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A. Shuburo*

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**STATE DEPARTMENT FOR
TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2023**

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. Box 30084 - 00100, NAIROBI
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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND
TRAINING
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2023

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

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1. Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

- i VTC- Vocational Training Centres
- ii CDACC- Curriculum Development, Assessment and Certification Council
- iii TVET-MIS- Technical and Vocational Education and Training Management Information System
- iv TTI- Technical Training Institute
- v ICT- Information Communications Technology
- vi TVET- Technical and Vocational Education and Training
- vii CBET- Competency Based Education and Training
- viii FY-Financial Year
- ix PFM- Personal Finance Management
- x KNQA-Kenya National Qualifications Authority
- xi PSASB- Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
- xii IPSAS- International Public Sector Accounting Standards
- xiii USD- United States Dollar
- xiv MDAs- Ministries, Departments & Agencies
- xv. NESSP-National Education Sector Strategic Plan
- xvi SNE- Special Needs Education
- xvii HELB- Higher Education Loans Board

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

The State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training was formed on July 2018 through Executive Order No. 1/2018 of July 2018 on “Organization of the Government of the Republic of Kenya”. This was then reaffirmed by the Executive Order No. 1/2023. At Cabinet Level, the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training is represented by the Cabinet Secretary for Education, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training.

The Vision for the State Department is “**a high-quality TVET for global competitiveness**” while the **Mission** is “to provide, promote and coordinate the training sector by assuring quality, inclusiveness and relevance for the enhancement of the national economy and global competitiveness.”

The Mandate of Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as espoused in TVET Act No. 29 of 2013, is to provide middle-level skilled manpower to support socio-economic development and ensure the country has an adequate talent pool in priority sectors to fully participate in the global economy. TVET develops skills by employing a range of learning experiences which include: institutional-based training, industry training, apprenticeships and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The focus of TVET in Kenya is to provide a skilled workforce while ensuring access, equity, quality and relevance in training. TVET aims at stimulating entrepreneurial culture, creating investments, contributing to the improved productivity, competitiveness and prosperity of individuals, enterprises and the nation. TVET targets secondary school leavers, Not in Education Employment and Training (NEET) and industry practitioners.

In order to execute its mandate, the State Department has two technical directorates (Directorate of Technical Education and Directorate of Vocational, Education and Training) and General Administration and Support Services. Additionally, the State Department oversees the operation of five SAGAs namely; Technical and Vocational Education Training Authority (TVETA), TVET Curriculum Development Assessment and Certification Council (CDACC), TVET Funding Board, Kenya National Qualifications Authority (KNQA), Kenya School of TVET (KSTVET)

The operational environment for the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training is governed by a desired set of core values, which constitute the desired organizational culture. The core values of include:

- i. **Integrity** - Committed to acting in an honest, accountable and transparent manner in all our undertakings.
- ii. **Professionalism** - Committed to the highest levels of achievement obtainable through competencies and critical skills.
- iii. **Teamwork** - Embrace teamwork and collaboration both within the Ministry and with all partners in the provision of training services.
- iv. **Excellence** - Committed to world class benchmarking of standards

- v. **Efficiency** - Strive to achieve the highest value of benefit from the deployment of resources, particularly to the trainees.
- vi. **Innovativeness and creativity** - Committed to setting and maintaining high standards of training through continuous improvement of service delivery.
- vii. **Upholding cultural diversity** - Training seeks to create a cohesive society where all people live together harmoniously regardless of race, tribe, creed, or geographic area of origin.

The Executive Order No. 1 of 2023 gives the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training the following core functions:

1. Development and management of Technical, Vocational Education policy;
2. Management of Technical Vocational Education Training;
3. Management of Institutes of Science and Technology;
4. Management of National Polytechnics;
5. Registration of TVET Institutions;
6. Management of Vocational Educational Training Institutions (TVETs);
7. Management of Technical Training Institutes;
8. Development of Policy and Standards for Youth Polytechnics and Vocational Training; and
9. Management of Apprenticeships and Training of Technical and Vocational Training

(b) Key Management

The State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training's day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

Directorate of Technical Education: The directorate has the overall mandate on matters of Technical Training in the Country. This includes: Enhancing access, equity, quality and relevance at all levels of technical training, improving the quality of technical training and promotion of linkages and collaborations between industry and TVET institutions and promotion of innovativeness and research in TVET Institutions. The TVET sector in Kenya currently includes 24 National Polytechnics, one (1) Kenya School of TVET, one hundred and ninety-three (193) Technical and Vocational Colleges (TVCs) – Comprising of TTIs, ITs and ISTs and four (4) Special TTIs catering for hearing and visually impaired trainees.

Directorate of Vocational Education and Training: The Directorate is mandated to formulate policy, capacity build and give technical assistance to the counties on curriculum implementation, good governance for VTC, ensure ICT integration and create linkages and partnerships that will improve the quality of vocational training in the country. The Constitution 2010, in schedule four (4) devolves Village polytechnics with clear roles for each level of government. The linkages, collaborations and consultations between the two levels of government are made possible through, the Council of Governors (CoG), the intergovernmental relations technical committee (IGRTC) and the intergovernmental Budget economics council (IBEC). There are currently 1,051 Public VTCs with an enrolment of 143,727 trainees.

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General Administration, Planning and Support Services Department: The State department has other support departments/units, which offer support services to the technical directorates. These are: Administration, Human Resource Management and Development, Accounts, Finance, Central Planning and Project Monitoring Directorate, Information and Communication Technology, Legal, Public Communication, Internal Audit and Supply Chain Management Unit.

(c) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2023 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

| No. | Designation | Name |
|-----|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Cabinet Secretary | Hon. Ezekiel Ombaki Machogu, CBS |
| 2 | Principal Secretary | Dr. Esther Thaara Muoria, PhD |
| 3 | Director, Administration | Ms. Joyce Mwale |
| 4 | Director Technical Education | Dr. Meshack Opwora |
| 5 | Director, Vocational Education & Training | Eng. Mutinda Mwaa |
| 6 | Director, Planning | Ms. Evelyn Anupi |
| 7 | Deputy Accountant General | Mr. Joseph M. Kiraita |
| 6 | Chief Finance Officer | Ms. Risper Makasi |

(d) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Human Resources Management Advisory Committee Activities

Their duties include:

- Review of promotions of officers in Job Group A-P
- Review of confirmations in appointment
- Review of disciplinary matters
- Review of re-designation of officers from one cadre to another and
- Confirmation of surcharge of officers found to have misused government resources
- Overall coordination of the training functions in the State Department
- Review and implementation of the State Department training plan
- Review of induction of newly appointed officers and activities around long term training

The Budget Implementation Committee

Their duties include:

- To review and consider the cash flow plans. this shall involve regular review of the Ministerial cash plan and approval of any changes to the initial cash flow plan to be communicated to the National Treasury.
- To review the utilization of donor funds voted for the State Department
- To advice Accounting Officer on any Challenges related to the budget implementation.
- To review and recommend reallocation of expenditures.
- To review and approve the submission of the expenditure returns, IPPD, pending bills and A-I-A returns and recommend actions to be taken.

(e) Entity Headquarters

P.O. Box 9583-00200
Jogoo House "B"
Harambee Avenue
NAIROBI, KENYA

Entity Contacts

Telephone (254) 020 3318581
E-mail: psvtt2018@gmail.com
Website: www.education.go.ke

(f) Entity Bankers (all banks)

1. Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
NAIROBI, KENYA
2. Kenya Commercial Bank
Nairobi, Kenya.

(g) Independent Auditors

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

(h) Principal Legal Adviser

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

3. Statement of Governance

Key Management

The Ministry is headed by the Cabinet Secretary, Hon Ezekiel Machogu Ombaki, CBS.



Hon. Ezekiel Machogu was sworn in as Cabinet Secretary in charge of the Ministry of Education of The Republic of Kenya on October 27, 2022. He is a seasoned career civil servant and administrator. Before his appointment as Cabinet Secretary, Hon. Machogu was the Member of Parliament for Nyaribari Masaba Constituency from 2017 to 2022. While serving in the 12th Parliament, he served as the Chairperson of the National Assembly Committee on Members, Service and Facilities; and as a Member of the Committee on Regional Integration.

Hon. Machogu has served as Senior Deputy Secretary in the Ministries of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, Trade and Tourism, and the Public Service Commission from 2002 to 2016; as Deputy Provincial Commissioner of the Coast Province from 2001 to 2002; District Commissioner for Wajir, Busia and Nyandarua Districts from 1989 to 2001; and as District Officer of Tetu, Nyandarua, Oljororok, Kianyaga, Nandi, Naivasha, and Kikuyu Divisions from 1978 to 1989. Hon. Machogu is an alumnus of the University of Nairobi where he undertook his Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science (Government and Sociology). He has also attended numerous senior management courses locally and across the world over the course of his long-standing career in the civil service.

The State Department is headed by the Principal Secretary, Dr. Esther Thaara Muoria, PhD who is the Accounting Officer. Dr. Esther Muoria is a seasoned manager with over 30 years' experience in various managerial roles. Prior to joining the Ministry of Education, she served as the Registrar, Academic Affairs in Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology where she oversaw academic and student matters. She has also served as a Senior Probation Officer in different districts where she was responsible for liaising with other Government departments, local councils and Non-Governmental organizations in coordinating correctional services.

The State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training in Kenya is under the Ministry of Education, and is tasked with formulating policies, strategies, and regulations for the TVET sector. TVET is managed at two levels of Government, the National and County government through collaboration and consultations. Collaborative interactions with TVET institutions, industry stakeholders, and regulatory bodies facilitate the alignment of training programs with industry needs. Decision-making processes, policy implementation, and resource allocation are central aspects managed by the department's administrative structure, contributing to the overall direction and effectiveness of TVET training in Kenya



The State Department for TVET has two directorates i.e. the Directorate of Technical Education (DTE) and Directorate of Vocational Education and Training (DVET). In addition, it has the following Autonomous and Semi-Autonomous Agencies namely;

- Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)
- Kenya National Qualification Authority (KNQA)
- TVET Curriculum Development, Assessment, and Certification Council (TVET-CDACC)

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- Kenya School of TVET.
- National Polytechnics: These are established under the TVET Act, 2013 and Kenya National Qualifications Framework Act, 2014 to streamline different mandates in the sector. These institutions have distinct roles/functions and are operating interdependently forming the entire TVET system in Kenya.

The State Department of Vocational and Technical Training organized induction programs countrywide to induct the Councils/Boards members on their roles and functions to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in prudent management of resources in their respective institutions. A total of One Hundred and thirty-nine (139) Councils/Boards have been appointed out of which, One Hundred and six (106) institutions - Ninety-six (96) Boards and Ten (10) Councils have been inducted with a total of 742 participants being inducted.

4. Statement by the Cabinet Secretary

The State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training derives its mandate from Executive Order No. 1/2018 of July 2018 on “*Organization of the Government of the Republic of Kenya*”. The State Department is responsible for promoting access, equity, and relevant and quality technical and vocational education and training. The State Department does this through registration of TVET institutions; formulation, coordination, and review of policies and strategies in curriculum design, development, implementation, assessment and certification in TVET; provision of quality assurance services to TVET Institutions; setting of trainees’ admission criteria to TVET institutions; promoting research, science, technology and innovation in TVET; and oversee the management of National Polytechnics, Technical and Vocational Colleges, Vocational Training Centres and Technical Trainer Colleges.

The State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training has a major responsibility of ensuring availability of middle level manpower that will be needed to drive the economy towards the attainment of the Vision 2030. The success of the Vision 2030 is hinged in the sheer numbers, skills and quality of its manpower. This addresses the constitutional requirement articulated in Article 55 (a-c) regarding access to relevant education and training, employment, and participation in national development by the youth and in Article 53 1(b) regarding provision of free and compulsory basic education.

The Country’s socio-economic development largely depends on the effectiveness and quality of its human resources development (HRD) system. In order to confront the developmental challenges, Kenya needs an education and training system that facilitates articulation amid its different components. The current global shift to knowledge economies/societies accentuates the need for such a system linking with the labour market needs. This will enable Kenya to confront the job creation challenge by producing graduates who are capable of utilizing the right skills in the context of increased integration to world markets. This requires considerable expansion and improvement in the quality and relevance of education and training in general and TVET in particular

The State Department’s efforts have led to an increase in the number of public and private TVET institutions, rising from 2,325 (1,352 public and 973 private) in FY 2021/22 to 2,401 (1,340 public and 1,061 private) in FY 2022/23. Further, the overall enrolment in Public TVET institutions under Ministry of Education recorded a 16.09 % increase. The gross enrolment for both public and private TVETs increased from 503,798 (287,508 Male and 216,290 Female) in 2020/21 to 562,499 trainees (302,810 Male and 259,689 Female) in 2022/23. Out of this enrolment, National Polytechnics accounted for 20.2 percent, whereas Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) accounted for 28.85 percent and other Public TVET TVCs accounted for 30.16 percent.

