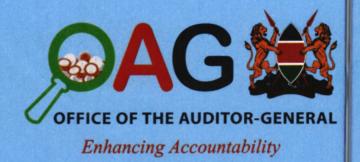
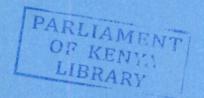
REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT



OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

TRANS NZOIA COUNTY NAWIRI FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PAPERS LAID			
DATE	28	03	2024
TABLED BY	M	L	
COMMITTEE			
CLERK AT THE TABLE	G	when	e C.

Revised 30th June 2023





TRANS NZOIA COUNTY NAWIRI FUND/BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (AMENDED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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

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1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

Trans Nzoia Nawiri Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Trans Nzoia Nawiri Act, 2015 on May, 2015. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Trans Nzoia and is domiciled in Kenya.

As part of its development functions and mandate of promoting a sound financial sys em in Trans Nzoia County, the department of Trade and Industrialisation (TCI) prepared a bill on the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Fund (Nawiri) that was legislated by the County Assembly in May 2015. This was in recognition of the significant contributions of the MSE sector to the economy of the County

b) Principal Activities

The Fund's principal activity is to provide affordable and competitive credit to both formal and informal traders involved production and trade in goods and services within Trans N zoia County

c) Board of Trustees

Ref	Name	Position	
1	Mr. Martin W. Waliaula	Chairperson	
2	Mr. Isaac O. Ndiema	Secretary/Treasurer	
3	Mr. Oscar A. Ombidi	Member	
4	Mr. Hosea Serem	Member	
5	Mr. Moses Kiptanui	Member	
6	Mr. Eric Odhiambo	Member	
7	Ms. Julia N. Kanyi	Member	
8	Ms. Catherine O. Kerubo	Member	
9	Ms. Cynthia Y. Nekesa	Member	

d) Key Management

Ref	Name	Position	
1	Mr. Martin W. Waliaula	Chairperson	
2	Mr. Isaac O. Ndiema	Chief Officer Trade & Secretar	у
4	Family Bank Kenya Limited	Fund Administrator	
5			

Registered Offices

P.O. Box 4211-30200

Former Municipal Yard /County Fire Station

Behind County Police Headquarters

KITALE, KENYA

a) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) 740938440

E-mail: transnzoianawiri.@gmail.com

Website: www.transnzoia.go.ke

b) Fund Bankers

Equity Bank of Kenya

P.O. Box 4211-30200

Kitale-Kenya

AC NO. 0330263908695

c) Independent Auditors

Auditor General

Office Of the Auditor General

Anniversary Towers, University Way

P.O Box 30084

GOP 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

d) Principal Legal Adviser

County Attorney

Trans Nzoia County

P.O. Box 4210-30200

Kitale, Kenya

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Family Bank Kenya

P.O Box

Kitale - Kenya

A/C No. 093000048968

2. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (or any other corporate governance body for the Fund)

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
	Immediate former chairperson KNCCI Trans
No. Martin W. Walianla	Chairperson of Kitale Municipality Board. Nawiri Board Chairperson
Mr. Martin W. Waliaula	GILLOGG TO LOUIS IN CO.
	Chief Officer, Trade and Industrialisation Nawiri Board Secretary
Mr. Isaac O. Ndiema	
	Principal Trade Development Office Nawiri Board Member, representative of the department of trade and industrialisation
Mr. Oscar Ombidi	
	Nawiri Board Member, representative of the department of trade and industrialisation
Ms. Julia N. Kanyi	
Ms. Catherine Kerubo	Senior Tourism Officer Nawiri Board Member, representative of the department of gender

Prans Nzoia Nawiri Fund Reports and Financial Statements For the quarter ended June 30, 2023

Mr. Hosea Serem	MBA Finance option Principal Co-operative Officer Nawiri Board Member, representative of the department of Co-operatives
	Chairperson Cherangany Dairies Co-operative Sacco Nawiri Board Member, representative of Saccos Former 3000m athlete and world record holder Bachelor of Education
Ms. Cynthia Nekesa	Nawiri Board Member, representative of business organisations
Family Bank	Family Bank Limited Fund Administrator

