



KERUGOYA KUTUS MUNICIPALITY
County Government of Kirinyaga

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2024

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

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
FY	Financial Year
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Act

B. Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management - Members of Management directly entrusted with the entity's financial resources.

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011(amended 2019) and Municipal Charter on 27th June 2018. The Municipality is under the County Government of Kirinyaga and is domiciled in Kenya.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Municipality is to provide efficient and accountable management of the affairs of the Municipality through provision of Governance mechanism that will enable the inhabitants to:

- i) Participate in determining the social services and regulatory framework which will best satisfy their needs and expectations.
- ii) Ensure public resources and authority are utilised or exercised to their satisfaction.
- iii) Enjoy efficiency in service delivery.

c) Key Management

The Municipality's management is under the following key organs:

- Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development
- Board of Management
- Municipality Manager
- Management

d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2024 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

Ref	Position	Name
1	Municipality Manager	CPA Paul M. Muchira
2	Finance and Budget	CPA Naftaly M. Muikia
3	Stategy, Communication and Liason	Jemimah W. Mugo
4	Municipality Economist	Brian K. Gitei

5	Accountant	Sylvia W. Muli
6	Urban Planner	Frinah Wambui
7	ICT	Isaiah Mwangi

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The Municipality management is oversighted by the audit committee of the County Government of Kirinyaga and County Assembly committee on Physical planning and Urban Development who from time-to-time points on areas that needs improvement for the overall service delivery to residents of the Municipal area.

f) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 260 - 10304, Kutus.
Municipal Board Offices,
County Commissioners' Compound,
Kerugoya, KENYA

g) Contacts

Telephone: (+254) 0202582237
E-mail: info@kirinyaga.go.ke
Website: www.kirinyagacounty.go.ke

h) Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank
Kerugoya Branch.
P. O. box 90 – 10300
Kerugoya.
Tell: 020 2731814
E-mail: contactcentre@kcb.co.ke

i) Independent Auditor

Auditor General






i) Independent Auditor





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

j) Principal Legal Adviser




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





3. Municipality Board Members

Serial No.	NAME	GROUP REPRESENTATION	QUALIFICATIONS
1.	 Lucy Kabeti Mbogo	Privat Sector Kutus Business Community	Bachelor in Education. She is serving as the Chairman of the Board. She has over 20 years' experience in both public and private sector service.
2.	 Dickson Kinyua Ngari	Recruited competitively	Bachelor of International Business Administration. He is the chair of the finance and administration committee. He has over 15 years' experience in both private and public sector service.
3.	 Rev. Grace Wambui Kamwagire	Recruited competitively	-Bachelor of Divinity -Master of Arts-Religion. She is an Anglican priest with over 15 years experience in both public and private sector experience. She is the Chair of the Audit and M and E Committee.
5.	 Timothy Njeru Thiaka	Recruited competitively	Diploma in Dairy Technology. He is the Chair of the infrastructure and roads committee. He has over 20 years experience in both public and private sector service.
6.	 Eric Muthii Kinyua	Informal Sector Kerugoya Boda Boda Association	-Diploma in Mechanical Engineering. He is the Board Vice chair. He represents the youth in the board composition. He has over 10 years in private sector service.

7.	 Mary Muthoni Cooper	Neighbourhood Association. Community Self-help Group	-Diploma in Hotel and Catering Management. She is the chair of the Lands and Urban planning committee.
8.	 Rev. Samuel Kanjobe	CECM – Land, Physical planning and Urban development.	-Bachelor of Theology. He is the County Executive Committee Member responsible for Urban development and serves as a member of the Board. He holds a masters of Arts in Leadership and Bachelor’s degree in Divinity.
9	 Hon. Fredrick Bundi.	Chief officer Land, Physical planning and Urban development	Hon Fredrick Bundi served as the Chief officer responsible for urban development and a member of the Board. He holds over 15 years’ experience in public sector management.
10.	 Paul M. Muchira	Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager holds a Bachelor’s degree in Commerce (Accounting Option) and is a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya. He is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Municipality. He is the municipality Chief Executive officer. The manager is the municipality accounting officer. The manager has an extensive over 20 years’ experience in the managerial and financial management levels both in public and private sectors. Over 15 years of the experience is from the public sector. The manager serves as the Secretary to the municipal board and all the board committees.

4. Key Management Team

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
 <p>1. CPA Paul Muchiri Muchira</p>	<p>Municipal Manager holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce (Accounting Option) and is a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya.</p> <p>He is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Municipality. He is the municipality Chief Executive officer. The manager is the municipality accounting officer. The manager has an extensive over 20 years' experience in the managerial and financial management levels both in public and private sectors. Over 15 years of the experience is from the public sector. The manager serves as the Secretary to the municipal board and all the board committees.</p>
 <p>2. CPA Naftaly Mwangi Muikia</p>	<p>Finance and Budget specialist with the Municipality was holds a B. Com (Accounting) degree from UoN and is a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya. He has a career spanning 21 years with 17 years in public sector. His main area of responsibility is budgeting, financial operations and financial statements preparations.</p>
 <p>3. Jemimah Wanjiku Mugoh</p>	<p>She is holds bachelor of Communication with over 10 years in public sector service</p>

7.	 Mary Muthoni Cooper	Neighbourhood Association. Community Self-help Group	-Diploma in Hotel and Catering Management. She is the chair of the Lands and Urban planning committee.
8.	 Rev. Samuel Kanjobe	CECM – Land, Physical planning and Urban development.	-Bachelor of Theology. He is the County Executive Committee Member responsible for Urban development and serves as a member of the Board. He holds a masters of Arts in Leadership and Bachelor’s degree in Divinity.
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4. Brian Kariuki Gitei

He holds Bachelor of Economics with over 5 years experience in public sector service



5. CPA. Sylvia Wanjira Muli

Accountant holds B.com (Accounting Option) degree from Kabaraka University and is a certified public accountant of Kenya. She has 9 years of experience in public sector accounting field.