This increase between the years is attributed to the establishment of new TVCs in the country, expansion of existing TVET Institutions; equipping institutions with state of art equipment, rebranding and advocacy, increased funding of special needs TVET institutions, the introduction of annual capitation to each trainee in the TVET institutions under the Ministry of Education and enhancement of Higher Education Loans Board trainees’ loan allocation. The HELB loans have benefited 102,100 trainees in 2019/20, a total of 105,800 trainees in 2020/21, however, the number reduced to 65,000 trainees in 2021/22. There still exist challenges in

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the need for modern and specialized equipment, curriculum reforms, poor perception and recognition of TVET and SNE, retention of trainees, as well gender and regional disparities.

The State Department reiterates its commitment to providing quality TVET in order to enhance both the socio-human aspects of the labour force by contributing to the livelihood of individuals, the developmental needs of the economy and to the broader society. This will promote the competitiveness of the Kenyan economy at regional and international levels and also provides relevant skills for job creation and employment to graduates from primary, secondary schools and the general public at large. The Department will continue implementing initiatives with due regard to sustainability, cost-effectiveness, local ownership and high added-value to services.

.....
HON. EZEKIEL OMBAKI MACHOGU, CBS
CABINET SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

5. Statement by the Principal Secretary / Accounting Officer

The Technical, Vocational Education and Training sub-sector has experienced considerable growth in the past few years. It continues to produce the needed middle level human resource for National economic development. The success of the Vision 2030 and attainment of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BeTA) is hinged on the total numbers, skills and quality of its manpower. Notably, the Vision 2030 has placed special demands on TVET as the leading engine that the economy must essentially rely upon to produce adequate middle level manpower that will be needed to drive the economy towards the attainment of the Vision.

TVET has been undergoing reforms which are guided by a number of policy documents including: Vision 2030; the BeTA; Sessional Paper No.1 of 2019 on the Policy Framework on Reforming Education and Training for Sustainable Development in Kenya; National Education Sector Program (NESP) 2014-2018; the National Education Sector Strategic Plan Program (NESSP) 2018-2022; and the TVET Act No. 29 of 2013 among others. The current endeavour is towards the improvement of TVET enrolment per 100,000 populations from 495 in 2021 to 768 in 2027 and provide adequate opportunities for accessible Competency Based Education and Training (CBET) towards achieving access, equity, quality and relevance in TVET.

A new funding model, which is trainee-centred, was launched on 3rd of May 2023 by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya. The funding model changed from capitation to a needs-based approach that is trainee-centred and is apportioned to individual trainees according to their level of need. Under the new model, trainees in the Vulnerable, Extremely Needy, Needy and Less Needy categories shall get a government scholarship of 80%, 70%, 50% and 32% respectively. Additionally, the Vulnerable, Extremely Needy, Needy and Less Needy categories of trainees shall get a HELB loan of 20%, 30%, 30% and 48% respectively.

In 2022/23, the State Department had a budget allocation of Ksh 24,416,147,385 out of which Recurrent was Kshs. 20,318,375,968 and development was Ksh. 4,097,771,417. For the recurrent budget, the absorption rate stood at 91.30% which was an improvement compared to the previous year. For the development vote the absorption rate was 52.20%. The low absorption is attributed to the fact that most projects are at their initial stages of procurement.

Table 1: Financial Performance Analysis

| Vote:1064 | Approved Estimates FY 2022/23 | Cumulative Expenditure as at 30 June 2023 | Absorption % | Remarks |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Recurrent Gross | 20,318,375,968 | 18,551,431,148 | 91.30% | Absorption rate has improved compared to the previous year. |
| Development Gross | 4,097,771,417 | 2,139,037,732 | 52.20% | Most projects are at the initial stage of procurement leading to low absorption. |
| Total | 24,416,147,385 | 20,690,468,880 | 84.74% | |

During the period under review, the overall enrolment in Public TVET institutions under Ministry of Education recorded a 16.1 % increase from 297,505 trainees in FY 2021/22 and further to 345,387 trainees in FY 2022/23. The gross enrolment for both public and private TVETs increased from 498,326 trainees (284,918 Male and 213,408 Female) in 2021/22 to 562,499 trainees (302,810 Male and 259,689 Female) in 2022/23. Out of this enrolment, National Polytechnics accounted for 20.21 percent, whereas public Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) accounted for 28.85 percent and other Public TVET TVCs accounted for 30.16 percent.

This increase between the years is attributed to the establishment of new TVCs in the country, expansion of existing TVET Institutions; increased funding of special needs TVET institutions, the introduction of annual capitation to each trainee in the TVET institutions under the Ministry of Education and enhancement of Higher Education Loans Board trainees' loan allocation. The inaugural capitation disbursement was done in the FY 2018/19 and amounted to Kshs 2,446 Million and this increased Kshs 4,946 Million in the FY 2020/21 to Kshs. 5,200 million in FY 2021/22 to Kshs. 3,859 million FY 2022/23. The TVET HELB loan expenditure slightly grew from Kshs 2,555 Million in FY 2020/21 to Kshs. 2,600 Million in FY 2021/22 to Kshs 4,036Million in FY 2022/23.

The Gender Parity Index recorded 0.86 implying that although male still have an edge over female, performance of female in terms of enrolment improved

The number of public and private TVET institutions rose from 2,251 in FY 2020/21 to 2,325 in FY 2021/22 and to 2,401 in FY 2022/23 as presented in Table 2. The number of Public TVET institutions is set to sharply rise given the ongoing construction and the Government's commitment to ensure that there is at least one TTI

in each of the 290 constituencies.

Table 2: Public and Private TVET Institutions 2018-2022

| Category | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Public Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) | 982 | 1,149 | 1,156 | 1,137 | 1,051 |
| Private Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) | 47 | 47 | 83 | 88 | 88 |
| Public Technical and Vocational Colleges | 101 | 180 | 180 | 203 | 277 |
| Kenya School of TVET | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Private Technical and Vocational Colleges | 628 | 742 | 820 | 885 | 973 |
| National Polytechnics | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Total | 1,769 | 2,129 | 2,251 | 2,325 | 2,401 |

Economic Survey 2023, DTE 2023, DVET 2023

The improved performance was realized through implementation of a number of initiatives as discussed below:

Infrastructure Development

(i) Construction and Expansion of TVET Institutions

Over the period under review, the sub-sector continued with the construction of 36 new TVET institutions out of which 18 were completed. The construction of a dormitory in Bushiangala TTI commenced and attained a completion level of 78%. Construction of a proposed dining/multi-purpose hall in Machakos Technical Institute for the Blind commenced and attained a completion level of 60%. Two hostels were renovated to create a hospitality and training complex for training in the Institutional Management Department in Kabete National Polytechnic. Main gate, fencing on either side of the gate and an ablution block were constructed in Butula TVC while classrooms and hospitality restaurant and kitchen were constructed in Aldai TTI. An ICT laboratory was also constructed in Kaboi TTI. This information is detailed in Table 3.

Table 3. Rehabilitation of Existing TTIs

| S/No | Name of Institution | Targeted Facilities | Status of Completion | Remarks |
|------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| 1. | Kabete NP | Two hostels | 60% | Ongoing |
| 2. | Bushiangala TTI | Hostel | 78% | Ongoing |
| 3. | Machakos TTID | Dining/multi-purpose hall | 80% | Ongoing |

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| | | | | |
|----|------------|---|------|-----------|
| 4. | Butula TVC | Main gate, fencing on either side of the gate and an ablution block | 100% | Completed |
| 5. | Aldai TTI | Classrooms and hospitality restaurant and kitchen | 100% | Completed |
| 6. | Kaiboi TTI | ICT laboratory | 100% | Completed |

DTE 2023

In the period under review, the sub-sector constructed and equipped the institutions with various equipment. A Total of 143 Institutions were completed, 97 institutions benefited from Training Equipment, 56 with ICT equipment and 118 with Furniture and Fittings. A summary of progress on Construction and Equipping of the established institutions is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Construction and Equipping of New Institutions

| Phase of the Project | Institutions that are Completed | No. of Institutions not Completed | No. of Institutions equipped with Training Equipment | No. of Institutions equipped with minimum ICT Equipment | No of Institutions equipped with minimum Furniture and Fittings |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Two Special Institutions | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Phase of 9 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Phase of 60 | 55 | 5 | 51 | 55 | 60 |
| Phase of 70 | 62 | 8 | 39 | 0 | 56 |
| Phase of 30 | 18 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Phase of 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 143 | 34 | 97 | 56 | 118 |

DTE 2023

(ii) Equipping TVET Institutions under GoK/Africa Development Bank Initiative

To improve access, quality and relevance in the TVET sector, 35 workshops in 33 institutions were equipped with modern training equipment in order to increase capacity to equip youth with relevant TVET skills and competences under the AfDB Phase II project. Out of the 33, four (4) are Special Needs TVET institutions which received assistive learning and training devices, tannery equipment, footwear equipment, stitching machines and hand tools. Under the project, workshops and hostels were constructed and equipped in 12 institutions which included four (4) special TVET institutions. In addition, 3,000 disengaged youths including

300 youths with disabilities were trained through a partial scholarship. The phase II of the AfDB project is scheduled to end on 31st December 2023.

Phase III of GoK/AfDB started in FY 2021/22 and is ongoing for a period of five (5) years with construction in twenty-two (22) sites. Out of these, ten (10) are workshops, eight (8) hostels, three (3) incubation centres, one (1) printing and a publishing centre.

(iii) EAST Africa Skills for Transformation and Regional Integration Project (EASTRIP)

This is a World Bank funded project, the Project Development Objective (PDO) whose objective is to increase the access and improve the quality of TVET programmes in selected regional flagship TVET institutes in the region (Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia) and to support regional integration in East Africa. In Kenya, the selected TVET Institutes under the Ministry of Education are Kisumu National Polytechnic (Manufacturing-Textile and garment making) at 70 per cent completion, Meru National Polytechnic (Building Technology) at 52 per cent completion and Kenya Coast Polytechnic (Blue Economy & Marine Technology) at 20 per cent completion. The project period is five (5) years from October 2019 to 31st December 2024. Construction of three (3) Centres of Excellence (COE): Workshops, Administration block, hostels and library for each priority sector was at an average completion level of 47% during the review period.

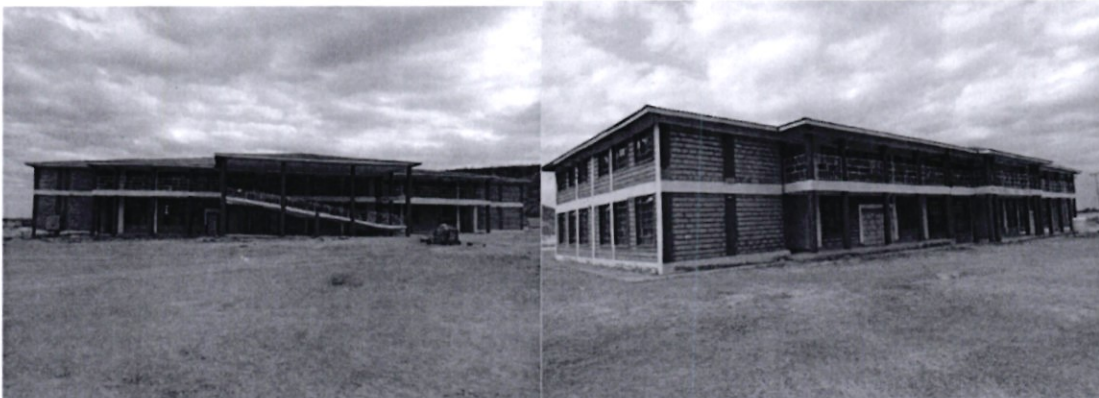
(iv) GoK/ German Development Bank (KfW)

The project aims at strengthening the quality of TVET graduates through industry involvement in TVET Training. Through the project 7 institutes were targeted. In the FY 2022/23 Kiambu Institute of Science and Technology, Nairobi Technical Training Institute and Thika Training Institute received ICT equipment, ICT books and internet connectivity. Equipment for Industrial Mechatronics, Automotive Mechatronics and Automotive body building were procured for the three institutes. Construction of Laboratories, Classrooms workshops were initiated and were at 20% completion rate. In addition, construction of a hostel at Kiambu Institute of Science and Technology was 20 per cent completion level. The procurement for equipment and construction for Bumbe TTI, Kitale National, Polytechnic Ramogi Institute of Science and Technology and Ekerubo Geitai TTI was at 10%.

