22 to 43, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of activities, the statement of changes in reserves, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the centre as at 31 December 2023 and the statement of activities of its performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of *icipe* in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kenya, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Executive Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report of the Executive Board. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Executive Board of the Governing Council is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Executive Board is responsible for assessing the Centre's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Council either intends to liquidate the Centre or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Executive Board is responsible for overseeing the Centre's financial reporting processes.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Centre's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Centre's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Centre to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is CPA Nancy Muhoya - Practicing Certificate No. 2158.



For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP Certified Public Accountants
Nairobi, Kenya

.....15 April..... 2024

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Statement of Financial Position
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	1 Jan 2023 US\$
Non-current Assets				
Property and equipment (unrestricted)	5 (a)	263,654	232,923	232,923
Property and equipment (restricted)	5 (b)	-	-	8,317,786
Subtotal non-current assets		<u>263,654</u>	<u>232,923</u>	<u>8,550,709</u>
Current Assets				
Grants receivable	6	1,166,686	1,493,591	1,066,101
Receivables and prepayments	7	3,920,276	2,847,727	2,727,108
Cash and cash equivalents	8	10,437,878	20,584,785	57,941,902
Term deposits	9	46,378,648	36,805,641	-
Sub-total current assets		<u>61,903,488</u>	<u>61,731,744</u>	<u>61,735,111</u>
Total Assets		<u>62,167,142</u>	<u>61,964,667</u>	<u>70,285,820</u>
Current Liabilities				
Payables and accruals	10	8,292,024	6,222,590	6,222,590
Unexpended operating grants	11	35,499,106	38,528,135	38,528,135
Sub-total current liabilities		<u>43,791,130</u>	<u>44,750,725</u>	<u>44,750,725</u>
Non-Current Liabilities				
Provision for staff repatriation	12	837,132	746,153	746,153
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>44,628,262</u>	<u>45,496,878</u>	<u>45,496,878</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS		<u>17,538,880</u>	<u>16,467,789</u>	<u>24,788,942</u>
Financed by:				
Accumulated Surplus		2,334,571	1,861,965	1,865,332
General reserves		11,950,905	11,950,905	11,950,905
Currency revaluation reserves		3,253,404	2,654,919	2,654,919
Restricted assets capital fund	5 (b)	-	-	8,317,786
Total capital fund & reserves		<u>17,538,880</u>	<u>16,467,789</u>	<u>24,788,942</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Executive Board on 7 April 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



Prof. Kym Anderson
Chair of the Governing Council



Dr Abdou Tenkouano
Director General & CEO

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Description	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Income			
Grant Income	13	<u>41,767,896</u>	<u>35,867,431</u>
Total income		<u>41,767,896</u>	<u>35,867,431</u>
Expenditure			
Research Costs	14 (a)	42,130,789	36,095,390
Institutional costs	14 (b)	<u>2,589,808</u>	<u>3,538,125</u>
Total expenditure		<u>44,720,597</u>	<u>39,633,515</u>
Operational (deficit)		(2,952,701)	(3,766,084)
Other contributions	15	<u>3,425,307</u>	<u>3,488,944</u>
Fiscal surplus/(Deficit)		472,606	(277,140)
Currency exchange gain		<u>598,485</u>	<u>382,150</u>
Overall surplus for the year		<u>1,071,091</u>	<u>105,010</u>

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe)
Statement of Changes in Reserves
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Accumulated surplus US\$	General reserve US\$	Currency revaluation reserve US\$	Total reserves US\$
Year ended 31 December 2023					
1 January		1,861,965	11,950,905	2,654,919	16,467,789
Surplus		1,071,091	-	-	1,071,091
Transfer to Currency revaluation reserve		(598,485)	-	598,485	-
31 December 2023	13	<u>2,334,571</u>	<u>11,950,905</u>	<u>3,253,404</u>	<u>17,538,880</u>
Year ended 31 December 2022					
1 January		2,139,105	11,950,905	2,272,769	16,362,779
Surplus		105,010	-	-	105,010
Transfer to Currency revaluation reserve		(382,150)	-	382,150	-
31 December 2022		<u>1,861,965</u>	<u>11,950,905</u>	<u>2,654,919</u>	<u>16,467,789</u>

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Description	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Operating activities:			
Net surplus for the year		1,071,091	105,010
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation for assets transferred	5 (a)	-	(94)
Depreciation	5 (a)	86,834	108,509
Currency translation loss		-	(15,261)
Currency Revaluation (loss)/gain		598,485	382,150
Gain on disposal of assets	15	<u>(2,601)</u>	<u>(15,300)</u>
Operating surplus before working capital changes		1,753,809	565,014
Increase/(Decrease) in consumable stores		-	34,313
Increase/(Decrease) in grants receivable	6	326,905	(532,841)
Increase/(Decrease) in receivables and prepayments	7	(1,072,549)	(390,473)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables and accruals	10	2,069,434	1,468,552
Increase/(Decrease) in unexpended operating grants	11	(3,029,029)	(2,774,428)
Increase/(Decrease) in provision for staff repatriation	12	<u>90,979</u>	<u>219,967</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>139,549</u>	<u>(1,409,896)</u>
Investing activities:			
Cost of assets transferred		-	1,508
Purchase of unrestricted property and equipment	5 (a)	(123,279)	(38,451)
Proceeds from disposal of assets		8,315	15,303
(Increase)/Decrease in term deposits	9	<u>(9,573,007)</u>	<u>(1,012,040)</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(9,687,971)</u>	<u>(1,033,680)</u>
Financing activities			
Net Cash flows from financing activities		-	-
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		(9,548,422)	(2,443,576)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8	20,584,785	23,395,250
Foreign exchange differences		-	15,261
Currency revaluation gain		<u>(598,485)</u>	<u>(382,150)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	<u>10,437,878</u>	<u>20,584,785</u>

1. Organisation and nature of activities

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*), based in Nairobi, Kenya, is a unique international research organisation involved in developing technologies to alleviate world poverty and to ensure food security and good health for the peoples of the tropics through management of both harmful and useful arthropods. The Centre's current activities are focused around improving and promoting the 4Hs – Human, Animal, Plant and Environmental Health. Both Scientists and Integrated Pest Management practitioners benefit from the Centre's educational and training facilities and opportunities.

icipe collaborates with many local and international institutions in delivering and testing its improved scientific management techniques.

The Government of Kenya is host to the *icipe* headquarters which is regulated by a headquarters agreement.

2. Basis of accounting and material accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The Centre's Charter requires the preparation of financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Centre as at the end of the financial year and of its operating results of that year.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The principal accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements:

b) New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

The following new and amended standards, interpretations and improvements were effective during the year. The new standards and amendments are listed below:

- ▶ Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3
- ▶ Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16
- ▶ Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37
- ▶ AIP IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter
- ▶ AIP IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities
- ▶ AIP IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Centre's financial statements are disclosed below. The Centre has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Centre intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Centre's financial statements.

2. Basis of accounting and material accounting policies (continued)

b) New and Amended Standards and Interpretations (continued)

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

- ▶ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
- ▶ IFRS 17 Insurance contracts
- ▶ Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1
- ▶ Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8
- ▶ Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2
- ▶ Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback - Amendments to IFRS 16
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1

c) Revenue recognition

- (i) Restricted funds primarily include restricted purpose grants and cost reimbursement contracts for which the Centre has fiscal responsibility. Restricted funds income is recognised when funds are expended irrespective of whether funds have been received from the donors.

Restricted funds received during the year are recorded as unexpended operating grants until they are expended. Any unexpended restricted funds at the end of the year are carried forward to the next financial year as current liabilities.

- (ii) Unrestricted funds (core support) refer to donations received to fund the operations of the Centre, and for providing support, primarily for research and training activities. Unrestricted funds are recognised as income in the year they are received. However, if a donor has committed to provide unrestricted funds to *icipe* in a financial year and these funds are not received in the year, income relating to the financial year is accrued.
- (iii) Grant advances received during one year against the following year's commitments are treated as unexpended grant liabilities in the year of receipt and as income in the year of expenditure.
- (iv) Other contributions is recognised when earned.

d) Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accrual basis. Expenditure is classified on a functional basis into two categories, research costs and institutional costs.

Research costs are- These are direct research activities costs attributable to and charged directly to projects. The costs include research personnel costs; tasks and activities costs (e.g., travel, workshops, supplies); insectaries; monitoring and evaluation; capacity development; and collaborators/partnerships.

Institutional costs are- These are indirect general and management activities costs supporting projects. They include costs related to Governance, Finance, Human resources, procurement, Utilities, Facilities and Maintenance less overheads and recharges.

2. Basis of accounting and material accounting policies (continued)

e) Property and equipment

Assets purchased either fully or partially from restricted funds are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year of purchase.

Assets purchased using unrestricted funds are capitalised in the year of purchase and depreciated at annual rates estimated to write-off the assets over their expected useful life.