6. Frinah Esther Wambui

She is a graduate urban planner with over eight years experience in urban planning.



7. Isaih Mwangi

He is a graduate ICT officer with over 10 years experience in public sector service.

5. Municipality Board Chairperson's Report

The municipality covers a total area of 70.52 Km² with a current population of 99,845 persons. By the year 2030, the population is expected to rise to over 150,000 persons. This results to more demand in social services and physical infrastructure over time to cater for the growing population and urbanization. The municipality has two main densely populated urban areas namely Kerugoya and Kutus. Kutus Urban centre is the County Government headquarters. Other key upcoming urban centres within the municipality includes Kibingo, Mukinduri, Kiamwenja, Karia, Kabare Ithare-ini, Rukenya and Kiamiciri.

The Municipality of Kerugoya/Kutus is fully operational semi-autonomous County Government entity formed under Urban Areas and Cities act 2011 and the respective amendments of 2019. Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Board is enjoying a lot of Support and collaboration from the County Government of Kirinyaga and the state department of urban development.

It is worth noting the immense support to the municipality through Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) to operationalize the Municipality and the continued cooperation between the Municipal and the County Government executive. This enabled the formation of fully chartered municipality and preparation of key important documents to spur economic growth in the municipality.

Overall assessment of progress

The Urban Institutional Grant (UIG) from KUSP has gone a long way in assisting the operationalization of the Municipality of Kerugoya/Kutus. Kerugoya and Kutus Urban plans are guiding in sustainable development within the Municipality which will ultimately improve the business environment. The capacity building to County leadership, staff and the county legislature has enriched the management and governance of the Municipality and other County Government institutions, the experiences and lessons learnt from various engagements and training from UIG funds are immense. UIG has been instrumental in the formation of the Municipality of Kerugoya/Kutus, the collaborations, the structures and continued support towards eventual implementation as provided for in the Constitution of Kenya and the Urban Areas and Cities Act number 13 of 2011.

Kerugoya/Kutus municipal board appreciates KUSP and county Executive funding which has definitely opened further county potential. It's worth noting that the fund has really assisted county in core objective of urbanization and improvement of the standard of living of the people of Kirinyaga. The county plans to mainly use the fund to open up stable municipalities within the county for the economic growth of the Kirinyaga County.

Major problems and bottlenecks.

1. Financial constraints in designing and planning for the municipality and operationalization of the Kerugoya/Kutus municipality. County Executive has assisted in solving this by seconding staff to the Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Board. Equally with UIG funding the problem of financial constraint is significantly solved.
2. Inadequate municipal staff. The county government has continuously seconded staff to the municipal Board for the effective operations of the Board.
3. Delay in the release of Urban Development Grant (UDG) of KUSP funds affecting the Work plan. It would be more efficient to implement the UDG work plans with timely fund receipt.
4. Unpredictable weather Conditions especially downpour affecting the project progress.

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Name: Lucy K. MBOGO

Chairperson of the Board

6. Report Of the Municipality Manager

Municipality progress Overview and Value for money achievements.

Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal has done a number of projects since its formation in the financial year 2018/2019 among the major ones been Urban Regeneration and improvement of Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality infrastructural projects. This project consisted of construction of Cabro parking spaces and associated works in Kutus town, upgrading of Kerugoya fresh produce market and construction of Kaitheri apparel factory in Kerugoya town. This project was completed in the period under review and currently under use.

The municipality has also done the construction of Kerugoya town parking spaces, roads walkways and associated works, involved construction of Cabro parking spaces in Kerugoya town at the frontage of Kerugoya Referral Hospital, construction of walkways from Baricho road Junction to Cooperative Bank for Non-Motorized transport and construction of Market stalls for resettling the fruits vendor opposite the referral hospital gate. This project is complete and in use.

In the period under review the Municipality undertook a project for the Construction of fire station at the Livestock market in kutus town. This project was funded through KUSP funds for the FY 2020/2021. The project is still ongoing and is behind schedule. This was occasioned by rationing of UDG funds as the County received partly 25.68% of the budgeted amount. In view of this the County Government has budgeted for the balance to complete the project during this financial year and the project is expected to be complete and operational in the next six months.

UDG implementation is on track except for the Construction of Fire station at the Livestock Market in Kutus which was caused due to rationing of UDG funds by KUSP. To rectify this, the County Government of Kirinyaga has allocated adequate funds to complete the project to its feasible completion during this Financial Year. The project has been rescheduled to compensate the contractor for time the project had been stalled.

On aggregate the UDG projects are 90% complete an indication they are slightly behind schedule. However, we have agreed with the contractors on the need to speed up the project and complete the projects soonest possible.

Both county executive and the municipal board really appreciate the UDG funding and all technical assistant offered by UDD and the World Bank team. However, we appeal for more financial assistant/funding to enhance more economic growth within the municipality. The KUSP funds has really assisted in the formation of Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality and operationalization of the Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Board.

The UDG has helped implement the first batch of projects on various areas and the projects are already changing lives, improving business environment, enhancing mobility and accessibility, enhancing Walkability, improving visual impacts, improving security, reducing congestion among other benefits. The capacity building to County leadership, staff and the county legislature has enriched the project implementation and outcome. The experiences and lessons learnt from project implementation process will enhance other county projects as it provides best practices to learn from. Financing urban development projects as has been demonstrated by the KUSP – UDG funds informs the budget process post the fund period going forward, KUSP has also been instrumental in the formation of the Municipality of Kerugoya/Kutus, the collaborations, the structures and continued support towards eventual implementation as provided for in the Constitution of Kenya and the Urban Areas and Cities Act number 13 of 2011.