Construction of Manderla North TVC: GoK - Phase of 60 TVCs



Construction of Merti TVC: GoK - Phase of 60 TVCs



Construction of Murang'a TVC – Phase of 70



Construction of Kigumo TVC- Phase of 30 (Completed)



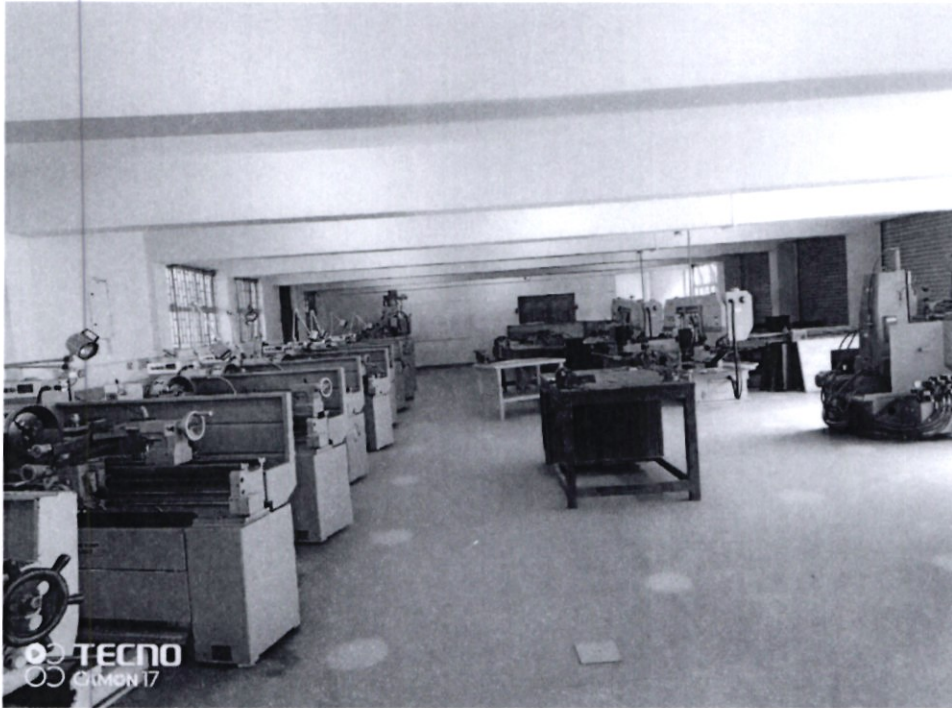
Construction of Gilgil TVC- Phase of 30 (Completed)



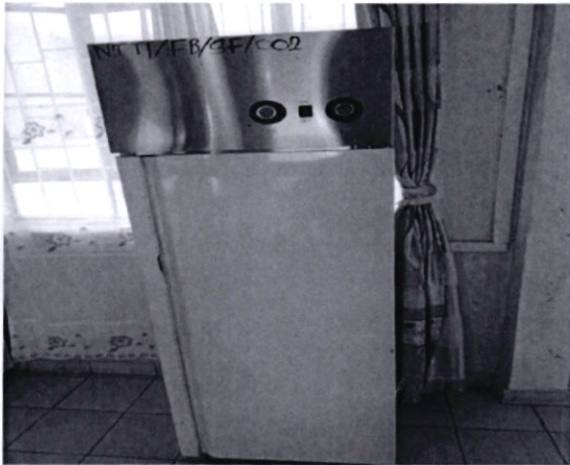
(v) Equipping TVET institutions under GoK/Africa Development Bank initiative.:

The aim is to improve access, quality and relevance in the TVET sector. Equipment for various disciplines was delivered to 33 institutions to equip vulnerable youth with relevant TVET skills and work experience under the AFDB II project. The project is also undertaking construction in 12 institutions which have also received equipment. The Special Needs Institutions received Assistive Learning and Training Devices, Tannery Equipment, Footwear Equipment, Stitching machines and Hand tools.

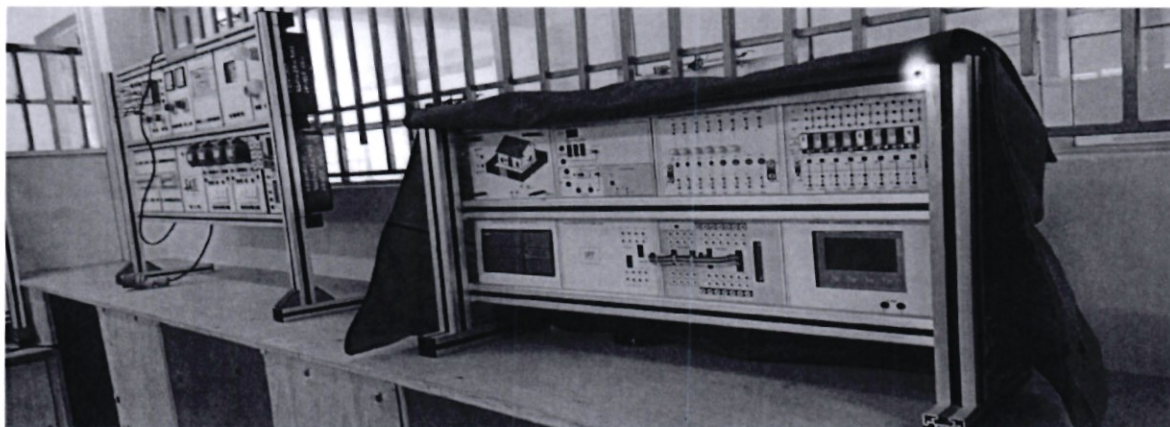
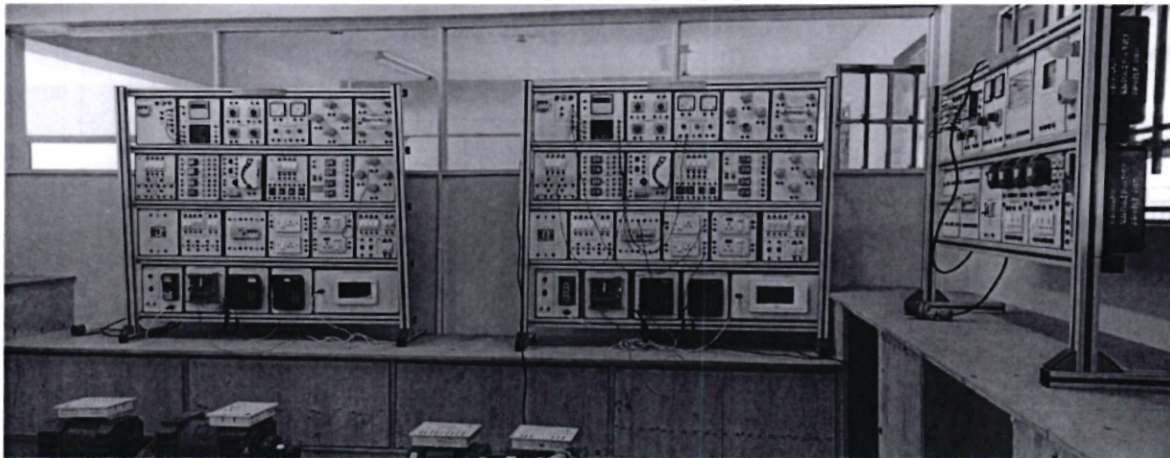
Provision of Mechanical and Automotive Engineering Equipment Under GoK/AfDB at Kisii NP



Provision of Tourism and Hospitality Training Equipment Under GoK/AfDB at Nkabune TTI



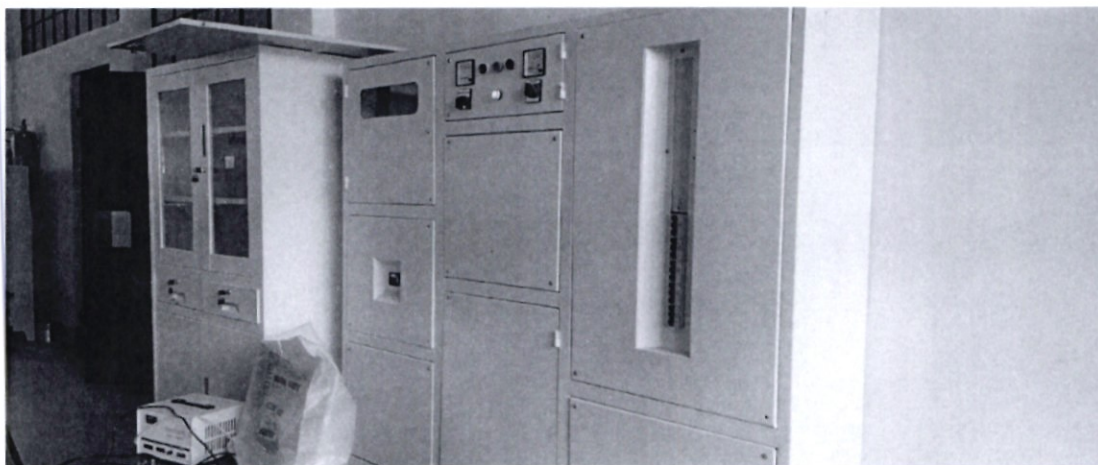
Provision of Electrical and Electronics Engineering Equipment Under GoK/AfDB at Ol'lessos TTI



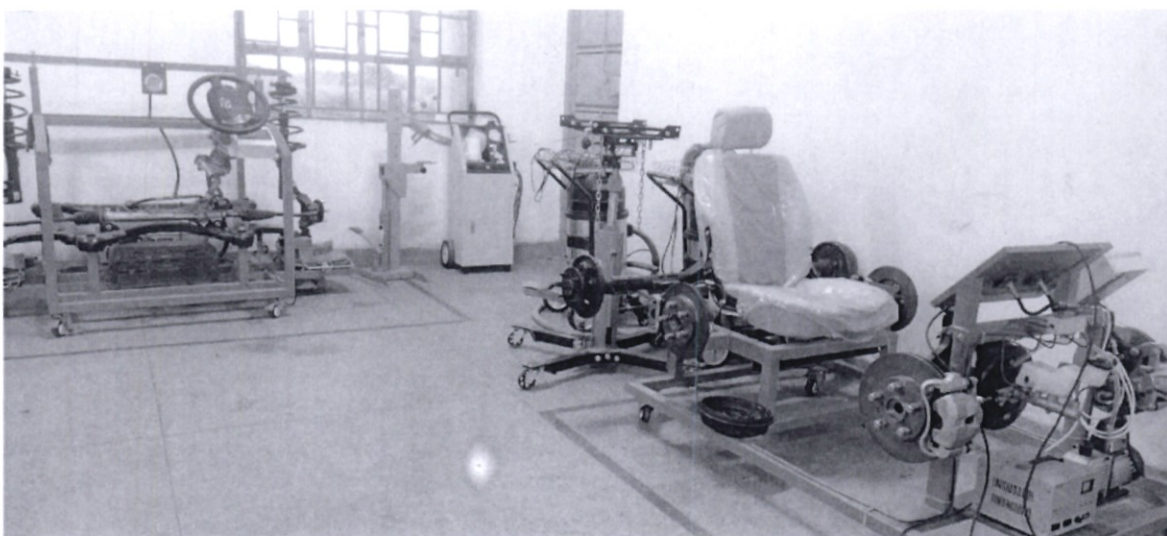
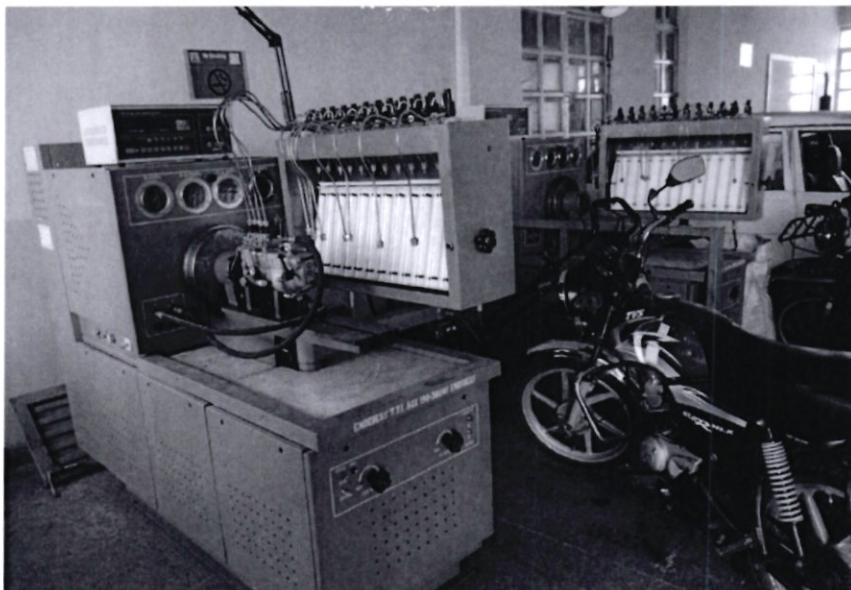
(vi) Equipping TVET institutions under GoK/ China Project:

Equipping of TVET institutions was funded by GoK and the Government of the People's Republic of China to the new and existing TVET institutions. The subsector started equipping Technical and Vocational Colleges to improve access, quality and relevance in the TVET. A total of 144 Workshops in 143 institutions were equipped with modern training equipment under the GoK/China initiative during the FY 2020/2021 and 2021/2022. This contributed to the increase in enrolment in Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) disciplines bringing the enrolment in SET to above 71% of the total enrolment in the TVET institutions.