The annual rates used are:

Type of asset	Rate (%)
Land and buildings	2.5
Scientific equipment	12.5
Furniture and office equipment	12.5
Motor vehicles	25.0
Computer equipment	25.0
Other Assets	12.5

f) Impairment of tangible assets

At each reporting date, the Centre reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Centre estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Any impairment losses are recognized as an expense immediately. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately.

g) Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions during the year are converted to US\$ at the monthly average rates. Balances denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end are translated into US dollars at the average commercial banks rate ruling at the year-end. Unrealized gains and losses are recorded in the statement of activities and appropriated to currency revaluation reserves in the statement of changes in reserve.

h) Leases

The Centre assesses at each contract inception whether a contract is, or contain, a lease. That is if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration. During the period under review the leases were assessed to be short term and expensed in the statement of activities.

Centre as a lessor

Leases in which the Centre does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of activities due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. *Icipe has leased out a part of its premise to partners, with rental income being received and accounted for under a shared collaboration account. According to the entity's assessment, IFRS 16 has a minimal impact.*

2. Basis of accounting and material accounting policies (continued)

i) Financial Instrument

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the Centre's statement of financial position when the Centre becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Specific accounting policies adopted by the Centre in accounting for financial instruments at the end of reporting period are summarized below:

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, all the Centre's financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments). The Centre measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- ▶ The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- ▶ The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified, or impaired. The Centre's financial assets at amortized cost includes donor receivables, partner receivables, other debtors and cash and bank balances.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the entity's statement of financial position) when:

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ▶ The entity 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 under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - (a) The entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (b) The entity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the entity continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the entity also recognizes an associated liability obligations that the entity has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the entity could be required to repay.

2. Basis of accounting and material accounting policies (continued)

(i) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impairment

The Center recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. The Center always recognizes lifetime ECL for donor, partner and other receivables. For all receivables, the Center applies counterparty credit risk rating in calculating ECLs with counterparty credit risk rating referring to the assessment of the creditworthiness of the counterparty or debtor, based on factors such as financial stability, payment history, industry conditions, and other relevant qualitative and quantitative information. The credit risk rating applied is assigned by a recognized credit rating agency. The impairment assessment is performed on an individual asset basis with higher impairment provisions being recognized for financial assets with lower credit risk ratings, indicating a higher probability of default or non-payment.

The Center considers a financial asset in default when the financial assets meet either of the following criteria:

- (i) A partner has failed to refund advanced funds for costs that are deemed ineligible.
- (ii) The Centre has not complied with the requirements of the grant agreements and thus the donor has deemed the specific costs as ineligible through a mutually agreed upon process such as project audit.

The Centre writes off financial assets only when there is objective evidence that the debt will not be recovered and after it has exhausted its collection avenues.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and bank balances held in current accounts.

k) Receivables and Doubtful debts

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value. They are subsequently stated at the nominal values less write down for any amounts expected to be irrecoverable.

Allowances are made for doubtful debts in specific cases based on their lack of recoverability. In addition, a provision is also recorded on the remainder of grants receivable and on Collaborating organizations' balances.

l) Land donated by the Government

The Government of Kenya donated five pieces of land where the Centre has permanent structures, and which facilitate the Centre's research activities. These are Kasarani-Duduville Campus, Mbita- *icipe* Thomas Odhiambo Campus, Kwale-Muhaka field station, Nairobi-Riverside and Nairobi Arboretum Land. The land was donated at nil consideration.

m) Term Deposits

Term deposits include amounts held in banks fixed and call deposits account.

n) Pension fund contributions

The Centre makes pension contributions for Internationally Recruited Staff to an offshore Pension fund, channeled through AIARC (the Association of International Agricultural Research Centres) for investment by Generali, the Pension fund managers. Nationally Recruited Staff pension contributions are made to local private individual pension plans.

o) Consumable stores

The Centre has adopted the just in time purchasing system and does not hold any inventories.

2. Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the belief that funds will continue to be received from donors. The Centre had current assets of US\$ 61,903,488 and current liabilities of US\$ 43,791,129 in 2023. This position presents a positive working capital position of US\$ 18,112,359 (US\$ 16,981,019 in 2022), indicating that the Centre will be able to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due.

q) Comparatives

Comparative figures where necessary conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

r) First time adoption of IFRS

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, are the first the Centre has prepared in accordance with IFRS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2022, the Centre prepared its financial statements in accordance with local generally accepted accounting principles (*icipe* GAAP).

Accordingly, the Centre has prepared financial statements that comply with IFRS applicable as at 31 December 2023, together with the comparative period data for the year ended 31 December 2022 and statement of financial position as at 01 January 2022 as described in the material accounting policies.

In preparing the financial statements, the Centre's opening statement of financial position was prepared as at 01 January 2022, the Centre's date of transition to IFRS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Centre in restating its *icipe* GAAP financial statements, including the statement of financial position as at 01 January 2022 and the financial statements as of, and for, the year ended 31 December 2022.

Exemptions applied

IFRS 1 allows first time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under IFRS. The Centre has applied the following exemptions:

- (i) The Centre assessed all contracts existing at 1 January 2022 to determine whether a contract contains a lease based upon the conditions in place as at 1 January 2022.
- (ii) Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at 01 January 2022. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities. The lease payments associated with leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of transition to IFRS and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value have been recognized as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

3. Financial risk management

The Centre's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk and the effects of foreign exchange risk. The Centre's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Governing Council. The Finance Unit identifies, evaluates and manages financial risks according to these policies. The policies lay down principles for overall risk management, as well as those covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk and investing excess liquidity.

Market risk

(a) Foreign exchange risk

The Centre operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Euro, Swiss Franc, Sterling Pound, Swedish Krona, Kenya Shilling and Ethiopian Birr. Foreign exchange risk arises from future transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

The Centre manages foreign exchange risk by converting its foreign currency collections into spending currency on an ongoing basis to cater for its operational requirements. As a result, the Centre does not hold large amounts in currency deposits other than in the recipient and spending currencies.

Sensitivity considerations with respect to the movement in the foreign exchange movement indicate volatility leading to uncertainty on the exchange rates that may prevail, and this may have significant effect on the future results of the Centre owing to the multiplicity of currency amounts the Centre holds.

The Centre, as a matter of practice transacts in the currency most favoured by the stability in exchange rates among the basket of currencies that it holds.

	KES US\$	BIRR US\$	GBP US\$	EURO US\$	Total US\$
At 31 December 2023					
Financial Assets					
Bank Balances	560,580	1,640,813	623,122	845,809	3,670,324
Receivables and other current assets	181,454	132,668	-	200,236	514,358
Financial Liabilities					
Accounts payable	(303,194)	(53,576)	-	(43,196)	(399,966)
Net Foreign currency exposure	438,840	1,719,905	623,122	1,002,849	3,784,716
At 31 December 2022					
Financial Assets					
Bank Balances	62,545	389,244	857,925	2,876,601	4,186,315
Receivables and other current assets	827,474	161,704	-	1,885,842	2,875,020
Financial liabilities					
Accounts Payable	(1,670,122)	(1,761,471)	-	(393,322)	(3,824,915)
Net foreign currency exposure	(780,103)	(1,210,523)	857,925	4,369,121	3,236,420

At the end of each reporting period in 2023, if Kenyan Shilling, Ethiopian Birr, British Pound and Euros had strengthened or weakened by 10% against the United States Dollar, with all other variables held constant, the sensitized effect on the surplus or deficit would have been a decrease or increase in surplus by US\$ 378,472 (2022: US\$ 323,742).

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Price risk

The Centre does not hold investments that would be subject to price risk.

(c) Fair Value interest rate risk

The Centre does not hold interest bearing assets or liabilities subject to fair value interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Centre's liquidity reserve based on expected cash flow.