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
	-Immediate former chairperson KNCCI Trans Nzoia -Chairperson of Kitale Municipality Foard.
	Nawiri Board Chairperson
Mr. Martin W. Waliaula	Provide a concise description of each Trustee's date of birth, key academic and professional qualifications and work experience.
	Also, indicate the main area of responsibility – without details
	Chief Officer, Trade and Industrialisa ion
Mr. Isaac O. Ndiema	Nawiri Board Secretary
	Family Bank Limited
Family Bank	Fund Administrator

3. BOARD/FUND CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

The Board runs the Trans Nzoia County Nawiri Fund, a fund that offers loans to Micro and Small enterprises. The loans extended to beneficiaries currently attracts a 3% rate of interest. The loans are available to both groups and individuals that have been in business for it least six months.

As a requirement, all loan beneficiaries must pass through an entrepreneurial train ng before receiving the loaned money. The board intends offer more trainings in the next financial year.

The fund received a budgetary allocation of Kshs 80million for the financial year 2022/23 a reduction from the original amount of Kshs 102million. Going forward, it is the intention of the board to increase its revenue base through the various means as stipulated in section 12 of the Trans Nzoia Nawiri Act, 2015.

The Board has overall responsibility for good corporate governance and ensures that its governance policies and mechanisms are appropriate to its structure, business and ris is. During the year under review the Board initiated an update of the existing regulations on lending to be in line with the current trends in the MSE sector and provide fitting incentives for the MSEs to 1/1/2023

Signed:

thrive.

Martin W. W. Waliaula

4. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR

(Under this section, the Fund Administrator will give his report, which highlights the sc me issues as the Chairman in a more detailed format, usually 2 to 3 pages. The Fund Administrator may also mention at a high level the financial performance of the Fund).

The Fund Administrator should sign the Fund Administrator report.

<Name of Fund Administrator>

Signed:

5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The fund held two board meetings. They conducted aboard training and one induction since the board was newly constituted.

Functions of the board

- (a) to solicit for funds and other assistance to promote the functions of the Fund;
- (b) to set, in due regard to the prevailing National and County economic status, the criteria and conditions governing the granting of loans, including the rate of interest and recovery of loans;
- (c) to receive any gifts, donations, grants or endowments made to the Fund, and to make legitimate disbursements therefrom;
- (d) to establish and maintain links with other persons or group of persons bodies or organizations within or outside Kenya, as the Board may consider appropriate for the furtherance of the purposes for which the Fund is established;
- (e) to grant loans out of the Fund, to any eligible person or group of persors to enable them, or assist any trader, to expand their businesses;
- (f to invest any surplus funds not immediately required for the Purpose of the Fund in any investment authorized by law;
- (g) to receive and consider all loan applications from eligible persons or group of persons wishing to be considered for the award of loans, and to approve withhold or reject such requests in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- (h) to take out insurance cover for risky loans such as death, incapacity or inability to pay, as the Board deems fit;
- (i) to perform any other functions relating to the granting of Traders' loans in accordance with the provisions of Trans Nzoia Nawiri Act, 2015.

6. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund are set out on page 2

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2023 are set out on page 15-25

Trustees

The members of the Board of Trustees who served during the year are shown on page 4. A new board was formed and inducted on 28th February, 2023

Auditors

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

By Order of the Board

Name Julia N. Kanyi

Member of the Board

Date: 27/11/2023

7. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the erd of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by Trans Nzcia County Nawiri Fund Act 2015 shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2023.

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 Fund;
- (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the pret aration 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 Fund;
- (v) | Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Func's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Trans Nzoia County Nawiri Fund Act 2015. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the

financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as vell as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the County Public Fund has assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund 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 Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on 27/11/2012

2023 and

PRADE

signed on its behalf by:

AND INDUSTRIALIZATI

KITALE

Secretary

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000 E-mail: info@oagkenya.go.ke Website: www.pagkenya.go.ke



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

HEADQUARTERS

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON TRANS NZOIA COUNTY NAVIRI FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Trans Nzoia County I lawiri Fund set out on pages 15 to 39, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual

Report of the Auditor-General on Trans Nzoia County Nawiri Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2023

amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, the financial position of the Trans Nzoia County Nawiri Fund as at 30 June, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and the Trans Nzoia County Nawiri Fund Act, 2015.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccurate Statement of Financial Position

The statement of financial position reflects total assets of Kshs.83,616,556 which varies with net capital and liabilities of Kshs.83,649,153 by Kshs.32,597. No reconciliation was provided for the variance.