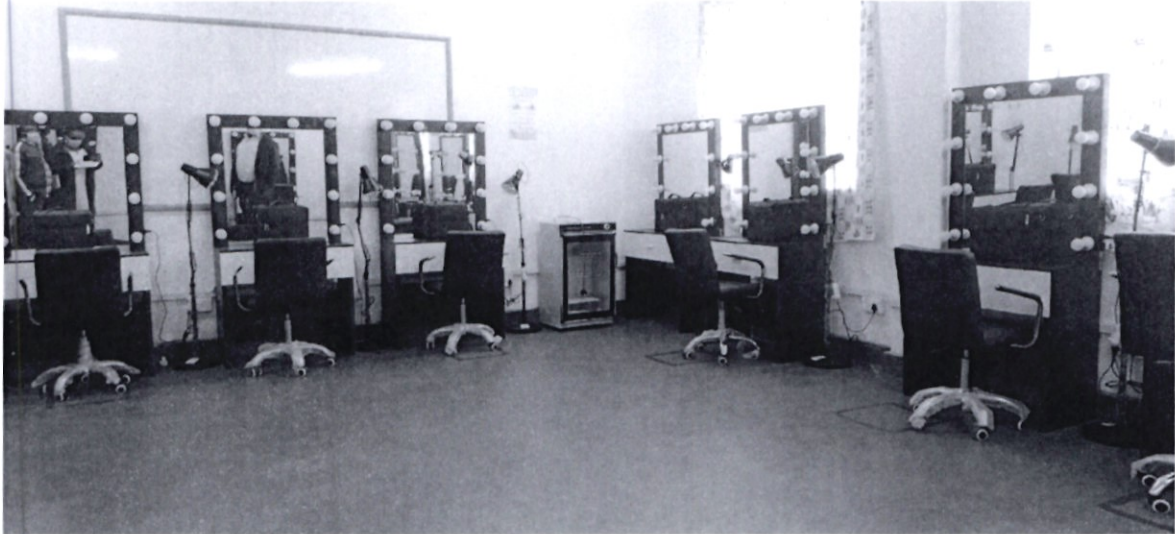
Provision of Civil Construction Technology Equipment (Hospitality 2) under GoK/ China Project



Provision of Automotive Technology Equipment under GoK/ China Project



Provision of Hairdressing, Beauty Therapy Equipment under GoK/ China Project



Provision of Agricultural Value Addition Equipment under GoK/ China Project



Reforms under Trainer Management: The Kenya Technical Trainers College was supported to improve its infrastructure. As a result of these initiatives, enrolment increased from 5,067 in FY 2019/20 and 4687 in the FY 2020/2021 to a total of 8,733 in FY 2021/22.

Special Needs in Technical and Vocational Education: There are four (4) Special Needs Education (SNE) TVET Institutions in the country. These are; Machakos TTI for the Blind; Karen TTI for the Deaf; Sikri TTI for Deaf and Blind; and Nyangoma TTI for the Deaf. These Institutions had a combined budget of KSh. 160.4 million in FY 2020/21, 160.4 million in FY 2021/22 and KSh. 220 million in FY 2022/23. The number of trainees enrolled in TVET SNE institutions increased from 3,301 in FY 2020/2021 to 3,805 in FY 2021/22 and 4,487 in FY 2022/23. The construction of a hostel and a workshop in each of the four Special Needs TVET institutions was completed in three of the institutions in FY 2021/22 while construction work in Nyangoma TTI for the Deaf was completed in FY 2022/23. Over the period under review, three of the four Special Needs TVET institutions received assistive learning and training devices, tannery equipment, footwear equipment, stitching machines and hand tools.

Revitalization of youth polytechnics: The "Kenya-Italy Debt for Development Programme (KIDDP)" was a fifteen-year programme aimed at converting part of the debt owed by the Government of Kenya to the Italian Government into development projects. The Programme was successfully implemented and completed in FY 2021/22. The implementation of KIDDP, targeted 20 VTCs in eight counties selected based on the poverty index. The programmes intervention included the provision of infrastructure, workshops, tools, equipment and capacity building of stakeholders of the vocational training sector. The total number of infrastructure projects were; 50 workshops, 4 administration blocks, 3 hostels, 4 powerhouses, 19 ablution blocks, 2 hostel blocks renovated, a perimeter fence built in 3 VTCs and 2 septic tanks constructed.

During the period under review, the sub-sector disbursed KSh. 2 billion Subsidised Vocational Training Centres Support Grant (SVTCSG) to Vocational Training Centres in FY 2020/21 benefitting 133,333 trainees. The Presidential Working Party on Education Reforms (PWPER) Report of June 2023, recommended the provision of conditional grants for VTC and ring-fence the amount, in order to enhance smooth operations and improve service delivery in the Vocational Training Centres.

Resolutions from other high-level meetings between the National and County Governments recommended for; the development of a mechanism for the reinstatement of KSh.2 billion conditional grant and the development of a national programme on the revitalization and equipping of the Vocational Training Centres.

The Senate initiated process of enacting a law through a Bill in the National Assembly; “The Vocational Training Bill 2022, No 162 of 26th October 2022” that seeks to put in place a legal framework to govern the establishment and management of vocational education and training institutions in the counties.

Curriculum Development for VTCs: In the FY 2021/22, a total of 108 Public VTCs were sensitised on Competency Based Education and Training and its mode of implementation. The activity covered the five Kenya Association of Technical Training Institute (KATTI) regions as the sub-sector looks to shift towards the CBET approach. In the FY 2022/23, a total of 25 CBET Curricular were implemented in VTCs.

Quality Assurance and Standards in VTCs: During the period under review the sub-sector undertook quality assurance based on standards on curriculum implementation in the VTCs. Sensitization on Internal Quality Assurance (IQA) and career guidance was undertaken for 135 County Vocational Education and Training (VET) staff in FY 2020/21 and 123 in FY 2022/23. In FY 2020/2021, 190 VTCs were quality audited in 23 counties. In the FY 2021/2022, 169 VTCs in 20 counties were quality audited. Cumulatively, 359 VTCs in 43 counties were quality audited over the review period.

ICT Integration in VTCs

In the FY 2022/2023, sub-sector mapped and shared locations of 1,157 VTCs covering all 47 counties with the Ministry of ICT and Digital Economy for the rollout of the National Programme on Digital Connectivity to the national fibre optic cable including the establishment of the wi-fi hotspots and digital hubs.

In an effort to deliver on its mandate, the State Department has encountered a number of *emerging issues* as discussed below:

The following are the emerging issues in the sub sector:

- **Implementation of CBET:** The sector is implementing CBET Curriculum alongside developing CBET Curriculum and aligning to industry requirements. This requires huge capacity in terms of; human resource, logistics and infrastructure.
- **Trainees Support:** The Government’s effort to subsidize the cost of TVET has been addressed through capitation since 2018. However, capitation has been found not to be sustainable since it was available to all irrespective of financial status. Consequently, the government is gradually replacing capitation with scholarships that will be allocated depending on level of need. This calls for processing of accurate, authenticate and timely data on enrolment and trainees' financial characteristics.

- **Demand for Technical and Vocational Skills:** The demand for TVET has gone up because of capitation and the shift of government focus to the Bottom-Up Transformative Agenda and the requisite skills to support the agenda. In addition, there are students who opt to join TVET instead of the Universities; this further increases the pressure on TVET resources.
- **Digitization of TVET curriculum content:** In the post COVID era, there has been mounting pressure to develop alternative modes of curriculum delivery free from constraints of the physical world. Education and Training systems are therefore required to develop mechanisms for skills development anytime, anywhere and whenever the trainees are available. This has given rise to the need to develop digital content, ICT infrastructure and trainer's capacity. Digitization of TVET content and retooling of trainers is a requisite condition for delivery of ODeL/virtual learning and assessment. This initiative requires strategic and targeted interventions for TVET.
- **Management of conditional grants:** The County governments have continued to underfund Vocational Training Centres thereby slowing down the gains made in the promotion of TVET courses in the country. The conditional grant which was converted to equitable share of revenue be reinstated and ring-fenced and managed by the National Government.
- **Qualification Awarding Institutions (QAIs):** The capacity of TVET institutions as qualification awarding institutions has been enhanced. The national polytechnics continue to develop curriculum, train and award certificates. This will give the polytechnics much needed freeway to collaborate with industry on curriculum development and training. This also provides a fertile ground for contract training.
- **Cluster Model:** The clustering of TVET institutions has been recommended and the cluster will be around national polytechnics that will develop niche training in collaboration with TVCs and VTCs. However, the implementation of the cluster model is yet to be structured.
- **Additional 13 National Polytechnics:** In addition to eleven existing NPs, the sub-sector seeks to upgrade additional 13 TVCs to National Polytechnics in line with NESSP 2018-2022.
- **Climate Change:** Climate change in Kenya is increasingly impacting the lives of Kenyan citizens and the environment. Climate change has led to more frequent extreme weather events like droughts which last longer than usual, irregular and unpredictable rainfall, flooding, and increasing temperatures. Since Kenya relies on climate-sensitive economic sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and energy for national income, it is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Greening in TVET has been identified as one of the strategies to encourage stakeholders to reflect on how they can integrate sustainability into curriculum and qualifications standards, solve local issues through applied research, and engage communities and industries to make workplace processes more environmentally friendly. Greening in TVET will encourage the transition to greener economies and societies.
- **Dual Training Model:** There is a major shift from the traditional methods of training which was trainer-centered to the trainee-centered whereby the training will be conducted both at the TVET institutions and in the industry. The training emphasises more on the acquisition of practical skills/competencies through industry training. It also involves bring industry in the classroom. It entails work-integrated

learning. The industry for this purpose needs to be mapped as well as training of trainers on bringing industry into classrooms.

- Restructuring and creation of technical trainers cadres:

Implementation Challenges

The TVET sub-sector has made great progress towards the realisation of the national training goals and objectives which focus on promoting access, gender parity, retention, and increased completion and transition rates from the basic education level to TVET. Despite the progress made, the following challenges exist:

a) Inadequate Funding: Financing of the sector has remained low compared to other sectors. The FY 2023/24 Annual Budget was 4.6% of the Education Sector Budget. Exchequer support toward the sub-sector has not been commensurate with the expanding TVET sector in the country. This has affected the implementation of key programmes such as quality assurance, recruitment of trainers, monitoring and evaluation, infrastructural development and equipping of TVET institutions across the country.

Discontinuation of the Conditional Grant for VTCs gave leeway to counties to prioritise other sectors at the expense of vocational training. Newly established TVCs (with less than 500 trainees) are supported with recurrent grants of KShs.2 million per year. However, this is inadequate to cater for wages/salaries, mounting CBET courses, small equipment and greening & beautification of the institution, marketing & publicity activities, establishment of governing structures, statutory registration and operation expenditures.

b) Inadequate and Dilapidated Infrastructure: In the context of education and training, poor infrastructure can lead to overcrowded classrooms, lack of basic amenities such as clean water and sanitation facilities, inadequate lighting and ventilation, and insufficient teaching materials. These infrastructure problems not only affect academic performance but also infringe on the rights to education, safety, and health of trainees as well as trainers/instructors. The effects of poor infrastructure in institutions can also be seen in trainees' dropout rates and low-trainers retention rates. Inadequate infrastructural facilities affect implementation of training programs and performance of trainees.

Despite government efforts, budget constraints have not made it possible to upgrade infrastructures in all TVET institutions. The workshops and laboratory of seventy (70) newly constructed institutions are yet to be equipped. Further, 111 institutions are not equipped with ICT facilities while 48 need furniture and fittings. The quality and quantity of laboratories, workshops, classrooms and the overall learning environment in some TVET institutions should be addressed to match increased enrolment and provide physical evidence of quality processes in TVET. Funding should be extended to supporting amenities such as ICT facilities (internet connectivity, LAN, WAN, servers etc), hostels, water, electricity among others which are necessary to attract trainees.

c) Inhibitive Electric Power Tariff: TVET institutions are classified by Kenya Power as industry and therefore pay industry tariffs and not domestic tariffs. This has led to a very high cost of power for running equipment in TVETs. Whereas institutions should run the workshop equipment during training, they are reluctant because the resultant bills are too high.