The table below provides a contractual maturity analysis of the Centre's financial liabilities. All balances are due within 12 months, hence their carrying amounts are equal to their undiscounted cash flows as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The table below provides a contractual maturity analysis of the Centre's financial liabilities. All balances are due within 12 months, hence their carrying amounts are equal to their undiscounted cash flows as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	< 3 months US\$	3-12 months US\$	1-5 years US\$	> 5 Years US\$	Total US\$
At 31 December 2023					
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable	860,332	6,611,866	-	-	7,472,198
Accounts payable - employees	819,824	-	-	-	819,824
At 31 December 2022					
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable	656,998	4,859,408	-	-	5,516,406
Accounts payable - employees	706,184	-	-	-	706,184

Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility of an institution inability to meet its contractual obligations. *icipe* minimizes the risk by ensuring that cost reimbursement is minimal, carrying of due diligence for partner to ensure compliance with collaborative agreements, and bank performance through stress test reports. *icipe* financial instruments as analyzed below records 99.2% of the instruments as fully performing.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

	Fully Performing US\$	Past Due US\$	Impaired US\$	Total US\$
At 31 December 2023				
Grants receivable	979,726	37,067	319,499	1,336,292
Receivables and other current assets	2,760,840	62,107	69,700	2,892,647
Term deposits	46,898,296	-	-	46,898,296
Cash and cash equivalents	10,439,225	-	-	10,439,225
At 31 December 2023	61,078,087	99,174	389,199	61,566,460
Grants Receivable	1,348,672	159,862	101,932	1,610,466
Receivables and other current assets	2,157,632	47,154	66,021	2,270,807
Term deposits	37,357,117	-	-	37,357,117
Cash and cash equivalents	20,579,202	-	-	20,579,202
At 31 December 2022	61,442,623	207,016	167,953	61,817,592

IFRS 9 (Financial) assessment

For all its financial instruments, an impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. For all receivables, the Centre applies counterparty credit risk rating in calculating ECLs with counterparty credit risk rating referring to the assessment of the creditworthiness of the counterparty or debtor, based on factors such as financial stability, payment history, industry conditions, and other relevant qualitative and quantitative information. The credit risk rating applied is assigned by a recognized credit rating agency. The impairment assessment is performed on an individual asset basis with higher impairment provisions being recognized for financial assets with lower credit risk ratings, indicating a higher probability of default or non-payment.

The Centre's debt instruments of which IFRS 9 is applicable are Donor Receivables, Partner (Sub-grantees) Receivables, cash and short-term deposits and Staff Receivables.

The Centre writes off financial assets only when there is objective evidence that the debt. The Centre does not hold collateral as security.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of receivables during the year was as follows:

i) **Donor Receivables**

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Balance at 1 January	82,510	79,114
Net Provisions during the year	87,097	3,396
Write-off during the year	-	-
	<u>169,607</u>	<u>82,510</u>

ii) **Partner Receivables**

Balance at 1 January	214,266	89,346
Net Provisions during the year	(97,191)	124,920
Write-off during the year	-	-
	<u>117,075</u>	<u>214,266</u>

3. Financial risk management (continued)

IFRS 9 (Financial) assessment (continued)

iii) Other receivables

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Balance at 1 January	115	78
Net Provisions during the year	637	37
Write-off during the year	-	-
	<u>752</u>	<u>115</u>

iv) Cash and short-term deposits

Balance at 1 January	551,476	377,611
Net Provisions during the year	(31,828)	173,865
Write-off during the year	-	-
	<u>519,648</u>	<u>551,476</u>

4. Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Executive Board's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key areas of judgement, key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period in applying the entity's accounting policies are dealt with below:

- Impairment losses

At the end of reporting period, the Executive Board review the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, management estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

- *Property and Equipment*

Critical estimates are made by management in determining the useful life for property and equipment.

- *Contingent liabilities*

The Executive Board evaluates the status of any exposures to contingent liabilities on a regular basis to assess the probability of the Centre incurring related liabilities. Provisions are only made in the financial statements where, based on the Executive Board's evaluation, a present obligation has been established.

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

5. Property and equipment

(a) Unrestricted assets

	Riverside house US \$	Arboretum Land US \$	Arboretum house US \$	Dudu Guest House US \$	Scientific Equipment US \$	Computer equipment US \$	Furniture & office equipment US \$	Motor vehicles US \$	Totals US \$
Cost									
At 1 January 2023	310,949	3,077	164,067	2,333	975,861	1,052,967	85,657	633,108	3,228,019
Additions	-	-	-	-	40,189	37,881	5,949	39,260	123,279
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(42,658)	(104,040)	(18,452)	(1,970)	(167,120)
At 31 December 2023	310,949	3,077	164,067	2,333	973,392	986,808	73,154	670,398	3,184,178
Depreciation									
At 1 January 2022	282,242	3,077	120,182	1,423	897,928	975,504	81,632	633,108	2,995,096
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(38,260)	(102,724)	(18,452)	(1,970)	(161,406)
Charge for the year	7,774	-	4,102	58	20,005	43,340	1,740	9,815	86,834
At 31 December 2023	290,016	3,077	124,284	1,481	879,673	916,120	64,920	640,953	2,920,524
Net book value									
At 31 December 2023	20,933	-	39,783	852	93,719	70,688	8,234	29,445	263,654

5. Property and equipment (continued)

(a) Unrestricted assets (continued)

	Riverside house US \$	Arboretum Land US \$	Arboretum house US \$	Dudu Guest House US \$	Scientific Equipment US \$	Computer equipment US \$	Furniture & office equipment US \$	Motor vehicles US \$	Totals US \$
Cost									
At 1 January 2022	310,949	3,077	164,067	2,333	1,089,569	1,446,483	200,600	676,747	3,893,825
Additions	-	-	-	-	12,960	25,491	-	-	38,451
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	(1,508)	-	-	-	(1,508)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(125,160)	(419,007)	(114,943)	(43,639)	(702,749)
At 31 December 2022	310,949	3,077	164,067	2,333	975,861	1,052,967	85,657	633,108	3,228,019
Depreciation									
At 1 January 2022	274,468	3,077	116,080	1,365	1,002,162	1,349,579	195,337	647,359	3,589,427
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	(94)	-	-	-	(94)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(125,159)	(419,006)	(114,942)	(43,639)	(702,746)
Charge for the year	7,774	-	4,102	58	21,019	44,931	1,237	29,388	108,509
At 31 December 2022	282,242	3,077	120,182	1,423	897,928	975,504	81,632	633,108	2,995,096
Net book value									
At 31 December 2022	28,707	-	43,885	910	77,933	77,463	4,025	-	232,923

5. Property and equipment (continued)

(b) Restricted assets

Property and equipment purchased from restricted funds are written off to the statement of comprehensive income in the year of purchase and shown in the statement of financial position through a capital fund.

	Land & buildings US \$	Scientific equipment US \$	Computer equipment US \$	Office equipment & furniture US \$	Motor vehicles US \$	Totals US \$
Cost						
At 1 January 2023	10,240,176	8,135,013	705,076	294,189	2,113,032	21,487,486
Additions	-	534,592	97,056	1,010	70,730	703,388
Disposals	-	(375,800)	(99,546)	(68,596)	(16,298)	(560,240)
At 31 December 2023	10,240,176	8,293,805	702,586	226,603	2,167,464	21,630,634
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2023	4,460,025	6,065,745	536,076	206,504	1,901,350	13,169,700
Disposals	-	(333,670)	(72,441)	(68,596)	(16,298)	(491,005)
Charge for the year	5,780,151	2,561,730	238,951	88,695	282,412	8,951,939
At 31st December 2023	10,240,176	8,293,805	702,586	226,603	2,167,464	21,630,634
Net book value						
At 31 December 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

5. Property and equipment (continued)

(b) Restricted assets (continued)

	Land & buildings US \$	Scientific equipment US \$	Computer equipment US \$	Office equipment & furniture US \$	Motor vehicles US \$	Others US \$	Totals US \$
Cost							
At 1 January 2022	10,240,176	8,036,604	1,111,304	365,982	2,323,517	68,056	22,145,639
Additions	-	1,338,105	51,942	6,532	17,105	-	1,413,684
Adjustment	-	1,508	-	-	-	-	1,508
Disposals	-	(1,262,977)	(458,170)	(78,325)	(227,590)	(46,283)	(2,073,345)
At 31 December 2022	10,240,176	8,113,240	705,076	294,189	2,113,032	21,773	21,487,486
Depreciation							
At 1 January 2022	4,204,066	6,780,879	884,289	263,748	1,978,851	68,056	14,179,889
Disposals	-	(1,173,633)	(454,914)	(74,980)	(227,590)	(46,283)	(1,977,400)
Charge for the year	255,959	436,726	106,701	17,736	150,089	-	967,211
At 31st December 2022	4,460,025	6,043,972	536,076	206,504	1,901,350	21,773	13,169,700
Net book value							
At 31 December 2022	5,780,151	2,069,268	169,000	87,685	211,682	-	8,317,786

6. Grants receivables

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	Jan 2023 US\$
Grants receivables	1,336,293	1,576,101	1,576,101
Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(169,607)</u>	<u>(82,510)</u>	<u>(510,000)</u>
Total	<u>1,166,686</u>	<u>1,493,591</u>	<u>1,066,101</u>

Movement on the provision for impairment of grant receivables are as follows:

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
As at 1 January	(82,510)	(79,114)
Charge/ (Credit) in the year	(87,097)	(3,396)
Write offs	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
As at 31 December	<u>(169,607)</u>	<u>(82,510)</u>

7. Receivables and prepayments

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	Jan 2023 US\$
Accountable travel advances	570,500	364,690	364,689
Other debtors and prepayments	933,204	796,918	710,948
Collaborating organizations	2,723,290	2,086,024	2,086,024
Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(306,718)</u>	<u>(399,905)</u>	<u>(434,553)</u>
Total	<u>3,920,276</u>	<u>2,847,727</u>	<u>2,727,108</u>

Allowances for expected credit losses

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
As at 1 January	399,905	520,522
Charge/ (Credit) in the year	(93,187)	(120,617)
Write offs	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
As at 31 December	<u>306,718</u>	<u>399,905</u>

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	Jan 2023 US\$
Cash in hand	-	905	905
Cash at the bank	10,437,878	57,940,997	57,940,997
Reclassification of Term deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>(37,357,117)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>10,437,878</u>	<u>20,584,785</u>	<u>57,941,902</u>

9. Term Deposits

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	Jan 2023 US\$
Opening Balance	36,805,641	-	-
Reclassification from cash and cash equivalents	-	37,357,117	36,171,213
Additions	10,092,655	-	-
Allowances for expected credit losses	<u>(519,648)</u>	<u>(551,476)</u>	<u>(377,611)</u>
Total	<u>46,378,648</u>	<u>36,805,641</u>	<u>35,793,602</u>

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected losses of financial assets held.