In this circumstances, the statement of financial position is inaccurate.

2. Unconfirmed Bad Debts

The statement of financial performance reflects bad debts written off of Kshs.8,000 while the fund administration expenses include provision for bad and doubtful debts of Kshs.53,951 as shown in Note 2 to the financial statements. However, the Fund does not have an approved policy nor has such policy been explained under the significant accounting policies in the financial statements.

The validity and accuracy of the provisions/estimates could not therefore be confirmed.

3. Current Receivables - Unaccounted for Imprest

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.3,979,024 as current receivables which include Kshs.2,900,000 outstanding imprests. As reported previously, the amount represents imprest issued from the Fund to two (2) County Executive Committee Members who travelled to the United States of America in 2015 on the understanding that the amount was to be refunded to the Fund when the County Executive received Exchequer. No explanation was provided for the failure to have the amount refunded to the Fund.

In the circumstances, the recoverability of the amount, which was treated as expenditure in 2015, could not be confirmed.

4. Inaccurate Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows includes provision for bad and doubtful debt and bad debts written off of Kshs.53,951 and Kshs.8,000 respectively which are not cash flow items.

Consequently, the statement of cash flows is inaccurate and does not explain the cash flows of the Fund.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Trans Nzoia County Nawiri Fund Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on page 2 to 12 which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, the Board of Trustees, Management Team, Board/Fund Chairperson's Report, Report of the Fund Administrator, Corporate Governance Statement, Report of the Trustees and Statement of Management Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audi procedures performed, I confirm that nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI) 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I be ieve that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 2315 and 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal controls, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Trustees

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless the Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Fund or cease operations.

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users take 1 on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatemer t resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit

report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to sustain its services.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Fund to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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

FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

08 March, 2024

9. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9.1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR END ED 30th JUNE 2023

	Note	2022/2023	2021/2022
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the County Government	1a	2,400,000	0
Interest income		0	0
Other revenue	1	20,000	0
Total revenue		2,420,000	0
Expenses			0
Fund administration expenses	2	715,221	0
Bad debt written Off		8,000	0
Total expenses		723,221	0
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		1,696,779	(647,626)

The notes set out on pages 27 to 28 form an integral part of these Financial Statement

County Chief Officer

Name: Etiang' Kennedy Seme

Fund Accountant

Name: Gilbert M. Mweni ICPAK Member Number

9.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30th JUNE 2023

	Note	2022/2023	2021/2022
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	No Oto	Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	79,637,532	255,202
Current receivables	4	3,979,024	4,097,172
Total assets		83,616,556	4,352,374
Capital			1
Revolving Fund	6	82,600,000	5,000,000
Accumulated surplus		1,049,153	(647,626)
Liabilities		-	-
Net Capital and Liabilities		83,649,153	4,352,374

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. Nawiri fund financial statements were approved on 2/11/2022

2023 and signed by:

4

Courty Chief Officer

Name Etiang' Kennedy Seme

Fund Accountant

Name: Gilbert M. Mweni ICPAK Member Number

9.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulate 1 surpli s	Total
		KShs	KSI s	KShs
Balance as at 1 July 2021	5,000,000		(647,620)	4,352,374
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	-	-
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2022	5,000,000	-	(647,62 i)	4,352,374
Balance as at 1 July 2022	5,000,000	-	(647,625)	4,352,374
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	1,696,7' 9	1,696,779
Funds received during the year	77,600,000	-	-	77,600,000
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2023	82,600,000	-	1,049,1 33	83,649,153

County Chief Officer

Name: Etiang' Kennedy Seme

Fund Accountant

Name: Gilbert M. Mweni ICPAK Member Number

9.4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2 23

	Note	2022/2023	1021/2022
A Property of the Parket Control of the Park		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from the County Government	1a	2,400,000	
Receipts from loan repayments		17,500	
Receipts from donors		20,000	-
Total Receipts		2,437,500	-
Payments			
Fund administration expenses	2	715,221	
Provision for bad and doubtful debt		53,951	
Bad debts written Off		8,000	
Total Payments		(771,172)	
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,660,328	-
Cashflow from investing activities			
Cash flows from Financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		77,600,000	
Net cash flows used in financing activities		77,600,000	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		79,382,330	ļ ·
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY		255,202	255,202
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	3	79,637,532	255,202