- d) Inadequate Staffing and CBET Pedagogy;** The successful implementation of CBET approach is highly dependent on competent trainers. Most TVET trainers underwent pedagogical training before introduction of the CBET approach. The requisite institution-based assessment and verification of competencies are new concepts which require a different approach from the traditional terminal examination system. In addition, TVET-CDACC has a constraint capacity to roll out CBET assessment. However, 5,129 trainers have not undergone training on CBET implementation. The KSTVET has reviewed the pedagogy curriculum whose implementation is effective FY 2023/2024 and has trained 1,600 on the approach. This implies 5,850 have not been trained. There exists a shortage of 6,729 trainers and therefore inadequate staff to handle the competency-based curriculum envisaged at this level. In addition, the scheme of service for VTC instructors varies from one county to another affecting service delivery.
- e) Weak Linkage between TVET Training and Industry:** Weak linkage between TVET training and industry has led to a mismatch between demand and supply of skills. The lack of a framework on industry/institution linkage has negatively affected the relationships as envisioned hence slowing the gains expected from the linkages.
- f) Litigation by Contractors:** The sub-sector has been engaged in six (6) arbitration cases due to unpaid variation claims from some contractors who undertook construction works in new TVCs in Constituencies. The total claim from four (4) of the contractors amounts to KShs.97.8 million. The claim for the other three have not been determined. The variation of works raised was due to interest on delayed payments, financial appraisal, the topography of the sites, adjustments to structural design and re-measurements of works that have not been funded. The arbitral awards from arbitrators are far above the initial variation claim.
- g) Overlapping Legal Framework:** There exist legal overlaps between the various education and training Acts within and across various sectors. The mandates of some MDAs created overlap leading to inefficiency necessitating review.
- h) Inadequate facilitation for supervision, monitoring and evaluation:** The sub-sector is required to undertake supervision and monitoring of policy, programmes and projects implementation in TVET institutions countrywide. However, the headquarter and field services functions lack vehicles and adequate budgets to support the supervisory and monitoring activities within their respective jurisdictions.

Recommended way forward

In order to reverse some of the negative trends in TVET, the Government initiated reforms through the TVET Act 2013, with a view to improving quality and relevance of training and employability of youth and to increase enrolment from the current 430,598 to 3 million by 2022. The need for increased investment in TVET has further been emphasized in the Education sector analysis conducted in 2018 and the National Education Sector Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022. In addition, the role of TVET in developing the relevant human capital for the attainment of GoK's 'Big Four' agenda on manufacturing, food security, affordable healthcare and affordable housing is underscored in the Third Medium Term Plan, 2018-2022. The specific interventions and way forward

are as discussed below:

- Continued rebranding and repositioning of TVET in order to increase enrollment of trainees in Vocational Training Centres, Technical Vocational Colleges and National Polytechnics through sensitization and encouragement of pupils, students and public to choose TVET as a premier career choice
- Establish a National Polytechnic in every County by upgrading an existing TVC for enhancing skills training, talent development, research and innovations with each of the proposed National Polytechnic managing other TVCs within the county where they are domiciled;
- Establish Centres of Excellence to promote research and innovations in TVET
- Enhance trainees' capitation, loans, bursaries and scholarships;
- Mainstream special needs in TVET by ensuring that all TVET institutions including the regular ones are user friendly to People with Disabilities (PWDs) and with the requisite capacities to provide training to all including the PWDs.
- Embrace the use of a versatile Learning Management System for the entire TVET so that it offers an alternate media for instructing the trainees.
- Implement targeted affirmative action to address regional, gender and sectorial disparities in TVET;
- Develop a quality assurance and standards policy and establish a strong institutional based quality assurance and standards mechanism as well as retooling TVET county directors to lead in the internal quality assurance function
- Establish model Vocational Training Centres to target youth for skills training and talent development
- Sustain and enhance the conditional grant to county governments for development of youth polytechnics/VTCs and capitation to trainees;
- Establish Technical Vocational Colleges in Constituencies still without a TVC in order to promote equity;
- Continue expansion, upgrading, rehabilitation and equipping of existing TVET institutions with modern state of the art training equipment in order to improve quality of the training;
- Continue with a phased approach in establishment/expansion/construction of TVET institutions;
- Construct hostels in newly established TVET institutions, Special Needs TVET institutions and TVET in ASAL in order to improve access to TVET;
- Capacity build TVET trainers, including Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for quality delivery of CBET curriculum
- Capacity build managers and administrators in TVET on governance, management and project implementation/contracts management;
- Fast track CBET implementation through creation of CBET champions and strengthen advocacy on CBET
- Increase the recurrent level of funding to address emerging issues such as HIV/AIDS, Drugs and substance abuse, safety and security, Competence Development, Disability Mainstreaming, Gender Mainstreaming, National Cohesion and Values, Road Safety Mainstreaming, Post Covid-19 recovery strategies among others;
- Strengthen partnerships with bodies such as NG-CDF and other funds to support infrastructure development in TVET institutions

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- Strengthen ICT integration and internet connectivity in TVET to facilitate virtual training;
- Improve work environment for workers in the sub sector through provision of tools and equipment;
- Full roll out the TVET MIS to be the one source of credible, accurate and verifiable TVET data;
- Establish National innovation exhibitions and competitions for the TVET sector. This will attract industry, market institutions and attract partnerships with other players;
- Conduct continuous review of the TVET curriculum to address the changing needs and demands in industry and enhance the quality and relevance;
- Strengthen monitoring, evaluation and reporting as well as tracer studies by mainstreaming M&E in all Programmes and Projects;
- Strengthen linkages/partnerships between industry and skills training institutions to foster internships and attachment in industry by developing a linkage/partnership framework
- Strengthen the intergovernmental linkages between the National and County governments to ensure elevation and prioritisation of VTCs; and
- Implement the National Policy Framework as contained in the proposed County Vocational Education and Training Bill 2019 to guide all the 47 counties on the management of Youth/Village Polytechnics.

The State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training will continue implementing initiatives with due regard to sustainability, cost-effectiveness, local ownership and high added-value to services to promote and ensure regional and global competitiveness of graduates.



Dr. Esther Thaara Muoria, PhD.
Principal Secretary
State Department for TVET

6. Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives for the FY2022/2023

Introduction

The Kenya Vision 2030 has placed special demands on TVET as the leading engine that the economy must essentially rely upon to produce adequate numbers of middle level professionals needed to drive the economy towards the attainment of the Vision. The link between TVET and the world of work, the economy and national development is indelible. TVET seeks to strengthen that link through the integration of ICT into its programmes to ensure that all trainees are exposed to science and technology and appreciate the new trends. Special attention will be given to exposing trainees to opportunities that allow them to practically apply the acquired knowledge.

The TVET sector has experienced considerable growth in the past few years. It continues to produce the needed middle level human resource for the national economy. The Vision 2030 has placed special demands on TVET as the leading engine that the economy must essentially rely upon to produce adequate middle level manpower that will be needed to drive the economy towards the attainment of the Vision. The success of the Vision 2030 and attainment of the 'Big 4' Agenda is hinged on the total numbers, skills and quality of its manpower.

TVET has been undergoing reforms which are guided by a number of policy documents including: Vision 2030; the 'BeTA' Agenda; the Policy Framework on Reforming Education and Training in Kenya; National Education Sector Strategic Plan (NESSP) 2018-2022; and the TVET Act No. 29 of 2013 among others. The current endeavour is to provide adequate opportunities for accessible Competency Based Education and Training. Kenya has experienced moderate growth over the last 50 years in Tertiary Education and Training. However, the country is yet to produce adequate and skilled middle level human resource required to meet the demands for national development.

The key development objectives of the Ministry of Education'-State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training's 2018-2022 plan are:

- To enhance access and equity in education, training and research;
- To provide quality and competence-based education, training and research;
- To Strengthen management, governance and accountability in education, training and research and;
- To enhance relevance and capacities for Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) in education, training, and research for labor markets

Progress on the attainment of Strategic Objectives through Performance Contracting

For purposes of implementing and cascading the above development objectives to specific sectors, all the development objectives were made specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound (SMART) and converted into development outcomes. Attendant indicators were identified for reasons of tracking progress and performance measurement: Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Progress on the attainment of Strategic Objectives through Performance Contracting

For purposes of implementing and cascading the above development objectives to specific sectors, all the development objectives were made specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound (SMART) and converted into development outcomes. Attendant indicators were identified for reasons of tracking progress and performance measurement: Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

| Program | Strategic Objective | Outcome | Indicator | Performance | Comments |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Infrastructure development and equipment of TVET | To improve infrastructure and equip TVET institutions to enable them deliver market ready skills | Promote acquisition of market - ready skills at TVET level | No of TVCs constructed constituencies; | In FY 2022/23 the state department continued the construction which is done in phases namely: 9 TTIs in Counties without any; Phase I of 60 TTIs in constituencies; Phase II of 70 TTIs in Constituencies; and Phase of 30 and the Phase of 6 in constituencies. For the Phase of 9 TTIs, 8 institutions had been operationalized during the period under review. For Phase I of 60, a total of 56 were completed and operationalized while for Phase II of 70, a total of 64 were completed and operationalized. The sub-sector-initiated phase III of 30 TVCs which recorded an average of 77 percent completion, with 18 institutions having been operationalized. In | To Ministry will fast track completion of ongoing projects |

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| Program | Strategic Objective | Outcome | Indicator | Performance | Comments |
|---|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | summary, 143 of these TVCs were completed and operationalized. Construction has begun for the phase of 6 institutions. | |
| | | | | Equipping of TVET institutions under GoK/ Africa Development Bank Phase II: In 2022/23 equipment for various disciplines was delivered to 35 workshops in 33 institutions to assist the learners in their studies under the AFDB II project. Out of the 33, four (4) are Special Needs TVET institutions which received assistive learning and training devices, tannery equipment, footwear equipment, stitching machines and hand tools. Under the project, workshops and hostels were constructed and equipped in 12 institutions which included four (4) special TVET institutions. | Equipping to be done for newly established TVCs |
| Rebranding and repositioning TVET. | To support trainees coming into TVET while also rebranding and repositioning TVET to make | Increased enrolment in TVET | Gross enrolment in TVET | During the period under review, the overall enrolment in Public TVET institutions under the Ministry of Education recorded a 16.09 % increase. The gross enrolment for | Sustain the effort |

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| Program | Strategic Objective | Outcome | Indicator | Performance | Comments |
|--|---|---|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | it a premier education pathway to train workers for the labour market | | | both public and private TVETs increased from 503,798 (287,508 Male and 216,290 Female) in 2020/21 to 562,499 trainees (302,810 Male and 259,689 Female) in 2022/2. Out of this enrolment, National Polytechnics accounted for 20.2 percent, whereas Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) accounted for 28.85 percent and other Public TVET TVCs accounted for 30.16 percent. | |
| Inclusive training in TVET | To enhance equity and inclusivity in TVET. | Improved Gender Parity | Gender parity index | The Gender Parity Index registered 0.75 implying that although males still have an edge over female terms of enrolment. | Continue with affirmative action |
| Competency Based Education and Training (CBET) Curriculum Development | To ensure that TVET courses are competency based and aligned to the labour market demands thus reducing the mismatch between skills training and industry demands | Reduced mismatch between skills training and industry demands | Increased employability and self-reliance | In the FY 2022/23, a total of 25 CBET Curriculum were implemented in VTCs. In anticipation of the full roll-out of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), the sub-sector has piloted RPL assessment. A total of 16,083 candidates were assessed in 107 institutions staggered across the three-assessment series. A total of 4,505 assessors and verifiers have been capacity built on conduct of Competency | Full roll out of CBET |

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| Program | Strategic Objective | Outcome | Indicator | Performance | Comments |
|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | Based Assessment in the period in review. In order to guide industry attachment activities, there has been development of Mentoring Tools for 295 courses in the period under consideration. Various sensitization fora have been conducted in different regions as the sub-sector looks to create awareness on CBET with the intention of making effective use of the modern training equipment installed in majority of the TVET institutions. This translated to an achievement of 55% against the targeted 65% for the period under review. | |
| Trainer Management Services | To improve the management of TVET trainers and instructors | Improved sourcing, deployment, development and retaining competent Trainers in TVET institutions under the purview of Ministry of Education | Improved trainer management | In FY 2022/2023, the Kenya School of TVET (KSTVET) previously known as the Kenya Technical Trainers College, reviewed 191 CBET Curricula with the aim of enhancing the skills of TVET trainers in delivering CBET effectively. A total of 992 trainers from the national polytechnics received training using the reviewed curricula. This program is a | Strengthen trainer management |

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| Program | Strategic Objective | Outcome | Indicator | Performance | Comments |
|---|--|--|---|---|------------------------------|
| | | | | collaborative effort between KSTVET and CiCAN. A total of 4,154 trainers were enrolled in the FY 2022/23. | |
| TVET Accreditation and Quality Assurance | To strengthen TVET Accreditation and Quality Assurance in TVET | Strengthened TVET Accreditation and Quality Assurance in TVET | Strengthened TVET Accreditation and Quality Assurance in TVET | <p>A total of 404 TVET institutions were accredited in FY 2022/23. Quality audits were carried out in 417 institutions within the same period</p> <p>To implement Institution Based Quality Assurance (IBQA), capacity building was undertaken in TVET Internal Quality Assurance (IQA) for 362 in 2022/23.</p> | Strengthen quality assurance |
| | To coordinate and harmonize the various levels of education and Training in the County; and to create a database of all qualifications in the country. | A coordinated and harmonized education and Training in the County; | A Kenya National Qualification Framework and database | <p>A total of 11 QAIs and 97 Qualifications registered in FY 2022/2023 in the National Qualifications Framework database. A total of 2 QAIs were audited for compliance with National Qualifications Framework standards. A total of 2,067 applications for Alignment and Validation of qualifications have been processed allowing the applicants to pursue further studies in Kenya, acquire jobs and weed out fraudulent</p> | Implement KNQA regulations |