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
As at 1 January	551,476	377,611
Charge/ (Credit) in the year	(31,828)	173,865
Write offs	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
As at 31 December	<u>519,648</u>	<u>551,476</u>

10. Payables and accruals

Description	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	Jan 2023 US\$
Leave liability	408,101	399,432	399,432
Other payables	7,015,964	5,614,056	5,614,056
Accruals and commitments	<u>867,959</u>	<u>209,102</u>	<u>209,102</u>
Total	<u>8,292,024</u>	<u>6,222,590</u>	<u>6,622,590</u>

11. Unexpended operating grants

Description	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	Jan 2023 US\$
Unrestricted grants	947,687	338,790	338,790
Earmarked	<u>1,946,296</u>	<u>2,653,615</u>	<u>2,653,615</u>
Subtotal	2,893,983	2,992,405	2,992,405
Restricted grants	32,605,123	35,535,730	35,535,730
Total	<u>35,499,106</u>	<u>38,528,135</u>	<u>38,528,135</u>

12. Provisions for staff repatriation

Description	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	Jan 2023 US\$
Balance at 1 January	746,153	526,186	526,186
Provision for the year	203,968	242,017	242,017
Payments in the year	<u>(112,989)</u>	<u>(22,050)</u>	<u>(22,050)</u>
Total	<u>837,132</u>	<u>746,153</u>	<u>746,153</u>

13. Grant Income Balances

Description	Balance b/f 01-Jan-23 US \$	Receipts during the Year 2023 US \$	Balance c/f 31-Dec-23 US \$	Income for the Year 2023 US \$	Income for the Year 2022 US \$
Unrestricted	333,790	4,466,815	947,687	(3,852,917)	(2,496,293)
Restricted	<u>33,964,629</u>	<u>35,219,180</u>	<u>31,268,831</u>	<u>(37,914,979)</u>	<u>(33,371,138)</u>
Total	<u>34,298,419</u>	<u>39,685,995</u>	<u>32,216,518</u>	<u>(41,767,896)</u>	<u>(35,867,431)</u>

Refer to the schedule of grants (Appendix 1) for the breakdown of income per project.

14. Expenditure by natural class

a) Research and Institution Cost for FY 2023

31December 2023	US\$ Research	US\$ Institutional	US\$ Total
Travel	2,931,189	277,802	3,208,991
Staff costs	12,167,564	3,640,844	15,808,408
Supplies and Services	19,450,630	1,256,707	20,707,337
Depreciation	-	86,832	86,832
Collaborators	4,873,414	35,615	4,909,029
Overhead recovery	<u>2,707,992</u>	<u>(2,707,992)</u>	-
Total administrative, research and collaborator costs	<u>42,130,789</u>	<u>2,589,808</u>	<u>44,720,597</u>

b) Research and Institution Cost for FY 2022

31December 2022	US\$ Research	US\$ Institutional	US\$ Total
Travel	4,776,033	338,182	5,114,215
Staff costs	11,284,159	3,222,758	14,506,917
Supplies and Services	15,916,846	2,141,842	18,058,688
Depreciation	(3)	108,518	108,515
Collaborators	1,845,181	-	1,845,181
Overhead recovery	<u>2,273,175</u>	<u>(2,273,175)</u>	-
Total administrative, research and collaborator costs	<u>36,095,390</u>	<u>3,538,125</u>	<u>39,633,516</u>

15. Other Contributions

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Share of costs by collaborators	2,089,562	1,636,061
Interest on bank deposits	-	426,909
Screen house recharge - projects	47,083	38,310
Gain on disposal of Unrestricted Assets	2,601	-
Other Income	10,145	7,136
Recharge for office & lab space - projects	901,310	896,354
Recharge of research coordination costs - projects	99,146	156,947
Recharge of ICT - projects	<u>275,460</u>	<u>327,227</u>
Total	<u>3,425,307</u>	<u>3,488,944</u>

16. Transfer from General Reserves

The target limit is to maintain a reserve level of three to six months of operational needs in line with the Governing Council recommendation.

17. Personnel costs

Personnel costs for the year amounted to US\$ 15,808,408 (2022 - US\$ 14,506,917), including the salaries and benefits of the Centre's full-time employees. The total pension fund contributions added in 2023 were US\$ 1,196,744 (2022 - US\$ 1,182,600). There was a total of 529 (2022 - 473) personnel on payroll at year end. The total amount of statutory deductions was US\$ 2,816,726 (2022 - US\$ 2,209,917) during the year.

The key management compensation for the year amounted to US\$ 886,628 (2022 - US\$ 1,043,705).

Related party transactions

Key management staff

	US\$	US\$
Salaries and other short-term employment benefits	745,196	871,117
Post employment benefits	99,744	129,540
Honorarium	<u>41,688</u>	<u>43,048</u>
Total	<u>886,628</u>	<u>1,043,705</u>

18. Overhead rate

	2023 Net cost US\$ 000	2022 Net cost US\$ 000
R4D Costs	38,586	34,791
Overhead costs	6,914	7,001
Overhead rate (%)	18%	20%

19. Taxation

Under the terms of the Headquarters Agreement with the Government of Kenya, the Centre is exempt from all forms of direct taxation.

icipe is recognized by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as an organization described under section 501 (c) (3) and has also been granted exemption from taxation by the United States of America Internal Revenue Service.

20. Currency

These financial statements are presented in United States of America dollars (US\$).

21. In kind contributions

In 2023, the French Government through IRD and CIRAD stationed on a full-time basis seven visiting Scientists at *icipe*. In addition, CIM, the German Centre for International Migration and Development, subsidized (two) scientists solidifying and expanding research and development capacities in addition to helping alleviate the financial responsibilities of *icipe*. During the same period, *icipe* received three visiting Scientists from University of Canterbury - New Zealand, (One), Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research - Norway, (One), and The Uehara Memorial Foundation and The Nakatomi Foundation - Japan, (one).

Appendix 1: Schedule of grants

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	31.12.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
CORE FUNDS					
AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ACIAR)	338,790	-	-	(338,790)	-
GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA	(5,000)	5,000	-	-	(5,000)
NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (NORAD)	-	2,806,561	947,687	(1,858,874)	-
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (SIDA)	-	-	-	-	(994,118)
THE SWISS GOVERNMENT - SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SDC)	-	1,655,253	-	(1,655,253)	(1,497,175)
SUB TOTAL - CORE FUNDS	333,790	4,466,814	947,687	(3,852,917)	(2,496,293)
RESTRICTED PROJECTS					
AFRICAN TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES NETWORK (ATPS)					
Managing Organization (Hub) for Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Agriculture and Food Systems Innovation Research Network in Africa	8,980	-	(8,595)	(17,575)	(24,937)
AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION (AU)					
Promote sustainable management of Tuta absoluta, an invasive pest of Solanaceous vegetables for food and nutritional security in East Africa	(103,944)	-	(103,944)	-	(224,914)
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT (CIRAD)					
Pest Free Fruit: Service Agreement Collaboration between CIRAD and <i>icipe</i>	5,862	-	5,862	-	(563)
Semiochemical Compounds: Service Agreement Collaboration between CIRAD and <i>icipe</i>	8,383	-	8,383	-	(8,245)
IMPRESS: netting technology (ex-post IMPRESS analysis)	7,053	-	7,053	-	(829)
Coffee IPM	6,232	1,675	7,782	(125)	5,295
HonOgiek: Geographical Indication for Traditional Honey of Mau Forest.	-	97,153	71,640	(25,513)	-
AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL					