County Chief Officer

Name: Etiang' Kennedy Seme

Fund Accountant

Name: Gilbert M Mweni ICPAK Member Number

9.5. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30th JUNE 2023

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% Utilisation
	2022/2023	2022/2023	2022/2023	2022/2023	2022/2023	2022/2023
Revenue	Kshs		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Transfers from County Govt. (see note 1)	102,000,000	(22,000,000)	80,000,000	80,000,000	0	100
Interest income (see note 2)	3,060,000	(3,060,000)	-	-	0	-
Other income (see note 3)	1,250,000	(1,250,000)	-	20,000	(20,000)	(98.4)
Total income	106,310,000	(26,310,000)	80,000,000	80,020,000	(20,000)	100.025
Expenses						
Fund administration expenses (see note 4)	3,056,000	(656,000)	2,400,000	715,221	1,686,730	29.71
Amount disbursed (see note 5)	61,200,000	(13,200,000)	48,000,000	-	48,000,000	-
Total expenditure	64,256,000	(13,856,000)	50,400,000	715,221	49,686,730	1.42
Surplus for the period	42,054,000	12,454,000	29,600,000	79,304,779	(49,706,730)	267.93

Budget notes

- 1. Transfers from the County Government was reduced in the supplementary budget.
- 2. Interest income to be realised once disbursement to loan applicants is made since interest is to be deducted upfront.
- 3. This was received from donations made to the fund.
- 4. Fund administration expenses was capped at 3% as per PFM (County Government) Regulations 2015.
- 5. This is the amount to be disbursed pending approval by the board of the vetted applicants.

6. Performance differences between the original budget and the final budget was due to reallocations.

9.6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards Accrual (IPSAS-Accrual). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

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

2. Adoption of new and revised standards

The entity adopted a new reporting standard in the year 2019.

- 3. 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 entity and can be measured reliably.

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 each period.

4. Budget information

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.

In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

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 11.5 of these financial statements.

5. Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or an entity is impaired. A financial asset or an entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- > The debtors or an entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- > Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- > Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

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

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Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

6. Nature and purpose of reserves

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

7. Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

8. Related parties

The Entity 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 Entity, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Fund Administrator and the Fund Accountant.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

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

10. Comparative figures

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

11. Events after the reporting period

There were no material adjusting and non- adjusting events after the reporting period.

12. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by Section 167 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012. Its ultimate parent is the Trans Nzoia County Department of Trade and Industrialisation.

13. Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs).

14. Financial risk management

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks. The Fund's overall risk management programme focuses on 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 Fund 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 Fund's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

a) Credit risk

The Fund 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 member, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment 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 company'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 entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

	Total amount KShs	Fully performing KShs	Past due KShs
At 30 June 2023			
Receivables from exchange transactions	3,979,024	-	3,979,024
Bank balances	79,637,532	79,637,532	79,637,532
Total	83,616,556	79,637,532	83,616,556
At 30 June 2022			
Receivables from exchange transactions	4,047,172		4,047,172
Bank balances	255,202	255,202	255,202
Total	4,302,374	255,202	4,302,374

The members under the fully performing category are paying their debts. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the company has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts.

The Board sets the Fund's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

b) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Fund Administrator, who has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

The table below represents cash flows payable by the Fund under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

And the state of t	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
The second section is a second	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2023				
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	3,979,024	3,979,024
Total	-	-	3,979,024	3,979,024
At 30 June 2022				
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	3,996,524	3,996,524
Total	-	-	3,996,524	3,996,524

c) Market risk

The Board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity 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 entity'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 of the Board.

The Fund's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management of the Board) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies.