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| Program | Strategic Objective | Outcome | Indicator | Performance | Comments |
|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------|---|----------|
| | | | | <p>certificates in the job and educational sectors.</p> <p>The sub sector developed the Kenya National Learners Records Database (KNLRD) in FY 2020/21, and registration of learner's qualifications is on course. A total of 99,468 Learners' Records of qualifications (graduates) have been registered in the Database.</p> <p>The sub-sector continues to enhance capacity building and sensitization of stakeholders to ensure that they all understand their role in the implementation of the National Qualifications Framework. A total of 56 QAIs were capacity built and sensitised in 2022/2023.</p> | |

7. Management Discussion and Analysis

- The State department has operational and financial performance for the last three years can be summarized as in the tables below:

Summary Operational performance

| | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| TOTAL REVENUES | 20,768,764,161 | 20,412,015,477 | 20,327,644,262 |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS | 20,754,823,411 | 20,494,170,177 | 20,312,283,149 |
| SURPLUS/DEFICIT | 13,940,750 | (82,154,700) | 15,361,113 |

Summary Financial Position

| | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| NET FINANCIAL ASSETS | 29,288,077 | 27,053,233 | 111,144,812 |

- The State Department's Key Projects being Implemented are as tabulated below;

| S/No | Name of Project | Source of Funds | Project Cost | | Amount Spent So Far | Project Status |
|------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | | | Donor Currency | Ksh | Ksh | |
| 1 | East Africa Skills for Transformation and Regional Integration Project (EASTRIP) | World Bank Group | Euros 51,500,000 | 6,000,000,000 | 1,693,318,579 | Ongoing |
| 2 | Support To Technical Vocational Education and Training for Relevant Skills Development (TVET-Phase II) | AfDB and Government of Kenya | USD 74,589,606 | 6,359,999,893 | 5,286,843,229 | Ongoing |
| 3 | Support to Technical and Vocational Education, Training and Entrepreneurship (TVETE Project Phase III) | AfDB and Government of Kenya | Euros 38,404,002 | 4,336,374,840 | 52,749,532 | Ongoing |
| 4 | Promotion of Youth Employment and Vocational Training in Kenya | KfW Bank (Germany) & | Euros 22,737,947 | 2,773,120,000 | 163,151,981 | Ongoing |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| | | Government of Kenya | | | | |
| 5 | Promotion of Youth Employment and Vocational Training in Kenya (Phase II) | KfW Bank (Germany) & Government of Kenya | Euros 12,200,000 | 1,403,000,000 | 22,990,369 | Ongoing |
| 6 | Kenya Italy Debt for Development Program (KIDDP) | Government of Italy And Kenya | | 551,580,000 | 545,650,961 | Closed |

8. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

Provision of Technical and Vocational Education and Training exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, which is founded on five pillars: putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a brief highlight of our achievements in each pillar

a) Sustainability strategy and profile

Among the objectives of the education and training sector policy in Kenya is the realization of a Kenyan workforce that is well trained and specialized to international standards; to stimulate employment; and contribute to improved productivity, competitiveness and prosperity of individuals. Kenya, which aspires to become a middle income economy by the year 2030, can only realize an innovative economy through technological innovation. Skills acquired through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) are essential in preparing students for a multiplicity of positions in the industry and the informal sector. Kenya's focus under Technical and Vocational Education and Training is on providing skills that meet the needs of the workplace as well as self-employment.

TVET in Kenya has experienced both structural and curricular changes that have had an impact on graduates. TVET is fundamental to the world of work. For most people, finding a job is the anticipated outcome of their education and it is through their work that people achieve self-fulfillment. One of the major issues relating to the world of work, where TVET must play a major role in providing solutions, is the question of what changes should be made to school curricula at all levels so that young people become more work-oriented and acquire the basic skills needed to perform productive work.

The TVET system is expected to play a key role in providing a skilled workforce to meet the development aspirations of the country thereby improving workforce productivity and economic competitiveness in the global economy. The government is committed to reduce dependency on hydropower and ensure that the private sector plays a more prominent role in driving development. There is also an increased emphasis on increasing productivity and tackling poverty, especially for those living in rural areas. Under these reforms, TVET is expected to play an important role in providing the appropriate types and levels of skills to facilitate such transition and transformation. The main objective of TVET is to develop an effectively coordinated and harmonized TVET system that is capable of producing quality skilled human resource with the right attitudes and values required for growth and prosperity of the various sectors of the economy.

As the nature of required education, training and skills changes rapidly, TVET institutions including youth polytechnics need better understanding of how to respond to the changing technological capabilities and skill needs of the job market. They are faced with the daunting task of producing graduates who fit the current workplace and the National economy. In turn, if they are to inform and influence core education and training activities, firms and skill planners need to have an enhanced understanding of the will, competencies and capabilities of TVET colleges to respond to the skills demand

Quality service at tertiary level of learning is the most important factor for motivating students. There is therefore need to ensure that the quality in services offered to students in TVET institutions is maintained. This requires putting in place deliberate measures to tackle the challenges of quality, knowledge, skills and motivation of vocational teachers and trainers. There is need for continued quality assurance in the Sub Sector and the empowerment of Quality Assurance Officers to carry out their mandate to ensure quality education in the sub- sector including those in the devolved units. Service providers in youth polytechnics should also be given service quality training that promotes friendly and caring services. Better trained instructors are able to deliver high quality education and industry standard training and education. Where possible institutions should partner with relevant industries and invite lecturers from relevant industries for practical exposure. The Government should recruit adequate qualified staff and ensure that all staff receive continuous training and development on course delivery using modern methods, teaching methodologies and practical knowledge among others. The Government should also provide youth polytechnics with adequate, modern and quality materials for practical lessons such as smart boards, projectors, and computers to improve the quality of learning. Emphasis should be placed on assessing quality service in youth polytechnics with the objective of ensuring quality education and fostering students' satisfaction..

b) Environmental performance /climate change/ mitigation of natural disasters

The foundation of every nation is the education of its young people. TVET institutions follow policy guidelines provided by relevant ministries and government agencies though with varying adoption levels. The TVET ACT 2013 was designed to address the job skills issue and, more so, to ensure an increased and sustained enrolment ratio of 20% by the year 2030. We are pursuing significant reforms which are required to make the TVET system more relevant.

We are committed to environmental protection across all TVET institutions. We view environmental sustainability from two perspectives:

- i. We conduct business in a manner that protects our trainees, employees, the communities where we operate and the environment; and
- ii. We offer services that deliver efficiency contributing to an overall reduction in the usage of natural resources.

As a sector we have adopted and embraced Competency Based Education and Training (CBET) as the guiding principle for Kenya's TVET ecosystem. The system requires that all the stakeholders should work collaboratively to develop and implement CBET whose content selection infuses material on sustainable enjoyment, preservation and protection of the environment and the common heritage of the country.

In compliance with requirements of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), all our capital projects undergo Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) before construction begins. All our sites are NEMA compliant.

Greening Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) which an initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) together with, the International Centre for the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (UNEVOC) requires Technical and Vocational Educational Training Institutions provide knowledge and develop skills

that ease transition to green economies and societies. In an effort to attain the Sustainable Development Goals, the Kenyan government has revamped TVET institutions with both human and non-human resources. We appreciate that green skills hold the future for sustainable economies. Through greening initiative, TVET plays an important role in steering the transition to a low-carbon economy and climate-resilient society. We carry out this through the traditional roles of TVET in preparing learners for occupational fields and increasing their participation in the world of work. These traditional roles are facing new expectations, including calls to adapt to better align with emerging green jobs and qualifications and contribute to the development of skills and competencies that power a more circular economy and sustainable culture, as opposed to the common take-make-dispose culture that prevails.

The shift to low-carbon economies requires not only new regulation, investment and institutional frameworks, but also TVET to engage more systemically in response to the changing job opportunities and skills needs that a green development agenda brings about. The green transition will bring new employment opportunities but will also alter existing jobs. In order to avoid high social costs and, at the same time, to tap the employment potential of green jobs, TVET needs to anticipate and respond to skill changes needed for successful careers in low-carbon economies. TVET systems need to prepare their learners for being responsible and well-informed producers and consumers, and for being able to act competently, creatively and as agents for sustainability in their workplaces and in society at large.

c) Employee welfare

Today, the ability of workers to be innovative requires quality training that is not only market driven but also addresses requirements of present-day workplace. In TVET, the quality of education and training is determined by among other things, the quality of course instructors, curricula, learning facilities, and the learning environment. Technical education and training has a key role to play in the achievement of Vision 2030 through creation of a workforce that is ready for both the public and private sector

Maintaining the health and safety of our employees, customers and neighbours, and protecting the environment are part of our philosophy. Our objective is to have a safe training and learning environment. We are committed to publicly reporting our safety statistics as part of our sustainability strategy.

We are proactive and progressive in our human resources policies and our programs and are committed to creating an outstanding place to work and build a career. We have key policies and provisions support our strong viewpoints on diversity and inclusion, anti-harassment and human rights. We also invest in talent development through workshops and training programs. Our policies also support our commitment to providing benefits, from health coverage, maternity/paternity leave to bereavement leave.

We have embraced Performance appraisal with a total of 156 TVET institutions having been placed on Performance Contract and 3 SAGAs under our purview. At the Headquarter level, all staff are appraised based on set and agreed upon targets.

Recruitment/hiring of officers for The State Department is done by the Public Service Commission as per Article 234 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. In addition, the commission has provided the following policies to guide the hiring process, gender consideration and stakeholder engagements;

1. Diversity policy for the public service May 2016
2. Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for the public service 2016, Part II Section B

Reward system and appraisal for all civil servants is coordinated by the State Department for Public Service which released the reward system for the year under review through circular Ref No. MPSG.DPSM.2/6/4A VOL. XI. of 8th June, 2020 which was fully implemented by The State Department. Additionally, the Public Service Commission promoted three thousand three hundred (3300) Vocational and Technical Trainers to various grades vide letter Ref. no. PSC/EMCS/11/2/(1) dated 13th January, 2023.

The Occupational safety and Health for the State Department is covered under Part II section F of the Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for the public service 2016. Compliance of the same is executed through the Ministerial Human Resource Management Advisory Committee.

d) Operational practices/ Market place practices

Maintaining responsible supply chain and supplier relations is essential for promoting ethical business practices and fostering positive relationships with suppliers. Here's how the State Department for TVET has achieved this:

i. Transparent Contracts and Agreements:

Clearly defined terms, conditions, and expectations within supplier contracts. We ensure that contracts are transparent and easily understood by both parties, minimizing any potential for misinterpretation or disputes.

ii. Fair and Timely Payments:

The State Department honors agreed-upon payment terms and schedules outlined in the contracts. Payments are also processed in a timely manner, reflecting the The State Department's commitment to fair business practices and financial stability.

iii. Effective Communication:

Maintaining open lines of communication with suppliers to discuss concerns, issues, and opportunities for collaboration while encouraging suppliers to communicate any challenges they may face in meeting contractual obligations, and work together to find mutually beneficial solutions.

iv. Supplier Assessment and Audits:

The State Department conducts periodic assessments and audits of suppliers to ensure compliance with contractual agreements, quality standards, and ethical guidelines. It evaluates suppliers based on performance, adherence to guidelines, and commitment to responsible business practices.

v. Compliance with Laws and Regulations:

The State Department ensures that the organization and its suppliers comply with all relevant laws, regulations, and industry standards governing procurement, labor, environment, and other aspects of the business.

e) Community Engagements-

We seek and maintain important links with communities. The strong relationships between social partners in TVET have had considerable benefits such as improving collaboration between the worlds of work and education. Improved collaboration helps stakeholders identify relevant qualifications required in the world of work and translate them into up-to-date programmes and curricula. Social partnerships also create links with organizations and create networking opportunities to facilitate learning processes in schools, enterprises or through apprenticeships.

Social partnerships in TVET are vehicles for positive results, including: (i) providing learning opportunities; (ii) serving as vehicles for addressing socioeconomic challenges; (iii) becoming a site for localized decision-making related to TVET and broader community well-being; and (iv) providing local advice capable of informing centralized policy-making in and beyond TVET. Partnerships can take different forms to achieve these results.

In line with fulfilling its mandate, 'service to community' we have continued to reach out to the less privileged in society to assist, both in material and non-material ways. This is done through financial assistance to trainees who desire to get TVET training.

In addition, five RFTIs funded via world Bank are supposed to mentor a small TVET institution through

- Budget is set to support the small TVET institutions in following areas
- ICT infrastructure development
- Regional skill competition
- Student study visits among others
- On Greening TVET programme the RFTIs have planted trees in the community and also offered seedlings.
- The State Department has so sponsored the teaching staff from the RFTIs on the following areas:
 - Teaching staff from Kisumu NP, Meru NP and Kenya Coast NP are awarded scholarship to China.
 - Teaching staff from the three (3) RFTIs undertook industrial attachment at various industries depending on the sector of the RFTI.
 - Teaching staff from the three RFTIs have undergone exchange programme in Tanzania and Ethiopia.
 - Students have undergone exchange programme eg Kenya Coast NP student went to Tanzania(Arusha Technical and NIT)
 - Some Teaching staff were capacity build in senior management Course at Kenya School Of government
 - Some Teaching staff were capacity build in project planning and management.
 - RFTI Staff trained on supervisory skills at Kenya School of Government
 - Teaching staff trained on advance project implementation and monitoring for donor funded projects
 - Staff trained on both sign language and public relations
 - Council members trained on corporate governance for public sector board

9. Statement of Management Responsibilities

Section 81 (1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer for a National Government Entity shall prepare financial statements in respect of that entity. Section 81 (3) requires the financial statements so prepared to be in a form that complies with relevant accounting standards as prescribed the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya from time to time.