Main achievements of the Municipality

1. Upgrade of public vehicles parking spaces and walkways (NMTs). This is through Construction of more cabro parking spaces at Kutus and Kerugoya urban centres as well as Non-Motorable Transport (NMTs). This has resulted to Increase of revenue through levy charging of parkings spaces, Investment increase, urban order and tidiness.
2. Building of Kerugoya fresh produce market Sheds to boost trading and economic activities in the municipality. This has created self-employment in the market activities as well as increase in revenue generation to the county government.
3. Improvement of the infrastructure at Kaitheri apparel textile factory in terms of building a storage unit and baby care unit. This will help significantly in the running and successful

operations of the factory. The baby care unit will also offer a more conducive working environment for mothers working at the apparel factory.

4. Beautification and regeneration of Kerugoya and Kutus urban centres.
5. Building and Improvement of drainage system.
6. Storm water management and Control.
7. Building of Boda Boda operators Sheds to promote young generation self-employment.
8. Building of the Traders Stalls next to the Kirinyaga County Referral Hospital. This has enhanced job opportunities to the traders as well as increasing the revenue paid by the traders to the county government.
9. Construction of the modern Fire station which is still on going
10. Development of the Kerugoya Kutus Municipal spatial plan which is in progress (95% done) using the UIG funds.
11. Development of the municipality Urban Economic plans.
12. Establishment of the Municipal Board and Operationalization/Equipping of Kerugoya Kutus municipal offices at Kerugoya town.
13. Participating in the Development of the County Spatial Plan
14. Preparation of kerugoya kutus municipal urban plan (Local Physical Development Plans) This is at advanced stage in terms of preparation and the consultant is already on site winding up on the plan. The plan is approximately 95% complete.
15. Establishment of a well-furnished municipal offices at Kerugoya town
16. Operationalization of Kerugoya/Kutus municipality in terms of equipping municipal offices and training the municipal Board and staff. At the moment the Municipal board has spacious office building situated at Kerugoya with significantly enough resources for the municipal operations.
17. Secondment of the municipal staff by the county Executive. H. E. the Governor has ensured secondment of six members of the county staff to assist the municipal manager in the operations of the municipal Board.

Some of the key priorities in the near future.

1. Completion of the Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal urban plan (Local Physical Development Plans)
2. Further unlock operationalization of Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Board and equipping the Municipal offices at Kerugoya town.
3. More Training and rebranding of the Municipal Board and staff.
4. Finalization of the development of County Spatial Plan in conjunction with the county executive.
5. Implementation of the Municipal Plans.
6. Diversify on own sources of revenue in partnership with the County Executive and the private sector.
7. Further provision of key utilities to the municipality dwellers among them modern markets, bus parks, walkways, NMTS etc
8. Storm water management projects.
9. Upgrade of the access roads within the municipality.
10. Solid waste management.
11. Improvement of the urban images.
12. Further unlock on (Private Public Partnership) PPPs for more resources and potential as a Municipality.
13. Equipping of the Fire station.

With funds availability the municipal board has a clear vision for the municipality.



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Name: CPA Paul Muchiri Muchira
Municipality Manager

7. Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives for the FY

Section 164 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer for a County Government entity shall prepare financial statements in respect of the entity in formats to be prescribed by the Accounting Standards Board including a statement of the county government entity's performance against predetermined objectives. The key development objectives of the Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality for the Financial year 2022/2023 are to:

- a) Provide quality physical infrastructure.
- b) Urban planning.
- c) Urban governance and administration
- d) Fire and Disaster Management and Control

8. Corporate Governance Statement

Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Board is formed in accordance with urban areas and cities Act 2011 sections 13, 14, 28, 29 and 30 in conjunction with Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Charter section 3 and 6. Members of the 1st Municipal were recruited and subsequently appointed in the month of June 2018. The 2nd Municipal Board members were recruited and subsequently appointed in the month of November 2023. Recruitment and appointment of the Municipal Manager was done in September 2018. Therefore, the Municipal Board effectively started its operations in September 2018 with the appointment of the Municipal Manager.

Municipal Board Operations

The Board operates as per the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 under the guidance of the Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Charter for its day-to-day operations. The Municipal board is composed of 10 members of which Municipal manager is an Ex-Officials' member.

Functions of the Municipal board

Subject to the provisions of Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, Sec 20 and 21 the Municipal Board shall perform the following functions.

1. Oversee all the affairs of the municipality;
2. Develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and set targets for delivery of Municipal services;
3. Formulate and implement Municipal integrated development plan;
4. Control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centres, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the municipality.
5. Promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within the municipality;
6. Develop and manage schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies;

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7. Maintain a comprehensive database and information system of the administration and provide public access thereto upon payment of a nominal fee to be determined by the municipal board;
8. Administer and regulate Municipal internal affairs;
9. Implement applicable national and county legislations
10. Enter into such contracts, partnerships or joint ventures as it may consider necessary for the discharge of its functions under this Act or other written law;
11. Monitor and, where appropriate, regulate municipal services where those services are provided by service providers other than the board of the municipality;
12. Prepare and submit its annual budget estimates to the County Treasury for consideration and submission to the County Assembly for approval as part of the annual County Appropriation Bill;
13. Collect rates, taxes, levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees within the Municipality;
14. Settle and implement tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies as delegated by the county government;
15. Monitor the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programmes or plans in the municipality;
16. Establish, implement and monitor performance management systems;
17. Promote a safe and healthy environment;
18. Facilitate and regulate public transport;
19. Perform such other functions as may be delegated to it by the county government or as may be provided for by any written law

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

Overview On the operational and financial performance of the Municipality during the period,

The Municipality of Kerugoya/Kutus undertook the first capital project in the Year 2018/2019 from funds received from Kenya Urban Support programme (KUSP). The project name was Urban Regeneration and improvement of Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality infrastructural projects. This project consisted of construction of Cabro parking spaces and associated works in Kutus town, upgrading of Kerugoya food market and construction of Kaitheri apparel factory in Kerugoya town. This project was completed in the period under review and currently under use.