There has been no change to the entity's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

> 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 company'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

d) Capital risk management

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

	2023	2022
400年,1975年,1970年,1980年,1980年	Kshs	Kshs
Revolving fund	77,600,000	5,000,000
Accumulated surplus	1,049,153	(647,626)
Total funds	78,599,104	4,352,374
1 otai borrowings	3,979,532	3,996,524
Less: cash and bank balances	79,637,532	255,202
	(75,658,000)	3,741,322
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents) Gearing ratio	5.06%	91.82%

15. Provision for bad and doubtful debts

Paragraph 95 of IPSAS 1 requires that a provision shall be recognized when: (a) An entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; (b) It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The board provides for 5% as the provision for bad and doubtful debts.

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9.7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Other Revenue

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Income received from donor - Honda	20,000	-
Total income	20,000	-

1a. Transfers from County Government

This is 3% of Kshs 80,000,000 which is the administrative costs of the fund.

2. Fund Administration Expenses

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Kshs	Kshs
General office expense (Printing and stationery)	20,000	-
Board sitting allowance	385,000	-
Trainings	110,000	-
Bank Charges	4,170	-
Hospitality (Hotel expenses)	142,100	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	53,951	
Total	715,221	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Revolving fund

Detailed analysis of the revolving fund are as follows:

		2022/2023	Comparative figure
Financial institution	Account number	Kshs	Kshs
a) Current account			
Equity bank	0330263908695	174	255,202
Family Bank Kenya	093000048968	79,637,361	-
Sub- total		79,637,532	255,202

4. Current Receivables

Sub- total	3,979,024	4,097,172
Outstanding Imprests/Borrowings by the Parent Ministry- (DG Stanley Tarus, CECM Veronicah Okoth)	2,900,000	2,900,000
Debtors/Loanees	1,079,024	1,197,172
Current Receivables	Kshs	Kshs
Description	2022/2023	2021/2022

5. Provision for bad and doubtful debts

A provision of 5% on the total debtors/loanees is provided for as doubtful debts

11.PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Reference No. on	Issue / Observations	Management	Focal Point person to	Status:	Timeframe:
the external audit	from Auditor	comments	resolve the issue	(Resolved /	(Put a date when you
Report				Not	expect the issue to be
				Resolved)	resolved)
1.0 Unsupported	The fund did not	All the relevant	Fund Accountant	Resolved	
Balances	maintain a general	information			
	ledger (GL) which is a	required for the			
	set of numbered	preparation of a			
	accounts an entity uses	general ledger			
	to keep track of its	has been			
	financial transactions	obtained from			
	and to prepare financial	past loan records			
	reports All the	as well as the			
	balances reflected in	bank statement.			
	the financial				
	statements, except for				

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Reference No. on	Issue / Observations	Management	Focal Point person to	Status:	Timeframe:
the external audit	from Auditor	comments	resolve the issue	(Resolved / Not Resolved)	(Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	cash and cash equivalents balances were not supported by balances from respective ledger accounts.				
2.0 Unsupported Trial Balance	The management prepared a trial balance which is a financial report showing the closing balances of all accounts in the general ledger at the year end which was not	All the relevant information required for the preparation of a general ledger has been analysed and	Fund Accountant	Resolved	
	supported by the general ledger and therefore, the accuracy	1 Inviting			

Reference No. on	Issue / Observations	Management	Focal Point person to	Status:	Timeframe:
the external audit	from Auditor	comments	resolve the issue	(Resolved/	(Put a date when you
Report				Not	expect the issue to be
相關。於特				Resolved)	resolved)
	and completeness of the				
	balances in the trial				
	balance could not be				
	confirmed.				
3.0 Undisclosed	The statement of	The board was charging	Fund Accountant	Resolved	
Interest Income	financial position	an interest of 10% for			
	reflects long term	the years 2015-2019			
	receivables from	and an insurance fee of			
	exchange transactions	1% all deducted			
	of Kshs. 1,147,172	upfront, hence no			
	which have remained	interest accruals would			
	outstanding for more	have been registered as			
	than one year since they	none could have arisen.			
	became due. The				
	interest accruing from				
	the outstanding loans				
	was not recognised in				