The Accounting Officer in charge of the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the entity's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity for and as at the end of the financial year (period) 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 entity, (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud, (iv) safeguarding the assets of the entity; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Accounting Officer in charge of the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training accepts responsibility for the entity's financial statements, which have been prepared on the Cash Basis Method of Financial Reporting, using appropriate accounting policies in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The Accounting Officer is of the opinion that the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of entity's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023 and of the entity's financial position as at that date. The Accounting Officer in charge of the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the *entity*, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the entity's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

The Accounting Officer in charge of the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training confirms that the entity has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations and the terms of external financing covenants (where applicable), and that the entity's funds received during the year under audit were used for the eligible purposes for which they were intended and were properly accounted for. Further the Accounting Officer confirms that the entity's financial statements have been prepared in a form that complies with relevant accounting standards prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya.

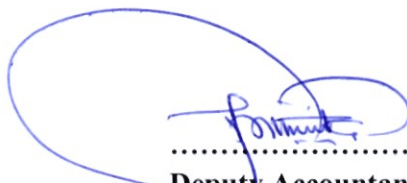
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Approval of the financial statements

The State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training's financial statements were approved and signed by the Accounting Officer on 14th December 2023.



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Principal Secretary
Dr. Esther T. Muoria

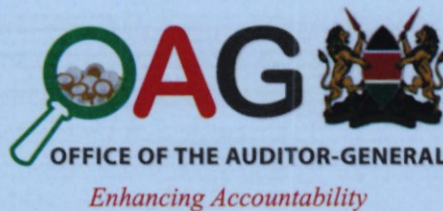


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Deputy Accountant General
Joseph M. Kiraita
ICPAK M/No: 3644

*State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON STATE DEPARTMENT FOR TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING 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 consider whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards, and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines, and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent, and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management, and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment and the internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient, and effective operations of the entity.

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training set out on pages 1 to 39, which comprise

of the statement of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 30 June, 2023, and the statement of receipts and payments, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training 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 (Cash Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Unconfirmed Accounts Payables - Deposits Balance

The statement of financial assets and financial liabilities and Note 12 to the financial statements reflects accounts payables-deposits balance of Kshs.58,035,403. However, the statement of deposits maintained separately, reflects a balance of Kshs.71,336,419, resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.13,301,016.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of the financial statements could not be confirmed.

2. Unreconciled Transfers from the Exchequer

The statement of receipts and payments reflects transfers from the exchequer of Kshs.14,084,868,436. However, review of Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) data revealed exchequer receipts of Kshs.14,776,973,532, resulting in a variance of Kshs.692,105,096 which has not been explained nor reconciled.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the transfers from the exchequer of Kshs.14,084,868,436 could not be confirmed.

3. Unconfirmed Transfers to Other Government Units

The statement of receipts and payments reflects transfers to other Government units of Kshs.12,486,008,764 as disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. However, the following unsatisfactory matters were noted.

3.1 Transfers to Colleges and Institutes

Included in the amount of Kshs.12,486,008,764 is transfers to two hundred and forty-five (245) colleges and institutes amounting to Kshs.5,029,545,850. The amount further includes transfers to one hundred and eighty-two (182) institutions totalling Kshs.3,075,933,285 for which inconsistencies were noted. Out of the amount transferred of Kshs.1,363,140,000 indicated as disbursed to thirty-nine (39) colleges and institutes,

only Kshs.1,166,624,873 was recorded in the financial statements of the receiving institutions resulting to a variance of Kshs.196,515,127 which has not been reconciled nor explained.

Further, included in the disbursements amount is Kshs.582,716,454 disbursed to other forty-six (46) colleges and institutes which acknowledged receipt of Kshs.929,377,108, resulting to unrecorded disbursements of Kshs.346,660,654.

In addition, the disbursements include transfers to eighty-seven (87) technical and vocational colleges amounting to Kshs.492,626,314 which did not provide expenditure returns to the state department despite not being self-reporting. It was therefore not possible to confirm if the funds were received and used for the intended purpose.

Further, the disbursements amount also includes a total of Kshs.637,450,517 transferred to ten (10) technical and training institutes which did not confirm receipt of the funds.

3.2 Transfers to Principal Secretary of the State Department

Included in the transfers to other Government units amount of Kshs.12,486,008,764 is Kshs.188,774,600 indicated as a transfer to the Permanent Secretary of the State Department and whose support documents to confirm utilization were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of transfers to other Government units of Kshs.12,486,008,764 could not be confirmed.

4. Unsupported Compensation of Employees

The statement of receipts and payments reflects compensation of employees of Kshs.6,948,487,735 as disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements. However, payment vouchers presented for audit in support of the expenditure amounted to Kshs.6,940,977,437, resulting to an unsupported expenditure of Kshs.7,510,298.

In the circumstances, the regularity and accuracy of compensation of employees expenditure of Kshs.7,510,298 could not be confirmed.

5. Undisclosed Pending Bills

The State Department has not disclosed the pending bills balance as at 30 June, 2023 as prescribed in the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Cash Basis) reporting framework.

In the circumstances, the pending bills amount could not be established and the financial statements presented for audit were not in accordance with the financial reporting template issued by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training 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.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.24,416,147,385 and Kshs.20,768,764,162 respectively, resulting to an under-funding of Kshs.3,647,383,223 (or 15%) of the budget. Similarly, the State Department spent Kshs.20,754,823,411 against an approved budget of Kshs.24,416,147,385, resulting to an under-absorption of Kshs.3,661,323,974 (or 15%) of the budget.

The underfunding and under-absorption affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. However, the Management has not resolved the issues or given any explanation for failure to adhere to the provisions of the standards prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Non-Compliance with Record Keeping Requirements

Management did not provide a copy of the report on non-financial performance for the year under review, contrary to Regulation 136(3) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which provides that an Accounting Officer shall put in place efficient and effective systems to monitor and report on non-financial performance for his or her national government entity's individual programmes and projects based on the prescribed format under paragraphs (1) and (2) and submit a report to the Cabinet Secretary responsible for planning with a copy to the Auditor-General;

Further, the State Department did not maintain a register of all AIE Holders designated under the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, contrary to the requirement of Regulation 25(4) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which provides that an Accounting Officer shall maintain a register of all AIE Holders designated under the Act;

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of law.

2. Non-Adherence to One Third (1/3) Basic Salary Rule

Review of payroll records for the month of June, 2023, revealed that two hundred and fifteen (215) employees received less than one-third of their basic salaries. This was contrary to Section 19(3) of the Employment Act, 2012 which provides that the total amount of all deductions that may be made by an employer from the wages of his employee at any one time shall not exceed two-thirds (2/3) of such wages or such additional or other amount as may be prescribed by the Minister either generally or in relation to a specified employer or employee or class of employers or employees or any trade or industry.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

3. Failure to Report on Procurement Activities

The State Department carried out several procurement activities during the year under review. However, no evidence was provided to confirm compliance with the mandatory reporting requirements to the Public Procurement and Review Authority as indicated below; -

- i. All signed contracts awarded through all procurement methods under Section 138(2) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 and Regulation 131(1)(b) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020 which provide that an Accounting Officer of a procuring entity shall report all contract awards to the Authority as prescribed;
- ii. Termination of contracts under Regulation 141(6) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020 which provides that all terminated contracts shall be reported to the Authority on a quarterly basis;

- iii. Report on all contract awards where preference and reservation schemes are applied under Section 158(3) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which provides that all procurement awards by procuring entities where a preference or reservation scheme was applied shall be reported with disaggregated data to the Authority on a quarterly basis;
- iv. Six months report on preferences and reservations of contracts awarded to youth, women and persons with disability;
- v. Part of the annual procurement plan demonstrating application of the preference and reservation schemes under Sections 44(2)(1) and 158(2) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which provide that the procuring entity shall submit to the Authority the part in its procurement plan demonstrating application of preference and reservation schemes in relation to procurement budget within sixty days after commencement of the financial year;
- vi. Report on contract amendment/variation under Section 139(5) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which provides that an Accounting Officer of a procuring entity shall submit a quarterly report of their varied or amended procurement contracts to the Authority;
- vii. Report on seeking approval for use of alternative selection method for consultancy services;
- viii. Monthly progress reports of all procurement contracts prepared by the head of procurement function and submitted to the Accounting Officer for the year under audit were not provided for audit review. This was contrary Section 152 of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which provides that the head of the procurement function shall prepare monthly progress reports of all procurement contracts of the procuring entity and submit them to the Accounting Officer;
- ix. Summaries of procurement proceedings as required by Section 68(2) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 and the Seventh Schedule were not prepared as further guided by Regulation 66(1) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020 which provides that the records for procurement submitted as a summary of the proceedings of opening of tenders, evaluation and comparison of tenders, proposals or quotations including evaluation criteria envisaged in Section 68 of the Act, shall be in the form specified in the Seventh Schedule;
- x. The State Department did not maintain specimen signatures of all persons authorised to make approvals within the procurement process, contrary to Section 69(5) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which provides that an Accounting Officer of a procuring entity shall maintain specimen signatures of all persons authorised to make approvals within the procurement process; and
- xi. Quarterly reports on the implementation of the annual procurement plan for the year were not prepared contrary to Regulation 40(6) of the Public Procurement and Asset

Disposal Regulations, 2020 which requires an Accounting Officer to prepare quarterly reports on the implementation of the annual procurement plan.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

4. Long Outstanding Unresolved Contract Variations

The State Department initiated the establishment of sixty (60) new technical and vocational colleges (TVCs) in 2014. However, review of records revealed that more than fifty (50) TVCs had raised contract variations amounting to Kshs.488,200,016. All the contracts were incomplete as at the time of audit in the month of November, 2023. Further, in 2016 the State Department awarded contracts for the construction of seventy (70) new technical training institutes across the country at a total contract sum of Kshs.3,821,946,495 for a period of one year. However, the status reports of these projects showing contract description; contract number; value of contract; commencement date; current status; the amount of money paid; and the expected completion date have not been provided for review. Further, supporting documentation such as certificates, payment vouchers and contracts were not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law and value for money may not have been achieved on implementation of the TVCs.

5. Irregularities in Implementation of Mentorship Programme and Construction of New Technical and Vocational Colleges

The State Department initiated a project for the construction of thirty (30) new technical and vocational colleges (TVC's) across the country in order to enhance technical training capacity where a number of existing institutions were appointed to mentor the new colleges. Review of the financial and contractual records as well as physical verification of the projects revealed the following unsatisfactory matters:

5.1 Construction of Ngeria Technical and Vocational College

Records examined at Rift Valley Technical Training Institute indicate that, a contract was signed on 19 May, 2021 between Rift Valley Technical Training Institute and a construction company for the construction of the proposed Ngeria Technical and Vocational College at a contract sum of Kshs.46,992,333 for a contract period of fifty-two (52) weeks ending on 19 May, 2022. Physical verification of the Project in November, 2023, revealed that the Project was still incomplete at 84% and the contractor was not on site. The contractor had been paid Kshs.39,571,911 with an outstanding balance of Kshs.7,420,424 with a revised expected completion date of 31 December, 2023. However, there was no performance bond executed for the extended period. Management of Rift Valley Technical Training Institute explained that the delay in completion was caused by delay in exchequer funding.

5.2 Construction of Mt. Elgon Technical and Vocational College

Review of records at Kisiwa Technical Training Institute indicate that, a contract was signed on 22 March, 2019 between Kisiwa Technical Training Institute and a construction

company for construction of the proposed Mt. Elgon Technical and Vocational College at a contract sum of Kshs.59,062,878 for a period of fifty-two (52) weeks ending on 21 March, 2020. Physical verification of the Project in November, 2023, revealed that the project was incomplete at 92% and the contractor was not on site. At the time of audit in the same month, the contractor had been paid Kshs.57,039,820. Further, on 29 January, 2023, the contractor was granted extension of time for completion to 31 December, 2023. However, no performance bond for the extended period was provided for audit. Management has not provided reasonable justification for the delay in the completion of the Institute.