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023	2023	31.12.2023	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ACIAR)					
Upscaling the benefits of insect-based animal feed technologies for sustainable agricultural intensification in Africa (PROTeinAfrica).	57,165	612,970	229,036	(441,099)	(311,075)
BAYER AG					
Integrating stingless bees for horticulture and plantation crop pollination to sustain livelihood among smallholder Agriculture farmers in Africa	-	-	-	-	1,520
BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION					
Modelling crop yield loss to insect pests in a warming climate	-	-	-	-	(25,869)
SymbioVector Project - Symbiont-based Malaria Transmission Blocking: To evaluate a microsporidia symbiont as a potential novel malaria control intervention	717,062	458,809	690,915	(484,956)	(631,017)
BIOVISION AFRICA TRUST(BVAT)					
Knowledge Center for Organic Agriculture in Africa	-	-	-	-	(11,426)
BIOVISION FOUNDATION FOR ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (BIOVISION)					
Three diseases, one Health: A one health participatory approach to combating a complex of zoonotic diseases in Northern Kenya (BV DPA_006 2018-2019)	-	-	-	-	(1,535)
Integrated Sustainable Production of Tomatoes (ISPT) in Kenya (DPP-012/2019-2022)	44,495	(44,495)	-	-	(136,450)
Piloting novel biorational, cattle- targeted interventions for sustainable control of arthropod vectors of malaria and other diseases of humans and livestock through multi-sectoral stakeholder engagement and community partnership (BV DPH_003 2019-2023)	(89,647)	246,629	(75,694)	(232,676)	(296,572)
Upscaling and institutionalizing of fruit fly IPM technology among smallholder fruit growers in East Africa (Phase V) (BV DPP - 005/2019-2021)	29,224	(17,617)	-	(11,607)	(71,002)
Intensification of push pull technology for improved food security, nutrition and incomes (BV DPP-001/2020-2022)	(66,150)	50,000	(16,150)	-	(223,824)
Participatory beekeeping for ecological protection of Mangrove forests in Zanzibar (ZanBee) (BV	64,098	76,150	29,222	(111,026)	(78,283)

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023	2023	31.12.2023	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
DPE_008/1.2020-12.2024)					
Scaling-up of agroecological approaches by farmers, entrepreneurs and policymakers by creating a role model through the Push-Pull approach which demonstrates that agroecology can be scaled up (DPP-016 2020-2022/(KEA)	(23,443)	23,443	-	-	(104,469)
Upscaling the eco-management of tsetse flies through the integration of repellent technologies and optimised trap deployment (BV DPA_005)	-	-	-	-	-
An integrated ecological approach to mango production in Arba Minch District, Ethiopia (BV DPP-017/2021-2023)	16,286	92,000	(9,709)	(117,995)	(96,460)
Scaling up successful beekeeping enterprises for improving livelihood and resilience of especially women in degraded natural habitats in Wag Himra Zone, Ethiopia (BV DPE-007)	84,052	115,000	33,111	(165,941)	(160,210)
Developing a Mosquito-repellent Biofuel Product for Better Health and Environment (BV DPH_004/2021/ <i>icipe</i>)	2,467	-	2,467	-	(4,264)
Intensified agroecological-based cropping systems to enhance food security, environmental safety and income of smallholder producers of crucifers and traditional African vegetables in East Africa (BV DPP-020)	126,472	180,000	98,247	(208,225)	(173,528)
Scaling push pull technology driven on-farm crops diversification in maize-based farming system to improve livelihoods of subsistence farmers in Ethiopia (DPP 016 - 2023-2025)	-	90,000	(29,824)	(119,824)	-
Integrated Sustainable Production of Tomatoes (ISPOT) in Kenya (DPP 016 - 2023-2025)	-	270,000	79,556	(190,444)	-
Increasing diffusion and impact of the vegetable -integrated push pull technology (VIPPT) in Eastern Africa from a One Health perspective (DPP-001/2023-2025):	-	150,000	51,069	(98,931)	-
Up-scaling integrated control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis among agro-pastoralists in Kenya through community partnerships training and engagement (BV DPA-005/2018-2019)	-	-	-	-	-
CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK					
For strengthening doctoral and postdoctoral training in applied science, engineering, and technology in Africa	-	576,400	546,430	(29,970)	-

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023	2023	31.12.2023	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURE AND BIOSCIENCE INTERNATIONAL (CABI)					
Invasive species strategy development	-	-	-	-	(4,735)
CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY					
Consultancy Support to the African Center of Excellence in Energy for Sustainable Development (ACE-ESD) Grid Innovation and Incubation Hub (GIH), College of Science and Technology, University of Rwanda	3,248	3,350	6,598	-	(38)
CHARITE - UNIVERSITY OF MEDIZIN BERLIN					
Identification of virus transmission networks to control key arboviral diseases in Kenya - MK	-	-	-	-	(11,420)
Identification of virus transmission networks to control key arboviral diseases in Kenya - RS	(16,103)	5,609	-	10,494	(9,209)
Identification of virus transmission networks to control key arboviral diseases in Kenya - DT	-	-	-	-	110
Identification of virus transmission networks to control key arboviral diseases in Kenya - BT	-	-	-	-	(47,463)
Identification of virus transmission networks to control key arboviral diseases in Kenya - Phase 2 MK	3,511	37,978	27,220	(14,269)	(9,235)
Identification of virus transmission networks to control key arboviral diseases in Kenya - Phase 2 RS	(6,494)	114,968	12,314	(96,160)	(45,483)
Identification of virus transmission networks to control key arboviral diseases in Kenya - Phase 2 DT	(13,584)	69,373	22,811	(32,978)	(36,827)
CODE FOR SCIENCE & SOCIETY					
Empowering researchers with skills and tools in Open Science and Bioinformatics	6,499	-	35	(6,464)	(8,953)
CORDAID					
B(Eat) The Locust	153,950	-	92,470	(61,480)	-
DANISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DANIDA)					
Sustainable and efficient insect production for livestock feed through selective breeding (FLYgene)	-	51,471	22,458	(29,013)	-
DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION OF EASTERN					

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	31.12.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
AFRICA (DLCO-EA)					
Develop a geospatial model for monitoring desert locust occurrence in some IGAD countries (Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia)	(7,258)	7,258	-	-	(14,516)
EARMARKED CORE					
Core Earmarked Activities	787,112	2,398,516	3,573,152	387,524	(251,432)
ETH ZURICH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY					
Welfare, Nutritional, and Human Health impacts of Post Harvest Loss Prevention: A Large-Scale Field Experiment in Kenya (IMPACT)	245	(245)	-	-	-
ETHIOPIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH					
SILVRP	9,362	-	9,362	-	-
EUROPEAN UNION (EU)					
Integrated pest management strategy to counter the threat of invasive fall armyworm to food security in Eastern Africa (FAW-IPM)	130,775	529,630	332,661	(327,744)	(1,441,793)
Accelerating inclusive green growth through agri-based digital innovation in West Africa (AGriDI)	1,561,286	983,692	1,592,957	(952,021)	(549,081)
Earth observation and environmental sensing for climate-smart sustainable agropastoral ecosystem transformation in East Africa - ESSA	75,889	89,315	44,550	(120,654)	(106,533)
Training next level scientists and researchers to develop highly selective and safe insecticides (CypTox)	32,080	-	32,080	-	-
Nematology Education in Sub-Saharan Africa (NEMEDUSSA) - Erasmus+ Programme Capacity building projects in the field of Higher Education (E+CBHE)	13,944	-	1,792	(12,152)	(9,897)
Robusta coffee agroforestry to adapt and mitigate climate change in Uganda	149,324		(6,353)	(155,677)	(32,427)
Microbial Uptakes for sustainable management of major banana pests and diseases (MUSA)	2,229	(2,229)	-	-	-
FARMTRACK CONSULTING LTD					
AEDES-SIT Exploring the prospect of applying the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) to control Aedes mosquitoes, vectors	(5,790)	-	-	5,790	(39,297)

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023	2023	31.12.2023	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
of arboviruses, in the Indian Ocean context					
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)					
Capacity Building Services for Youth in Kiambu on Black Soldier Fly (BSF) Farming	-	-	-	-	(597)
Capacity building on the use of biological control agents and biopesticides for control of Fall Armyworm in Eastern Africa	-	-	-	-	(34,998)
Enhancing the capacities of national stakeholders to scale up the use of biological control in invasive pest management in the Global Action for Fall Armyworm Control target countries in Africa, Asia and Near East.	-	159,800	8,658	(151,142)	-
Strengthening the National Capacity of the Directorate of Plant Protection - National Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	-	158,400	91,784	(66,616)	-
FOREIGN, COMMONWEALTH & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE (FCDO)					
Building Resilience Around Camels, Sheep and Goats (BRACeS): Sustainable livestock productivity in arid and semi-arid lands in northern Kenya	48,502	-	29,653	(18,849)	595
Dfid Fall Armyworm Management	36,450	-	32,949	(3,501)	(28,913)
GERMAN AEROSPACE CENTER					
Remote sensing for better locust management in Kenya	(1,859)	1	-	1,858	(17,439)
GERMANY ACADEMIC EXCHANGE SERVICE (DAAD)					
Offer of Scholarships 2016 in - country / in - region up to 12 PhD scholarships	185,797	47,530	190,566	(42,761)	(78,131)
GERMANY AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (GIZ)					
Improving food and nutritional security through integrated control of tsetse and tick-borne livestock diseases (ICTLD)	(199,731)	67,950	(168,354)	(36,573)	(289,008)
SCLAMP-EA: Scaling-up Climate-Smart pest management Approaches for Enhanced Maize and Tomato Systems Productivity in Eastern Africa	32,370	-	(283,430)	(315,800)	(344,768)
AgriPath- Empowering smallholder farmers' transition to sustainable agriculture through effective and efficient digital pathways - GIZ Complementary funding to SDC	(5,064)	-	(24,552)	(19,488)	(5,064)