In the year 2019/2020 the Municipality commenced the second project from the funds received for FY 2019/2020. This project dubbed, Construction of Kerugoya town parking spaces, roads walkways and associated works, involved construction of Cabro parking spaces in Kerugoya town at the frontage of the Kerugoya Referral Hospital, construction of walkways from Baricho road Junction to Cooperative Bank for Non-Motorized transport and construction of Market stalls for resettling the fruits vendor opposite the referral hospital gate. This project is complete and in use.

In the period under review the Municipality undertook a capital project for the Construction of fire station at the Livestock market in kutus town. This project was funded through KUSP UDG funds for the FY 2020/2021. The project is still ongoing and is behind schedule. This was occasioned by rationing of UDG funds as the County received partly 25.68% of the budgeted amount. In view of this the County Government has budgeted for the balance to complete the project during this financial year and the project is expected to be complete and operational in the next one month.

Both the county executive and the municipal board really appreciates the KUSP Phase 1 UDG funding and all technical assistant offered by UDD and the World Bank team. However, we appeal for more financial assistant/funding to enhance more economic growth within the municipality. The KUSP fund has really assisted in the formation of Kerugoya Kutus Municipality and operationalization of the Kerugoya Kutus Municipal Board.

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The UDG has helped implement the first batch of projects on various areas and the projects are already changing lives, improving business environment, enhancing mobility and accessibility, enhancing Walkability, improving visual impacts, improving security, reducing congestion among other benefits. The capacity building to County leadership, staff and the county legislature has enriched the project implementation and outcome. The experiences and lessons learnt from project implementation process will enhance other county projects as it provides best practices to learn from. Financing urban development projects as has been demonstrated by the KUSP – UDG fund informs the budget process post the fund period going forward, KUSP has also been instrumental in the formation of the Municipality of Kerugoya/Kutus, the collaborations, the structures and continued support towards eventual implementation as provided for in the Constitution of Kenya and the Urban Areas and Cities Act number 13 of 2011.

Summary of projects done by the municipality in the period.

Item No.	Project Name	Location	Budgeted Amount	Total Value of Contract in Kshs	Amount paid by 11th July 2023	Unpaid	Completion Status
1	CABRO WORKS AT KUTUS TOWN, UPGRADING OF KERUGOYA FRESH PRODUCE MARKET AND APPAREL FACTORY EXPANSION	KERUGOYA AND KUTUS	71,302,200	66,563,856.45	64,520,346.20	2,043,510.25	100%
2	CONSTRUCTION OF KERUGOYA TOWN PARKING SPACES, ROADS, WALKWAYS AND ASSOCIATED WORKS	KERUGOYA	71,302,200	70,000,200.00	69,996,119.69	4,080.31	100%
3	CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIRE STATION	KUTUS	71,302,200	50,782,580.00	35,784,455.62	14,998,124.38	85%
4	DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL SPATIAL PLAN	WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY	25,000,000.00	23,925,000.00	22,607,500.00	1,317,500.00	98%

10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting

Sustainability strategy and profile

The Urban Boards/ Committees will be embedded within the county government executive structure performing the county government functions within the Municipalities. The County Executive Committee Member in charge of urban development will be the link between the Municipal Board with the CECM being a member. The CECM will present the interests of the Boards and other matters that require approval by the County Executive Committee. Additionally, the CECM shall present the matters that require approval by the County Assembly for adoption and approval as the case may be. The County Departments based on the functions performed by the Boards will provide technical support where the Boards requires the support.

The Chief Officer in charge of urban development will offer support to the Municipal Manager in accounting matters particularly on the County Annual Work Plans and Budgets.

An analysis of the functions of the boards as per section 20(1) for the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 the functions have been prioritized for operationalization of the Municipal Board and its Committees.

- Finance, Audit and Accounting
- Engineering and public works
- Administration
- Urban Planning
- Environmental and Management

The finance, audit and accounting office will be responsible for preparation of annual budgets, work plan, revenue management and expenditure. The office will also keep financial records and accounting and audit reports.

Engineering office will be responsible for identification, design and supervision of capital projects by the Municipality/Town. Administration office will be responsible for enforcement, disaster management, ICT and office administration.

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Urban Planning office will be in charge of preparation and review of urban plans, formulation of policy and guidelines, development control and compliance. Environment office will take charge of waste management and maintenance of public parks and spaces.

The offices established shall be provided with requisite technical personnel as per the structure provided.

Environmental performance

The Municipal board is relying on the following documents and tools for Environmental performance.

- a. Municipality Solid waste policy.
- b. The Kirinyaga County Solid Waste Management Act 2021.
- c. The Kirinyaga County Climate Change Act, 2023

Promotion, regulation and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management services strategies.

a) Situational Analysis

- Around 60% percentage of all total waste is collected and transferred to designated dumpsites in the municipality
- solid waste management practices within Kerugoya and Kutus Towns results to indiscriminate solid waste disposal and a threat to the environment and water sources.
- Solid waste management is done at Kabatiro dumpsite. The site uses the traditional methods of waste disposal including burning hence pollution of the immediate surroundings.
- Inadequate distribution of waste skips around the municipality. Some emerging centres and high density residential areas (Ithare, Karia, Mukinduri, Kaitheri, Kiamirici etc) lack these skips hence resort to indiscriminate dumping of waste.
- There is existence of private waste collectors predominantly in the urban residential areas who are unlicensed.