Reference No. on	Issue / Observations	Management	Focal Point person to	Status:	Timeframe:
the external audit	from Auditor	comments	resolve the issue	(Resolved /	(Put a date when you
Report				Not	expect the issue to be
				Resolved)	resolved)
	the statement of	12 by the SSI white out the 1 Terms			
	financial performance				
4.0 Principal Loan	As reported previously,	The Board	The Board	Not	
Repayment Due	the statement of	acknowledges		Resolved	
	financial position as at	long outstanding			
	30th June, 2022 reflects	loan by Pamoja			
	a balance of Kshs	Sacco of Kshs			
	1,147,172 under current	743,980.00 as at			
	principal loan	2022/23. The			
	repayments due which,	Board has made			
	as shown under note 6B	an effort to			
	relates to 2022/2023	recover the			
	and prior years. No	stated amount			
	explanation was	with their			
	provided on why the	representative			
	loans have remained	who sited			
	outstanding for a long	business			

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Reference No. on	Issue / Observations	Management	Focal Point person to	Status:	Timeframe:
the external audit Report	from Auditor	comments	resolve the issue	(Resolved / Not Resolved)	(Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	period without being	challenges over			
	recovered, contrary to	time			
	the provisions of				
	Regulation 4.4 of Trans				
	Nzoia County Nawiri				
	Fund Regulations 2015.				
5.0 Current	The statement of	As observed	Chief Officer	Not	
Receivables -	financial position and	during the audit		Resolved	
Unaccounted for	as disclosed in Note 6A	exercise there			
imprest	to the financial	was a long			
	statements reflects a	Outstanding			
	balance of Kshs.	Imprest of Kshs			
	2,900,000 under current	2,900,000.			
	receivables which	There are			
	relates to outstanding	surrender			
	imprest. As reported	vouchers of			
	previously, the amount	similar amount			

Reference No. on	Issue / Observations	Management	Focal Point person to	Status:	Timeframe:
the external audit	from Auditor	comments	resolve the issue	(Resolved/	(Put a date when you
Report				Not	expect the issue to be
				Resolved)	resolved)
The second secon	represents imprest	at the County			
	issued from the fund to	Treasury			
	two (2) County	awaiting transfer	,		
	Executive Committee	of the funds to			
	Members who travelled	the Nawiri			
	to the United States of	Account as			
	America in 2015 on the	reimbursement.			
	understanding that the				
	amount was to be				
	refunded to the Fund				
	when the County				
	Executive received				
	exchequer. No				
	explanation was				
	provided for the failure				
	to have the amount				
	refunded to the Fund.				

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Reference No. on	Issue / Observations	Management	Focal Point person to	Status:	Timeframe:
the external audit	from Auditor	comments	resolve the issue	(Resolved /	(Put a date when you
Report				Not	expect the issue to be
				Resolved)	resolved)
6.0 Lack of	The fund did not have	As pointed out in the	Fund Accountant,	Resolved	
Approved Budget	an approved budget for	audit findings, no	Chief Officer		
	the year under review,	budget was prepared for			
	contrary to the	the same owing to a			
	requirements of section	lack of budgetary			
	(149) (2) of the Public	allocation from the			
	Finance Management	exchequer for the			,
	Act, 2012 that requires	FY2021/2022.			
	an accounting officer to	Moreover, no any			
	prepare estimates of	expenses were incurred			
	expenditure of the	by the board for the			
,	entity in conformity	same financial year.			
	with the strategic plan.	However, the board has			
		prepared a budget for			
		the FY 2022/2023 and			
		the subsequent year in			
		compliance with section			

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Reference No. on	Issue / Observations	Management	Focal Point person to	Status:	Timeframe:
the external audit. Report	from Auditor	continents	resolve the issue	(Resolved / Not Resolved)	(Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
		149(2) of PFM act (County Governments)			
7.0 Failure to	Trans Nzoia Nawiri	The board is aware that	The board	Not	
undertake	Fund Management did	no internal audit has		Resolved	
Independent	not perform a formal	been conducted on the			
Assessment of	risk assessment and	fund and intends to			
System and Internal	risky areas were not	address the same once			
Controls	identified in terms of	the board constitutes an			
	loans awarded,	audit committee for the			
	revenues, expenditure,	fund.			
	frauds and errors.				
	Further, the Fund does				
	not have disaster				
	recovery plan/business				
	continuity plan.				