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	31.12.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
AgEco IPM: Agro-ecological management of the fall armyworm in Eastern and Southern Africa	684,270	621,193	650,348	(655,115)	-
Demand-driven interventions for implementing agroecological based and gender inclusive IPM technologies to enhance safe fruit production and among smallholder farmers in East Africa	-	104,174	32,080	(72,094)	-
Integrated pest and pollinators management (IPPM) to enhance productivity of avocado and cucurbits among smallholder growers in East Africa	116,470	(116,470)	-	-	(63,841)
Combating major Tuta Absoluta and other agricultural crop diseases	30,296	(30,296)	-	-	-
GERMANY RESEARCH FOUNDATION					
Tungiasis in East Africa- an interdisciplinary approach to understand the interactions between parasite and hosts	(29,607)	169,733	92,583	(47,543)	(117,142)
Antibody clearance and trans-sialylation as virulence factors in African trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	3,105
Understanding cell-to-cell heterogeneity in African trypanosome field isolates (DFG Project number 444811942)	-	7,517	7,321	(196)	772
Freshwater pollution and the links to the distribution of Schistosoma host snails in Western Kenya	1,869	-	1,869	-	(140)
GHENT UNIVERSITY					
Hosting Courses for International Master Programmes (ICP) students and Basic Nematology Crash Course - PHASE 1	2,503	51	-	(2,554)	(19,078)
Hosting Courses for International Master Programmes (ICP) students and Basic Nematology Crash Course - PHASE 2	11,995	16,113	13,129	(14,979)	(5,794)
GOETHE UNIVERSITY FRANKFURT					
Freshwater pollution and the links to the distribution of Schistosoma host snails in Western Kenya - SENTINEL II (H03330- 12/2)	(17,120)	40,189	20,340	(2,729)	(33,268)
GOOD VENTURES FOUNDATION					
Development and implementation of a transformative and sustainable strategy for malaria control in Africa using symbiont-based transmission blocking - Study of	820,208	34,067	83,235	(771,040)	(801,205)

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023	2023	31.12.2023	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
microsporidian MB and its potential to limit malaria transmission					
GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE					
Collaborative research work between The Institute of Research For Development (IRD) and The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (<i>icipe</i>)	14,984	13,091	23,479	(4,596)	(14,957)
Towards sustainable biological control of the Mediterranean corn borer: from the adaptive mechanisms to the mass release of a new <i>Cotesia</i> species- Evaluate the feasibility of parasitoid mass rearing with the perspective of industrial production and commercialization	19,876	35,111	35,590	(19,397)	(20,055)
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA					
Upscaling Insect-Based Protein-Rich Feeds for Enhanced Nutrition and Health of Fish in Kenya	-	-	-	-	(2,899)
Production to Markets: Scaling Up the Adoption and Implementation of Environmentally Benign Pest Management Technologies in Makeni County, Kenya.	1,639	19,138	(8,556)	(29,333)	(12,463)
IKEA FOUNDATION					
Scaling regenerative black soldier fly farming along with vegetable push-pull cropping systems in rural Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda	2,029,003	-	1,347,906	(681,097)	(7,697)
IMC WORLDWIDE LIMITED					
Validation of low-cost sensors for optimal insect protein production	(13,472)	29,557	-	(16,085)	(13,472)
IMPACT DESIGNS					
Refugee Insect Production for Food and Feed (RefIPro).	5,068	38,716	10,393	(33,391)	(8,297)
IMPAXIO GMBH					
Ethiopia Post Harvest Loss Study Project Agreement	-	-	-	-	(5,098)
IN2CARE BV COMPANY					
Exposing and killing malaria mosquitos using so-called 'leave tubes'	163	(163)	-	-	-
INSECTIPRO LTD					
Insects for Food and Feed - jointly with InsectiPro Ltd, a Company whose goal is to create sustainable, nutritious and	(33,537)	75,000	10,800	(30,663)	(182,305)

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	31.12.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
profitable systems in Africa to positively change the current food and value chains through the use of avant-garde insect science and technology					
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)					
Semiochemicals for Pre-Release Treatment of <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> and relative response to Male Lures in semi-Field conditions	30,127	-	30,127	-	(5,477)
Regional (AFRA) Training course on population genetic studies to support field projects (Duduville campus) - Nairobi, Kenya, 8 to 19 May 2023	-	30,594	-	(30,594)	-
Diversity of Endosymbionts and Entomopathogens of Dipteran Pests and their Impacts on Dipteran Mass Rearing for SIT Applicants	8,347	-	1,877	(6,470)	(4,453)
INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE-CIAT					
Identification of antibiosis and tolerance to spider mites (<i>Acarid</i>) attack in <i>Urochloa</i> spp. by high-throughput phenotyping methods (Supporting and co-supervising the studies of Paula Andrea Spitia Buitrago (a student)	1,647	-	1,639	(8)	(10,970)
Transforming AgriFood Systems in West and Central Africa (TAFS-WCA): Work Package 2: Informed Digital Agriculture for Climate Resilience - Managing Climate Risks and Accessing Services	(47,695)	139,809	(1,648)	(93,762)	(97,607)
Supporting and Co-supervising the studies of Adrian Matingi Kimani - Screening resistance levels of a diversity panel of <i>Urochloa</i> spp. to attack of red spider mites by high-throughput phenotyping methods	-	33,335	17,419	(15,916)	-
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA)					
Field Work and Research Activities - AI-Driven Climate Smart Beekeeping for Women, in Ethiopia - Phase I	1,527	-	1,527	-	-
Field Work and Research Activities - AI-Driven Climate Smart Beekeeping for Women, in Ethiopia - Phase II	(5)	5	-	-	(10,153)
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC)					

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	31.12.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
INSEED 2: Insect feed for poultry and fish production in Sub-Saharan Africa.	-	-	-	-	-
Alien invasive fruit flies in Southern Africa: Implementation of a sustainable IPM programme to combat their menaces	433,768	(37,126)	-	(396,642)	(511,299)
INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IFPRI)					
Plant Health Initiative - Workpackage 5	-	10,000	2,285	(7,715)	-
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)					
Alternative livelihoods for Food and Income Security in Four Indian Ocean Island Nations (Mauritius, Seychelle, Comoros and Madagascar) and in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania (PHASE II)	-	-	-	-	(268,312)
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA)					
Invasive species strategy development.	7,992	-	7,992	-	-
Piloting and Upscaling Biorational and Biological Control Strategies for sustainable Fall Armyworm Management in Africa (BIOFAWMA)	31,920	65,200	1	(97,119)	(31,947)
INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ILRI)					
One CGIAR Plant Health Initiative - ILRI: Development, testing and scaling of maize and vegetable IPM in Eastern Africa	(3,615)	15,000	-	(11,385)	(18,615)
INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER (CIMMYT)					
Development, testing and scaling of maize and vegetable IPM in Eastern Africa	36,290	-	-	(36,290)	(87,710)
Development, testing and scaling of maize and vegetable IPM in Eastern Africa - 2023 Subgrant	-	89,990	27,419	(62,571)	-
JRS BIODIVERSITY FOUNDATION					
Increase knowledge, awareness and data accessibility for bee and dipteran pollinators, their forage plant species to support conservation of plant-pollinator networks in Cameroon.	-	60,195	48,033	(12,162)	-

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	31.12.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Integrative Pollinator-Plant Interaction Assessment of Ecosystem Service Diversity in Sub-Saharan Africa	11,500	-	11,500	-	8,460
KENYA AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (KALRO)					
Development of Technologies for Improving Productivity of Apiculture in ASALS of Kenya	(19,394)	32,724	(22,715)	(36,045)	(36,355)
KENYA EDUCATION NETWORK (KENET)					
Using machine learning approaches to infer relationships of insect songs, behaviour and weather variables for improved productivity of cricket farms for food and income generation in Kenya	6,947	(723)	-	(6,224)	(5,874)
KENYATTA UNIVERSITY					
Rhizosphere microbiome community structure and metabolism in wheat at different developmental stages: Mr. Rodgers Kimutai (184/28873/2019)	-	3,571	3,571	-	-
KUNGLIGA TEKNISKA HOGSKOLAN, (KTH)					
Identification of novel oviposition attractants for malaria mosquitoes	-	-	-	-	935
LEIBNIZ CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE					
Integrated use of multisource remote sensing data for national-scale agricultural drought monitoring in Kenya (ADM-Kenya)	-	22,207	(4,633)	(26,840)	-
LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE & TROPICAL MEDICINE					
An interdisciplinary approach to understanding the contribution of household flooring on disease burden in rural Kenya	15,291	121,584	58,274	(78,601)	(56,493)
An interdisciplinary approach to understanding the contribution of household flooring on disease burden in rural Kenya	(2,243)	178,137	607	(175,287)	(2,243)
MAKERERE UNIVERSITY-THRIVE 2 SECRETARIAT					
THRIVE to Research Excellence (THRIVE 2)	-	-	-	-	(25,217)
THRIVE II POSDOC - JOEL	-	-	-	-	(5,062)
THRIVE II TRAINING	-	-	-	-	(30)
Evaluating malaria transmission blocking potential of plant	-	-	-	-	(187)