- However, by reducing or eliminating open dumping and burning of waste as well as reducing the volume of waste going to the dumpsites which could lead to a reduction in the size and number of dumpsites required. This would free up space for housing and other land use.
- Actions to build social capital include mobilizing community organizations and volunteers can be involved with the development and implementation of projects. The most successful mobilization of human and social capital resources occurs for projects where there is a demonstrated, direct and visible relationship between the project and the future benefits for community and volunteer stakeholders. Examples of projects could include raising awareness campaigns for more efficient use of water and solid waste collection and management.
- With the Implementation of the municipality solidwaste management policy, ~~the~~ will be a reduction in solid waste and wild dumping. This will reduce the amount of waste which is swept into drainage systems and rivers and streams, and which can cause blockages, and localized flooding. As such, a solid waste collection system should help to increase resilience to flooding.

b) Projects proposed on Solid waste management

- Procure and provide waste skips in Ithare, Karia, Mukinduri, Kaitheri, Kiamirici and Karia (adjacent to Thiba Dam).
- Reclaim and repurpose the dumpsite behind Kerugoya County Referral Hospital to form part of the urban forest.
- Develop the Kabatiro dumpsite into a modern landfill to ensure proper and environmentally friendly waste management practices on site. Adequately buffer the site with trees to protect the neighboring Kabatiro village from pollution resultant from waste management on site.
- Procure five skip loaders and two waste compactors to effectively manage solid waste from the various points in the municipality.
- Construct a solid waste collection point for each colonial village settlement (6 collection points in total)

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- Employ municipal waste collectors to assist in proper waste management in both Kutus and Kerugoya towns.

11. Report of the Municipality Board Members

The Board Members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 which show the state of the Municipality affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Municipality are to provide efficient and accountable management of the affairs of the Municipality through provision of Governance mechanism that will enable the inhabitants to:

- i) Participate in determining the social services and regulatory framework which will best satisfy their needs and expectations.
- ii) Ensure public resources and authority are utilised or exercised to their satisfaction.
- iii) Enjoy efficiency in service delivery.

Performance

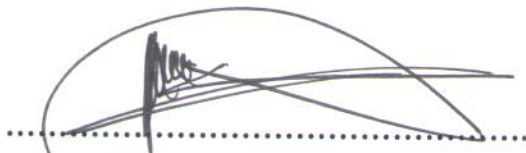
The performance of the Municipality for the year ended June 30, 2024 are set out on page 1 to 6.

Board Members

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page Vi. There were no changes in the Board during the financial year.

Auditors

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



Name: CPA Paul Muchiri Muchira
Secretary of the Board

12. Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Section 180 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer of the Municipality established by Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011 shall prepare financial statements in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Municipality manager is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Municipality's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Municipality for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2024. This responsibility includes:

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

The Municipality Manager accepts responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011. The Municipality Manager is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Municipality's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and the financial position as at that date.

The Municipality Manager further confirms the completeness of the accounting records which have been relied upon in the preparation of financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

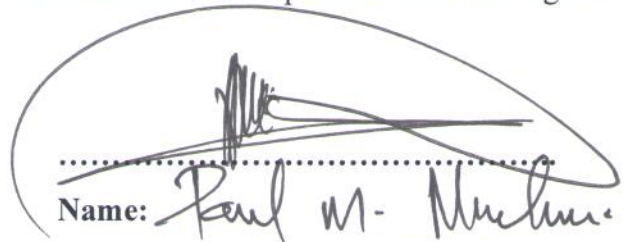
In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Nothing has come to the attention of the Municipality Manager to indicate that the Municipality will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Municipal's financial statements were approved by the Board on 20th September 2024 and signed on its behalf by:


.....

Name: *Lucy K. MBOGO*
Chairperson of the Board



Name: *Paul M. Muthuri*
Accounting officer of the Board

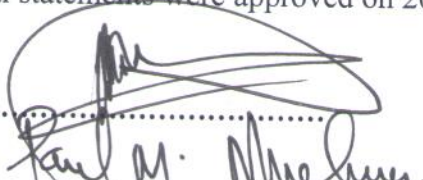
13. Report of the Independent Auditor


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14. Statement of Financial Performance for The Year Ended 30 June 2024.

Description	Note	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the County Government	5	-	4,317,156
Public contributions and donations	6	-	-
Levies Fines and Penalties	7	-	-
Other revenues (balance b/f)	8	4,978,726	11,261,109
		4,978,726	15,578,265
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income	9	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	10	-	-
		-	-
Total revenue		4,978,726	15,578,265
Expenditure			
Use of goods and services	11	4,975,031	10,129,459
Staff costs	12	-	461,600
Board expenses	13	-	-
Finance costs	14	-	8,480
Depreciation and amortization	15	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	16		
Total expenses		4,975,031	10,599,539
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	17	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		3,694	4,978,726

The notes set out on pages 7 to 41 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 20th September 2024 and signed by:

.....

Name: *Rachel M. Muehler*
Municipality Manager

.....

Name: Naftaly M. Muikia
Head of Finance
ICPAK M/No 8590

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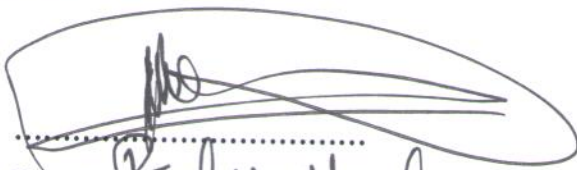
15. Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2024

Description	Note	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	19	3,694	4,978,726
Receivables from exchange transactions	20	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	21	-	-
Prepayments	22	-	-
Inventories	23	-	-
Total current assets		3,694	4,978,726
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	24	-	-
Intangible assets	25	-	-
Total Non-current Assets		-	-
Total assets (A)		3,694	4,978,726
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	26	-	-
Refundable deposits from customers	27	-	-
Provisions	28	-	-
Borrowings	29	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	30	-	-
Deferred Income	31	-	-
Social Benefits	32	-	-
Total current liabilities		-	-
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	28	-	-
Borrowings	29	-	-
Non-current employee benefit obligation	30	-	-
Deferred Income	31	-	-
Social Benefits	32	-	-
Total liabilities (B)		-	-
Net Assets (A-B)		3,694	4,978,726

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Description	Note	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Represented by:			
Capital/Development Grants/Fund		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated surplus		-	-
Net Assets/Equity		3,694	4,978,726

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 20th September 2024 and signed by:



Name: *Paul M. Muliwa*
Municipality Manager

Date:



Name: *MARTIN M. MULIWA*

Head of Finance

ICPAK M/No 8590

Date:

16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

Description	Capital/ Development Grants/Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bal as at 1 July 2022 (previous year)	11,261,728	-	-	11,261,728
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		-	-	-
Funds received during the year	4,317,156	-	-	4,317,156
Revaluation gain/loss	-	-	-	-
Bal as at 30 Jun 2023	4,978,726	-	-	4,978,726
Bal as at 1 July 2023 (current year)	4,978,726	-	-	4,978,726
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		-	-	-
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain/loss	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2024	3,694	-	-	3,694

17. Statement Of Cash Flows for The Year Ended 30 June 2024

Description	Note	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from the County Government		-	4,317,156
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Interest received		-	-
Miscellaneous receipts <i>(Specify) balance b/f</i>		4,978,726	11,261,109
Total Receipts		4,978,726	15,578,265
Payments			
Use of goods and services		4,975,031	10,129,459
Staff costs		-	461,600
Board expenses		-	-
Finance costs		-	8,480
Total Payments		(4,975,031)	(10,599,539)
Net cash flows from operating activities	33	3,694	4,978,726
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of PPE & intangible assets		(-)	(-)
Proceeds from sale of PPE		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(-)	(-)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts from Capital grants		-	-
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		(-)	(-)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(-)	(-)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		-	-
Cash And Cash Equivalents At 1 July	19	3,694	4,978,726
Cash And Cash Equivalents At 30 June	19	3,694	4,978,726

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual Amounts for the Year ended 30 June 2024

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilisation
	Kshs. a	Kshs. b	Kshs. c=(a+b)	Kshs. d	Kshs. e=(c-d)	f=d/c
Revenue						
Transfers from the County Government	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%
Public contributions and donations	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%
Interest income	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%
Miscellaneous income (specify) balance b/f	4,978,726	(-)	4,978,726	-	(-)	%
Total Revenue	4,978,726	-	4,978,726	-	-	100%
Expenses						
Use of goods and services	4,975,031	(-)	4,975,031	-	(-)	99.9%
Board expenses	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%
Staff Costs	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%
Finance costs	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%
Total Expenditure	4,975,031	(-)	4,975,031	-	(-)	99.9%
Surplus for the period	3,694	-	3,694	-	-	
Capital Expenditure	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. The Municipality is under the Kirinyaga County Government and is domiciled in Kenya.

The principal activity of the Municipality is to provide efficient and accountable management of the affairs of the Municipality through provision of Governance mechanism that will enable the inhabitants to:

- i) Participate in determining the social services and regulatory framework which will best satisfy their needs and expectations.
- ii) Ensure public resources and authority are utilised or exercised to their satisfaction.
- iii) Enjoy efficiency in service delivery.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts, and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Municipality's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5 of these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Municipality.

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

3. Application of New and revised standards (IPSAS)

- i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2024.*

There are no new standards effective in the financial year ended 30th June 2024.

- ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2024.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 46:	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p>

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Measurement	<p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year .

Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services, and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the Municipality and can be measured reliably. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, the amount is recorded in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the assets that have been acquired using such funds.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2023/24 was approved by the County Assembly on 29 June 2023. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the Municipality upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

The Municipality's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 18 of these financial statements.

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

e) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Municipality's financial statements.

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. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The entity classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through net assets/ equity or fair value through surplus and deficit on the basis of both the entity's management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and 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 outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and 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. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Impairment

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. There are no Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) during the period.

Financial liabilities

Classification

The entity classifies its liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities measured through profit or loss.

f) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method

Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Municipality.

g) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Municipality has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Municipality expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

h) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and/or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the needs of society as a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefits scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social benefit scheme is measured at the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

i) Contingent liabilities

The Municipality does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

j) Contingent assets

The Municipality does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Municipality in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured

reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs

k) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Municipality creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

l) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Municipality recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

m) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

The Municipality provides retirement benefits for its employees. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate fund and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the City/Municipality does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to scheme obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefits are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

n) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported in the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

o) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment. Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

p) Related parties

The Municipality regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Municipality, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Board members, the Municipality Managers and Municipality Accountant.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

r) Comparative figures

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

s) Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue.

Two types of events can be identified:

(a) Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and

(b) Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

The Municipality should indicate whether there are material adjusting and non- adjusting events after the reporting period.

t) Currency

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

4. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

State all judgements, estimates and assumptions made.

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Transfers from the County Government

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Transfers from County Govt. – Recurrent	-	4,317,156
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	13,662,667	-
Unconditional development grants	-	-
Total	-	-

(a) Transfers from County Government entities (Categorized)

Name Of The Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of financial performance*	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
State Department	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

(Ensure that the amount recorded above as having been received from the County fully reconciles to the amount recorded by the sending County office. An acknowledgement note/receipt should be raised in favour of the sending County office.) *Amount recognised in the statement of financial performance should be the recurrent grant and the development grant to the extent that there are no conditions attached. Total of column 1 should tie to note 6 The details of the reconciliation have been included under appendix xxx

6. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Donation from development partners	-	-
Contributions from the public	-	-
Total	-	-

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7. Levies, Fines and penalties

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Levies	-	-
Fines	-	-
Penalties	-	-
Others (<i>indicate and specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

8. Other Revenues from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Transfers from other government entities	-	-
Others (<i>Balance B/F</i>)	4,978,726	-
Total	4,978,726	-