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	31.12.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
derived metabolites					
Understanding tick-borne zoonotic disease epidemiology within the nomadic pastoral systems in Isiolo, Tana River, West Pokot and Garissa counties of Kenya	-	-	-	-	(53)
Using a participatory approach to identify novel approaches to control malaria	9,063	-	9,063	-	-
THRiVE Research Enrichment for Community and Public Engagement (RECPE) Award	-	20	-	(20)	(1,377)
MASTER CARD FOUNDATION					
More Young Entrepreneurs in Silk and Honey	16,935,487	9,840,055	10,218,285	(16,557,257)	(12,645,679)
Graduate Internship Programme - Ms. Mekdelawit Garedeu	-	-	(2,045)	(2,045)	-
Mass Youth Employment in Apiculture (MaYEA)	-	1,509,228	1,508,662	(566)	-
MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT					
Agreement to Establish a Max Planck- <i>icipe</i> Partner Group	6,234	3,093	-	(9,327)	(29,425)
MCKNIGHT FOUNDATION					
Saving the Smallholder Dairy Industry in East Africa: Validation and Implementation of Integrated Management Approach for Napier Stunt Disease	5,140	(5,140)	-	-	-
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF FINLAND					
Adaptation for Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in Africa	17,579	-	17,579	-	-
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (NAS)					
End of the Road for the illegal Bushmeat trade in East Africa: Establishing Transboundary Surveillance by High Resolution Melting Analysis of vertebrate Molecular Barcodes	-	-	-	-	(11,588)
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)					
Eastern Africa Network for Bioinformatics Training (EANBIT)	36,178	56,954	(24,667)	(117,799)	(202,468)
Epidemiological assessment of risk of yellow fever and Dengue outbreaks in Kenya	6,727	-	6,727	-	-
NATIONAL RESEARCH FUND (NRF)					
Sustainable Intensification of Fruit Production Systems through innovative pest biocontrol technologies	5,437	(5,437)	-	-	(25,756)
Magnitude and dynamics of Visceral and Cutaneous	2,152	15,359	10,056	(7,455)	(6,405)

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023	2023	31.12.2023	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Leishmaniasis transmission in Baringo Nyandarua and Nakuru Counties in Kenya					
NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (NORAD)					
Addendum Number 1 - Combating Arthropod Pests For Better Health, Food And Resilience To Climate Change (CAP- AFRICA) ö - RAF-3058 KEN-18/0005	106	-	-	(106)	-
Combating Arthropod Pests For Better Health, Food And Resilience To Climate Change (CAP-AFRICA)" - RAF-3058 KEN-18/0005	257,832	166,206	-	(424,038)	(693,767)
NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF BIOECONOMY RESEARCH (NIBIO)					
Malawi Digital Plant Health Service with National Public Ownership (MaDiPHS)	92,443	115,458	34,947	(172,954)	(27,792)
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)					
Undertaking a market assessment to determine suitability of insect farming as a viable livelihood opportunity for employment & self-employment in Dadaab	214	(214)	-	-	(5,832)
PENNSLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY					
Current and Emerging Threats to Crops Innovation Lab (CETC IL) under Feed the Future Innovation Lab - Fall armyworm IPM Research Solutions	(28,935)	35,992	-	(7,057)	(70,580)
PROGRAM FOR APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (PATH)					
Leveraging mosquito feed assay capacity in endemic site to understand intra and inter lab assay variability and bridge Standard Membrane Feeding Assay (SMFA) AND Direct Membrane Feeding Assay (DMFA)	9,945	(9,945)	-	-	-
RESEARCH EXECUTIVE AGENCY (REA)					
Upscaling the Benefits of Push-pull Technology for Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in East Africa- (UPSCALE)	248,706	-	41,294	(207,412)	(192,599)
A Cross-Disciplinary Alliance to Identify, Predict and prePARE for Emerging Vector-Borne Diseases (PREPARE4VBD)	156,230	156,635	174,162	(138,703)	(115,540)

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	31.12.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Controlling and progressively Minimising the Burden of Animal Trypanosomiasis (COMBAT)	85,456	75,817	93,075	(68,198)	(46,498)
oNe hEalth SusTainability partnership between EU-AFRICA for food sEcuRity	117,271	170,557	223,820	(64,008)	-
RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE (FIBL)					
Long Term Farming Systems Comparisons In the Tropics- What is the Contribution of Organic Farming to sustainable Development? (PHASE IV)	(29,127)	29,127	-	-	(411,921)
Long-term farming system comparison in the Tropics (SYSCOM) - What is the Contribution of organic agriculture to sustainable development?	-	307,134	50,718	(256,416)	-
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION					
Testing business models for scaling insect-based protein feed for use in poultry farming and aquaculture in Kenya	23,692	-	23,692	-	-
Waste to Value: Accelerating Economic Viability of Insect-Based Value Chain in East Africa (WAVE-IN)	230,163	100,000	202,903	(127,260)	(169,837)
ROTHAMSTED RESEARCH					
Smart Army Worm Surveillance	(8,499)	-	(8,499)	-	-
RSS - REMOTE SENSING SOLUTIONS GMBH					
Dense Satellite Time Series for Agricultural Monitoring (DESTSAM) Project.	-	-	-	-	(1,969)
SECRETARIAT OF THE BASEL, ROTTERDAM AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTIONS					
Organization of a regional meeting for the Africa regio for the preparation of the 2019 meetings	416	(416)	-	-	(13,320)
Small Scale Funding Agreement	1,353	-	1,353	-	-
Training and capacity development activities under Rotterdam Convention	-	26,250	26,250	-	-
SUNDRY DONORS					
Sundry grants	118,171	47,151	145,844	(19,478)	(74,219)
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY (SIDA)					
Equipment Grant from Sida - Amendment no 3 to core contribution Agreement between Sida and <i>icipe</i> for the	1,447,148	66,106	66,105	(1,447,149)	(1,073,108)

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Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023	2023	31.12.2023	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
period January 2016 - December 2022					
Bioresources Innovations Network for Eastern Africa Development Programme (BioInnovate Africa Programme) Phase II	-	-	-	-	(739,392)
Bioresources Innovations Network for Eastern Africa Development Programme (BioInnovate Africa Programme) Phase III	666,447	1,672,783	1,569,647	(769,583)	(459,413)
Accelerating One Health Interventions for Tackling Pandemics at Source Programme	-	695,014	695,005	(9)	-
SWEDISH UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (SLU)					
Towards sustainable maize production in East Africa: Cropping system resilience under climate change	-	-	-	-	(6,294)
Joint action to develop biological control methods against the invasive crop pest the Fall Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> L.) in Africa	10,597	-	6,255	(4,342)	-
SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SDC)					
Swiss contribution to <i>ICIPE</i> for the years 2017 - 2020 (4 years): Amendment to Agreement for an additional restricted contribution for <i>ICIPE</i> 's 50th Anniversary in 2020	-	-	-	-	(13,711)
Promoting trypanosomiasis management technologies with pastoral and agro pastoral communities in Borana, Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	(109,465)
AgriPath- Empowering smallholder farmers' transition to sustainable agriculture through effective and efficient digital pathways	23,520	187,128	57,604	(153,044)	(95,472)
Scaling Up Insect-Based Protein Feed Technologies and Practices for Enhanced Poultry Production in Ethiopia (SIPFEED-ETH)	41,382	78,127	31,039	(88,470)	(7,993)
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (SNSF)					
Evolutionary dynamics of the gut microbiome across honeybees	35,213	-	28,478	(6,735)	(109)
TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY					
Collaboration in Scientific Research, Knowledge exchange,	6,088	-	6,088	-	-