9. Interest income

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Interest income from investments	-	-
Interest income on bank deposits	-	-
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total interest income	-	-

10. Miscellaneous income

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Income from sale of tender documents	-	-
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total other income	-	-

11. Use of Goods and Services

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Utilities, supplies and services	-	-
Communication, supplies and services	-	-
Domestic travel and subsistence	1,500,100	-
Foreign travel and subsistence	-	-
Printing, advertising, supplies & services	-	-
Rent and rates	-	-
Training expenses	603,800	-
Hospitality supplies and services	90,000	-
Insurance costs	-	-
Specialized materials and services	-	-
Office and general supplies and services	1,665,100	-
Fuel, oil and lubricants	-	-
Other operating expenses (<i>Specify</i>)	1,109,800	10,599,539
Routine maintenance – vehicles and other equipment	-	-
Routine maintenance – other assets	-	-
Contracted Professional Services	-	-
Audit fees	-	-
Hire of Transport, equipment etc	-	-
Bank Charges	6,231	8,480
Social Benefit expenses*	-	-
Total	4,975,031	10,599,539

*Social benefit schemes include benefits such as cash transfers for unemployment or elderly in line with IPSAS 42.

12. Staff costs

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Salaries and wages	-	-
Staff gratuity	-	-
Social security contribution	-	-
Other staff costs (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

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13. Board expenses

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Chairman/Members' Honoraria	-	-
Sitting allowances	-	461,600
Medical Insurance	-	-
Induction and Training	-	-
Travel and accommodation	-	-
Conference Costs	-	-
Other allowances (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

14. Finance costs

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Interest on Bank overdrafts	-	-
Interest on loans from banks	-	-
Total	-	-

15. Depreciation and amortization

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Investment property carried at cost	-	-
Total depreciation and amortization	-	-

16. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Property- Buildings	-	-
Office equipment	-	-
Furniture and fittings	-	-
Motor vehicle expenses	-	-
Maintenance of civil works	-	-
Total repairs and maintenance	-	-

17. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Total	-	-

18. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account	3,694	4,978,726
Others(<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	-	-

(The amount should agree with the closing and opening balances as included in the statement of cash flows)

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Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

Financial institution	Account number	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
		Kshs.	Kshs.
a) Fixed deposits account			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank, etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
b) On - call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank - etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
c) Current account			
Kenya Commercial bank	1259401286	3,191.25	1,889,216
Kenya Commercial bank	1259400883	503.40	2,498,534.15
Sub- total		-	-
d) Others(specify)			
Cash in transit		-	-
Cash in hand		-	-
Mobile Money		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
Grand total		-	-

19. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Current Receivables		
Service, water and electricity debtors	-	-
Other exchange debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	(-)	(-)
Total Current receivables (a)	-	-
Non-Current receivables		
Service, water and electricity debtors	-	-
Other exchange debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	(-)	(-)
Total Non- current receivables (b)	-	-
Total	-	-

Ageing analysis for Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
-------------	--------------	--------------

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	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	-	%	-	%
Between 2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (a+b)	-	%	-	%

20. Receivables from Non-Exchange transaction

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 200-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Transfer from County Executive	-	-
Transfer from XXXX Fund	-	-
Total	-	-

Ageing analysis for Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Description	FY 2023-2024		FY 2022-2023	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY 2023-2024	% of the total	Comparative FY 2022-2023	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	-	%	-	%
Between 2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	-	%	-	%

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21. Prepayments

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Prepaid rent	-	-
Prepaid insurance	-	-
Prepaid electricity costs	-	-
Other prepayments(<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

22. Inventories

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Stationery	-	-
Consumables	-	-
Other inventories(<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	-	-

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23. Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Land	Building	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
As at 1 July 2022 (previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	(-)	(-)	-	(-)
As at 30th June 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals for the year	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Transfer/adjustments	(-)	-	-	-	(-)	(-)	-	(-)
As at 30th June 2024 (current year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment								
At 1 July 2022 (previous year)								
Depreciation								
Impairment								
Transfers/ Adjustments					(-)	(-)		(-)
As at 30 June 2023								

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Description	Land	Building	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
Depreciation for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals for the year		(-)	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
Impairment for the year		-	(-)	-	-	(-)	-	(-)
Transfer/adjustment		-	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	-
As at 30th June 2024 (current year)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NBV as at 30th Jun 2023 (previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NBV as at 30th Jun 2024 (current year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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24. Intangible assets

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Cost		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
NBV	-	-

25. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	FY 2023-2024		FY 2022-2023	
	Kshs.		Kshs.	
Trade payables	7,212,551		-	
Retentions	3,941,829		-	
Accrued expenses	-		-	
Other payables (<i>Specify</i>)	-		-	
Total trade and other payables	-		-	
Ageing analysis:	FY 2023-2024	% of the Total	FY 2022-2023	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	-	%	-	%

26. Refundable deposits from customers

Description	FY 2023-2024		FY 2022-2023	
	KShs		KShs	
Rent deposits	-		-	
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-		-	
Total	-		-	
Ageing analysis:	FY 2023-2024	% of the Total	FY 2022-2023	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	-	%	-	%

27. Provisions

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additional Provisions (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Provision utilised	(-)	(-)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
Current Portion of provision	-	-
Long term portion of provision	-	-
Total Provisions	-	-

28. Borrowings

The table below shows the classification of borrowings long-term and current borrowings:

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Short term borrowings (current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

(NB: the total of this statement should tie to note 29 totals. Current portion of borrowings are those borrowings that are payable within one year or the next financial year. Additional disclosures on terms of borrowings, nature of borrowings, security, and interest rates should be disclosed)

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.