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Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023	2023	31.12.2023	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
capacity and institutional development					
THE CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION (UK)(CIFI)					
Symbiont-based Malaria Transmission Blocking (SYMBIOVECTOR): Establishing a foundation for Microsporidia MB field trials (SMBV-FFT)	88,219	343,527	202,669	(229,077)	(249,628)
THE ROYAL SOCIETY					
Evaluating attractive fabric panels impregnated with Metarhizium anisopliae against vectors of sleeping sickness.	-	-	-	-	678
Virus versus virus: Plant vectored viruses as bio-pesticides against insects and insect transmitted plant viruses	-	-	-	-	(62,592)
Improved surveillance of yellow fever vectors using odor-bait technology	-	-	-	-	(42)
UMEA UNIVERSITY					
Prediction and preparedness against Outbreaks with Devastating Economic Impact Collaborative Agreement between Umea University and <i>ICIPE</i> Financed by Sida	1,622	(1,622)	-	-	-
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES (UNOPS)					
Scaling up Quality Honey production and Fair Trade in Ethiopia	26,687	-	-	(26,687)	(512,503)
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
Reinforcing and Expanding the Community-Based Fall Armyworm Spodoptera frugiperda (Smith) Monitoring, Forecasting for Early Warning and Timely Management to Protect Food Security and Improve Livelihoods of Vulnerable Communities - CBFAMFEW II	47,729	222,062	4,787	(265,004)	(205,594)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)					
Identifications of Semiochemicals for Regulation of Potentially Invasive Pests or Beneficial Organisms for the Control of Invasive Pests to the U.S	18,223	50,000	-	(68,223)	(43,379)
Identification of Melon fly pheromones that can be exploited in management programs for the Citrus industry	1,414	(1,414)	-	-	-

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	31.12.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Proactive Classical Biological Control of Tuta absoluta in California	(495)	-	(3,319)	(2,824)	(495)
Current and Emerging Threats to Crops Innovation Lab	-	35,000	35,000	-	-
USDA-Mosquito Surveillance for Rift Valley Fever	2,201	(2,201)	-	-	-
UNIVERSIT, LIBRE DE BRUXELLES					
Analysis of stingless bee and bee honey samples - Collaboration based on MoU signed between <i>icipe</i> and University of Libre De Bruxelles (ULB, Belgium) signed 18 July 2019 (<i>icipe</i>) and 26 Sept 2019 (ULB)	116	-	(7)	(123)	(20,408)
UNIVERSITY OF BONN (GERMANY)					
Research on Agricultural Innovations	-	21,187	19,187	(2,000)	-
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE					
Arbovirus metagenomic surveillance in sand flies and ticks	2,302	(7)	-	(2,295)	-
Common bean as a reservoir for viruses that infect bees and aphids - A study in Kenya	6,152	-	6,152	-	-
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN					
H3ABioNet: Informatics solutions for H3Africa for Year 10 (final grant year)	(36,257)	61,793	589	(24,947)	(87,224)
UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN					
HEALTHYINSECT - Insect Farming for Health and Livelihoods	5,382	-	(1,850)	(7,232)	(7,421)
UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM					
Designing low- cost house floors to control tungiasis	3,428	-	2,050	(1,378)	(1,815)
UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN FINLAND					
Field study for the project Pest Free Fruit	9,852	-	-	(9,852)	(11,367)
UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW					
A Novel Malaria Transmission Blocking Strategy: Microsporidian Symbionts of Anopheles Mosquitoes	(12,496)	12,496	-	-	489
Should the tsetse symbiont <i>S.glossinidius</i> be engineered to control African Trypanosomiasis	(25,545)	25,545	-	-	(7,745)
Determining heritable microbe incidence, prevalence and impact in sandfly vector species	(22,703)	22,703	-	-	(3,394)
Roles of insect specific flaviviruses and immune priming in arbovirus transmission blocking mosquitoes	10,630	(10,630)	-	-	1,926
Investigation of a potential protective effect for the	-	-	-	-	90

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023	2023	31.12.2023	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Anopheles symbiont Microsporidia MB against <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i>					
UNIVERSITY OF KEELE					
Enhancing crop diversity and ecosystem services to promote biological control of fall armyworm in smallholder cropping systems	-	-	-	-	325
Development of a phone App to communicate with farmers.	5,912	-	-	(5,912)	(771)
UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS					
Scaling up biocontrol innovations in Africa	-	-	-	-	(150)
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL					
Development of microbe-based strategies for improved bee health	11,074	-	11,074	-	-
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD					
Malaria Vector Atlas - To build an integrating Vector Atlas data-hub to strengthen vector control decision-making in Africa	(344,580)	893,859	(72,933)	(622,212)	(344,580)
UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH					
Internship Program/Project: Capacity Building Fellowships (Students - Linus Reichert & Jakob Lang and PDF Dr Sergio Castro) from University of Zurich on EU-UPSCALE Project	(9,405)	23,721	6,918	(7,398)	(9,405)
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC					
IPM for Rice Maize and Chickpea in East Africa	-	-	-	-	244
WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY					
Effect of low temperature on the survival of various stages of development for the False Codling Moth (FCM), <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)	10,455	-	(13,601)	(24,056)	-
Push-Pull <i>icipe</i> Technology-WU	(22,552)	-	(22,552)	-	(12,764)
WELLCOME TRUST					
Understanding the risks and benefits of newly developed irrigation schemes in Western Kenya in the context of malaria elimination - Training Fellowship (Dr. Oscar Mbare)	-	-	-	-	(50)
Masters Fellowship (Mr. Barack Omondi) Epidemiological factors associated with cutaneous leishmaniasis	-	-	-	-	(3,902)

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023	2023	31.12.2023	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
transmission in Gilgil Nakuru County Kenya					
A real-time genome sequencing approach to the role of wildlife in transmission of animal trypanosomiasis	(24,249)	24,249	-	-	(34,188)
Investigating mechanisms for disseminating the Plasmodium-inhibiting Microsporidia MB symbiont in <i>Anopheles arabiensis</i>	(5,410)	25,992	(13,758)	(34,340)	(38,974)
Investigations into how <i>Anopheles</i> -specific flaviviruses affect arbovirus and plasmodium transmission.	(20,737)	26,528	-	(5,791)	(78,570)
Ecological and genetic drivers of persistent Plasmodium transmission by <i>Anopheles funestus</i> , a major malaria vector in Kenya	82,740	-	(51,615)	(134,355)	(116,251)
An investigation of drivers of dengue virus transmission and the potential for Wolbachia-based transmission blocking in Kenya	(17,825)	344,925	165,822	(161,278)	(17,825)
Visceral Leishmaniasis: Proof of principle to reduce vectors and human-sandfly contact	55	(55)	-	-	-
WORLD BANK					
Africa Regional Scholarship and Innovation Fund for Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology-Subcomponent 1.1: Building the capacity of RCU to engage in innovative fund-raising strategies, design, operationalize and enhance a general and a permanent endowment fund (Regional Scholarship and Innovation Fund or RSIF), to finance scholarships, research and innovation grants in Sub-Saharan Africa on a sustainable basis.	748,897	117,767	756,270	(110,394)	(103,396)
Africa Regional Scholarship and Innovation Fund for Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology - Subcomponent 1.2 Developing the capacity of the RCU for the operation and management of doctoral training in selected African Universities, and Research Grants.	165,103	671,745	207,157	(629,691)	(702,363)
Africa Regional Scholarship and Innovation Fund for Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology - Subcomponent 1.3: Building the capacity of the host universities and the RCU to improve the quality of PhD programs and research in ASET fields.	277,030	868,928	331,427	(814,531)	(957,955)

The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe)
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Project Name	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts/ Transfers	Balance Carried Forward	Charge For the Year	Charge For the Year
	01.01.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	31.12.2023 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Africa Regional Scholarship and Innovation Fund for Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology - Subcomponent 1.4: Building the capacity of the RCU for management and administration of innovation grants.	52,587	395,380	77,339	(370,628)	(334,377)
Africa Regional Scholarship and Innovation Fund for Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology - Sub-component 2.1 - Provision of scholarships for 3-4year PhD training programs on competitive selection basis in priority areas for citizens of Sub-Saharan countries at the African host universities	(41,459)	899,970	(318,247)	(1,176,758)	(1,338,224)
Africa Regional Scholarship and Innovation Fund for Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology - Sub-component 2.2 - Research grants	-	499,990	318,953	(181,037)	(29,207)
Africa Regional Scholarship and Innovation Fund for Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology - Sub-component 3.1 - Doctoral training in ASET fields in selected SSA host Universities and international partner universities countries at the African host universities	4,502,710	4,653,570	4,690,551	(4,465,729)	(2,033,597)
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)					
Ivm Regional W/Shop- Whoafro	7,549	(7,549)	-	-	-
Evaluating the feasibility and impact on malaria transmission of community-based winter	(97,905)	90,354	-	7,551	(285,500)
WORLD FISH					
Development and scaling of sustainable feeds for resilient aquatic food systems in sub-Saharan Africa (FASA)	-	56,619	(44,702)	(101,321)	-
SUB TOTAL-RESTRICTED PROJECTS	33,964,629	35,219,181	31,268,831	(37,914,979)	(33,371,138)
GRAND TOTAL	34,298,419	39,685,995	32,216,518	(41,767,896)	(35,867,431)