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Balance at beginning of the period	-	-
Borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments of borrowings during the period	(-)	(-)
Balance at end of the period	-	-

The table below shows the Distribution of borrowings:

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings from other government institutions	-	-
Total balance at end of the year	-	-

29. Employee Benefit Obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Non-current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

30. Deferred Income

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
National/County Government	-	-
International Funding Bodies	-	-
Public Contributions and Donations	-	-
Total Deferred Income	-	-

The deferred income movement is as follows:

Description	County government	International funders/donors	Public contributions and donations	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance brought forward	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Transfers to capital fund	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Transfers to income statement	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Other transfers	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Balance carried forward	-	-	-	-

Include columns as needed for the various sources of income deferred

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

31. Social Benefit Liabilities

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme	-	-
Unemployment social benefit scheme	-	-
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme	=	=
PWD benefit scheme		
Elderly social benefit scheme	-	-
Bursary social benefits	-	-
Total	=	=
Current social benefits	-	-
Non- current social benefits	-	-
Total (tie to totals above)	-	-

Social benefit schemes include benefits such as cash transfers for the unemployed or elderly in line with IPSAS 42. They are incurred to mitigate against a certain social risk e.g. poverty, age, unemployment among others.

32. Cash generated from operations

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax	-	-
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	(-)	(-)
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	(-)	(-)
Increase in receivables	(-)	(-)
Increase in payables	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	-	-

(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from operating activities)

33. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the Municipality include those parties who have ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel, their associates and close family members. The Municipality is related to the following entities:

- a) The County Government.
- b) The Parent County Government Ministry.
- c) County Assembly.
- d) Key management.
- e) Municipality Board.

b) Related party transactions

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Transfers from related parties'	-	-
Transfers to related parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Board Members	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	-	-
Due from County Assembly	-	-
Total	-	-

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e) Due to related parties

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Due to parent Ministry	-	-
Due to County Government	-	-
Due to Key management personnel	-	-
Due to County Assembly	-	-
Total	-	-

34. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Court case xxx against the entity	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

(Give details)

35. Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Court case xxx against the entity	-	-
Others Specify	-	-
Total	-	-

36. Financial risk management

The Municipality's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The Municipality's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The Municipality does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is only extended to customers with an established credit history. The Municipality's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

I. Credit risk

The Municipality has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments. Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience, and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessments in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the Municipality's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the Municipality's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

Description	Total amount Kshs.	Fully performing Kshs.	Past due Kshs.	Impaired Kshs.
At 30 June 2024 (current year)		-	-	-
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-			
At 30 June 2023 (previous year)		-	-	-
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

(NB: The totals column should tie to the individual elements of credit risk disclosed in the entity's statement of financial position)

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for

III. Market risk

The Board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the Municipality on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls.

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the Municipality's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Municipality's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies. There has been no change to the Municipality's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

IV. Foreign currency risk

The Municipality has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate. The carrying amount of the Municipality's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Description		Other currencies	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
At 30 June 2024 (current year)			
Financial assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ receivables	-	-	-
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

(The entity manages foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the effect on the Fund’s statement of financial performance on applying the sensitivity for a reasonable possible change in the exchange rate of the three main transaction currencies, with all other variables held constant. The reverse would also occur if the Kenya Shilling appreciated with all other variables held constant.

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
2024 (current year)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2023 (previous year)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%		

V. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the entity’s financial condition may be adversely affected as a result of changes in interest rate levels. The entity’s interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the Fund to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the Fund’s deposits.

Management of interest rate risk

To manage the interest rate risk, management has endeavoured to bank with institutions that offer favourable interest rates.

VI. Capital risk management.

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

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Capital/Development Grants/Municipality	-	-
Accumulated surplus	-	-
Total Funds	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	(-)	(-)
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	%	%

37. Program for Results (PforR) Disclosure

This disclosure note is for entities that are implementing Programs for Results (PforR). Implementing entities are required to make disclosures in accordance with their respective financing agreements. The disclosure should capture the program's goal and expenditures designated in the expenditure framework.

Name of the PforR: -	
Financing Partners: -	
Purpose of the PforR: -	
Expenditure Details	Amount in Kshs
Cumulative actual expenditures for the previous years	-
Actual expenditure in the current financial year.	
1. Employee Cost	-
2. Use of goods and Services	-
3. Grants and Subsidies	-
4. Building of ECDE facilities	-
5. Others (specify)	-
Sub-total	-
Cumulative Actual Expenditures to date	-

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20. Appendices

Appendix 1. Progress on Follow up of Auditors Recommendations.

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)

Guidance Notes:

- a) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report.
- b) Obtain the “Issue/Observation” and “management comments”, required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management.
- c) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your entity responsible for implementation of each issue.
- d) Indicate the status of “Resolved” or “Not Resolved” by the date of submitting this report to County Treasury.
.....

To be Signed by the Accounting officer of the Entity

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Appendix 2: Inter-Entity Transfers

CITY/MUNICIPALITY NAME:				
Breakdown of Transfers from the County Executive of Kirinyaga County				
FY 2023/2024				
a.	Recurrent Grants	Bank Statement Date	Amount (K.shs.)	Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	
b.	Development Grants	Bank Statement Date	Amount (K.shs.)	Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate
			-	
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	
c.	Direct Payments	Bank Statement Date	Amount (K.shs.)	Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	

(The above amounts have been communicated to and reconciled with the parent Department in the County.)

.....
Signed by the Head of Accounts of the Entity and the transferring Entities

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Appendix 3: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Name of the Organization
 Telephone Number
 Email Address
 Name of CEO/MD/Head

Name and contact details of contact person (in case of any clarifications)

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities	Source Of Funds				Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	

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Appendix 4: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

Date:

Entity

Column I Programme	Column II Sub- programme	Column III Disaster Type	Column IV Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Column V Expenditure item	Column VI Amount (K.shs.)	Column VII Comments