5.3 Construction of Saku Technical and Vocational College

The State Department, through Meru National Polytechnic, entered into a contract on 16 December, 2015 for the construction and completion of Saku Technical and Vocational College at an initial estimated cost of Kshs.44,672,693, with a start date of 16 December, 2015 and end date of 15 December, 2016 with no provisions for extensions. As at the time of audit in November, 2023, the contractor had been paid a total of Kshs.53,974,950 which exceeds the contract sum by Kshs.9,302,257 or 20%. However, review of records revealed the following irregularities; -

- i. The contract variation of Kshs.9,302,257 was not supported by a request and approval of the Accounting Officer in accordance with Regulation 132(2) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020 which provides that any variation request shall be reviewed by an evaluation committee for other contracts (non-specialized), before they are submitted through the head of a procurement function to the Accounting Officer for approval.
- ii. The contract period had lapsed but the construction work was still incomplete with electrical wiring, water reticulation and tiling work still pending. There was no approval by the Accounting Officer for the extension of the contract, contrary to the provisions of Section 139(2)(a) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015.
- iii. The title deed or proof of ownership of the land on which Saku TVC is being constructed was not provided for audit.

5.4 Collapse of Chepareria Technical Training Institute

The contract for the construction of Chepareria Technical Training Institute was awarded at a contract sum of Kshs.48,743,504. However, the building collapsed while under construction after more than Kshs.26,700,000 had been disbursed to the institution and paid to the contractor. The collapse was attributed to poor workmanship by the contractor who seemed not to have been familiar with the site and who is demanding a new site and revised bills of quantities among other conditions in order to redo the work. The State Department has not taken any action against the contractor since the collapse of the building five (5) years ago. Further, the contract, payment vouchers and the status report of the project have not been provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, value for money amounting to Kshs.177,286,681 paid to various contractors for the four projects may not be achieved.

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

REPORT ON 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, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

Weak Controls on Voided Transactions

Analysis of the IFMIS payments revealed that thirty-five (35) transactions valued at Kshs.1,563,635,424 were voided during the year 2022/2023. Available information also indicates that the Controller of Budget approved payment of these voided transactions. Management did not provide explanations for voiding the payments.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls over the payment processes could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal 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 those Charged with Governance

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the State Department'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 State Department 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, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the State Department'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 taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk Management and 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 controls 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 controls may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

25 January, 2024

*State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023*

11. Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended 30 June 2023

| | Note | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|---|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Kshs | Kshs |
| RECEIPTS | | | |
| Proceeds from Domestic and Foreign Grants | 1 | 52,684,632 | 31,513,548 |
| Transfers from National Treasury | 2 | 14,084,868,436 | 14,808,207,500 |
| Proceeds from Foreign Borrowings | 3 | 891,840,344 | 895,820,309 |
| Other Revenues | 4 | 5,739,370,750 | 4,676,474,119 |
| | | | |
| TOTAL REVENUES | | 20,768,764,161 | 20,412,015,477 |
| PAYMENTS | | | |
| | | | |
| Compensation of Employees | 5 | 6,948,487,735 | 6,566,619,891 |
| Use of goods and services | 6 | 1,113,206,943 | 867,132,447 |
| Transfers to Other Government Units | 7 | 12,486,008,764 | 12,559,152,267 |
| Social Security Benefits | 8 | 10,969,337 | 1,087,480 |
| Acquisition of Assets | 9 | 196,150,632 | 500,178,092 |
| | | | |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS | | 20,754,823,411 | 20,494,170,177 |
| | | | |
| SURPLUS/DEFICIT | | 13,940,750 | (82,154,700) |

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 14th December 2023 and signed by:

Principal Secretary
Dr. Esther T. Muoria

Deputy Accountant General
Joseph M. Kiraita
ICPAK M/No: 3644

*State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
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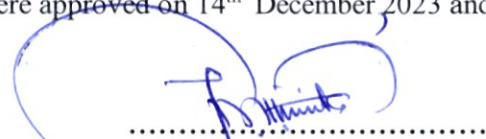
12. Statement Of Financial Assets And Financial Liabilities As At 30 June 2023

| | Note | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|--|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Kshs | Kshs |
| FINANCIAL ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | | | |
| Bank Balances | 10 | 86,634,081 | 84,898,890 |
| Total Cash And Cash Equivalents | | 86,634,081 | 84,898,890 |
| Accounts Receivables - Outstanding Imprest and Clearence Accounts | 11 | 689,400 | 856,570 |
| TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS | | 87,323,480 | 85,755,460 |
| LESS: FINANCIAL LIABILITIES | | | |
| Accounts Payables - Deposits | 12 | 58,035,403 | 58,702,227 |
| NET FINANCIAL ASSETS | | 29,288,077 | 27,053,233 |
| REPRESENTED BY | | | |
| Fund balance b/fwd | 13 | 27,053,233 | 111,144,812 |
| Prior year adjustments | 14 | - | (1,936,879) |
| Surplus/Defict for the year | | 13,940,750 | (82,154,700) |
| NET FINANCIAL POSSITION | | 29,288,077 | 27,053,233 |

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 14th December 2023 and signed by:



Principal Secretary
Dr. Esther T. Muoria



Deputy Accountant General
Joseph M. Kiraita
ICPAK M/No: 3644

*State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023*

13. Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

| | Note | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|--|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Kshs | Kshs |
| CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Receipts for operating income | | | |
| Proceeds from Domestic and Foreign Grants | 1 | 52,684,632 | 31,513,548 |
| Transfers from National Treasury | 2 | 14,084,868,436 | 14,808,207,500 |
| Other Revenues | 4 | 5,739,370,750 | 4,676,474,119 |
| | | 19,876,923,817 | 19,516,195,167 |
| Payments for operating expenses | | | |
| Compensation of Employees | 5 | 6,948,487,735 | 6,566,619,891 |
| Use of goods and services | 6 | 1,113,206,943 | 867,132,447 |
| Transfers to Other Government Units | 7 | 12,486,008,764 | 12,559,152,267 |
| Social Security Benefits | 8 | 10,969,337 | 1,087,480 |
| | | 20,558,672,779 | 19,993,992,085 |
| Adjusted for: | | | |
| Prior Year Adjustments | 14 | - 11,705,906 | - 1,936,879 |
| Decrease/(Increase) in Accounts receivable: (outstanding imprest) | | 167,170 | 155,781 |
| Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable: (deposits and retention) | | - 666,824 | 1,204,251 |
| | | (693,954,521) | (478,373,764) |
| CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Acquisition of Assets | 9 | (196,150,632) | (500,178,092) |
| Net cash flows from Investing Activities | | (196,150,632) | (500,178,092) |
| CASHFLOW FROM BORROWING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Proceeds from Foreign Borrowings | 3 | 891,840,344 | 895,820,309 |
| Net cash flow from financing activities | | 891,840,344 | 895,820,309 |
| NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT | | 1,735,191 | (82,731,546) |
| Cash and cash equivalent at BEGINNING of the year | | 84,898,890 | 167,630,436 |
| Cash and cash equivalent at END of the year | | 86,634,080 | 84,898,890 |

*State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023*

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 14th December 2023 and signed by:



.....
**Principal Secretary
Dr. Esther T. Muoria**



.....
**Deputy Accountant General
Joseph M. Kiraita
ICPAK M/No: 3644**

14. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for FY2022/2023

| Revenue/Expense Item | Original Budget | Adjustments | Final Budget | Actual on Comparable Basis | Budget Utilisation Difference | % of Utilisation Difference to Final Budget |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | a | b | c=a+b | d | e=c-d | f=d/c % |
| RECEIPTS | | | | | | |
| Proceeds from Domestic and Foreign Grants | 243,822,807 | (400,000) | 243,422,807 | 52,684,632 | 190,738,175 | 22% |
| Exchequer releases | 16,693,500,000 | (615,994,050) | 16,077,505,950 | 14,084,868,436 | 1,992,637,514 | 88% |
| Proceeds from Foreign Borrowings | 3,300,000,000 | (1,000,000,000) | 2,300,000,000 | 891,840,344 | 1,408,159,656 | 39% |
| Other Receipts | 4,693,000,000 | 1,102,218,628 | 5,795,218,628 | 5,739,370,750 | 55,847,878 | 99% |
| Total Receipts | 24,930,322,807 | (514,175,422) | 24,416,147,385 | 20,768,764,162 | 3,647,383,223 | 85% |
| Payments | | | | | | |
| Compensation of Employees | 6,842,456,370 | 258,900,000 | 7,101,356,370 | 6,948,487,735 | 152,868,635 | 98% |
| Use of goods and services | 3,003,949,958 | (756,151,327) | 2,247,798,631 | 1,113,206,943 | 1,134,591,688 | 50% |
| Transfers to Other Government Units | 13,916,800,000 | 433,774,144 | 14,350,574,144 | 12,486,008,764 | 1,864,565,380 | 87% |
| Social Security Benefits | 10,509,230 | 2,000,000 | 12,509,230 | 10,969,337 | 1,539,893 | 88% |
| Acquisition of Assets | 1,156,607,249 | (452,698,239) | 703,909,010 | 196,150,632 | 507,758,378 | 28% |
| Grand Total | 24,930,322,807 | (514,175,422) | 24,416,147,385 | 20,754,823,411 | 3,661,323,974 | 85% |
| Surplus/Deficit | - | - | - | 13,940,750 | (13,940,750) | |

(a) *Variance analysis:*

- Proceeds from Domestic and Foreign Grants: The Main development projects being implemented are still at the inception stage with the procurement processes ongoing thus leading to the underutilisation of the budgets for grants meant for the acquisition of assets.*
- Exchequer Releases: The Exchequer releases fluctuated downwards from the previous year's amount and materially from the budget amount since there was lack of funding for requisitioned exchequer by The National Treasury during the fourth quarter of the financial year under review.*

State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
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- c. *Proceeds from Foreign Borrowings: The Main development projects being implemented are still at the inception stage with the procurement processes ongoing thus leading to the underutilisation of the budgets for borrowings meant for the acquisition of assets.*
- d. *Use of Goods and Services: This was occasioned by a lack of funding of the Exchequer requisitioned by the National Treasury.*
- e. *Transfers to Other Government Entities: This was occasioned by a lack of funding of the Exchequer requisitioned by the National Treasury.*
- f. *Social Security: This was occasioned due to an overestimation of the budgetary requirement for the actual number of officers who were to proceed on terminal leave.*
- g. *Acquisition of Assets: This was occasioned by the fact that the main development projects being implemented, which compose the bulk of this expenditure class are still at the inception stage with the procurement processes ongoing thus leading to the underutilisation of the budgets for grants meant for the acquisition of assets.*

(b) **Reallocations within the year:** *The changes between the original and final budget are as a result of reallocations within the budget during the financial year under review.*

The entity financial statements were approved on 14th December 2023 and signed by:



Principal Secretary
Dr. Esther T. Muoria



Deputy Accountant General
Joseph M. Kiraita
ICPAK M/No: 3644

13 (a) Statement Of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts: Recurrent for FY2022/2023

| Revenue/Expense Item | Original Budget | Adjustments | Final Budget | Actual on Comparable Basis | Budget Utilisation Difference | % of Utilisation Difference to Final Budget |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | a | b | c=a+b | d | e=d-c | f=d/c % |
| RECEIPTS | | | | | | |
| Exchequer releases | 14,407,500,000 | 115,657,340 | 14,523,157,340 | 12,797,936,573 | 1,725,220,767 | 88% |
| Other Receipts | 4,693,000,000 | 1,102,218,628 | 5,795,218,628 | 5,739,370,750 | 55,847,878 | 99% |
| Total Receipts | 19,100,500,000 | 1,217,875,968 | 20,318,375,968 | 18,537,307,323 | 1,781,068,645 | 91% |
| PAYMENTS | | | | | | |
| Compensation of Employees | 6,833,000,000 | 258,900,000 | 7,091,900,000 | 6,948,487,735 | 143,412,265 | 98% |
| Use of goods and services | 183,483,521 | 22,383,673 | 205,867,194 | 180,001,399 | 25,865,795 | 87% |
| Transfers to Other Government Units | 12,070,000,000 | 935,800,534 | 13,005,800,534 | 11,409,587,407 | 1,596,213,127 | 88% |
| Social Security Benefits | 10,509,230 | 2,000,000 | 12,509,230 | 10,969,337 | 1,539,893 | 88% |
| Acquisition of Assets | 3,507,249 | (1,208,239) | 2,299,010 | 2,137,800 | 161,210 | 93% |
| Grand Total | 19,100,500,000 | 1,217,875,968 | 20,318,375,968 | 18,551,183,678 | 1,767,192,290 | 91% |
| Surplus/Deficit | - | - | - | (13,876,355) | 13,876,355 | |

Notes

(a) Variance analysis:

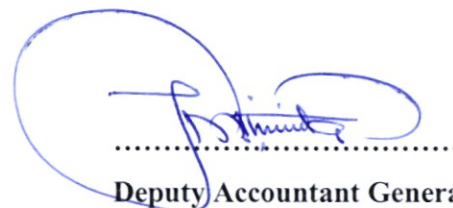
- Exchequer Releases: The Exchequer releases fluctuated downwards from the previous year's amount and materially from the budget amount since there was lack of funding for requisitioned exchequer by The National Treasury during the fourth quarter of the financial year under review.*
- Use of Goods and Services: This was occasioned by a lack of funding of the Exchequer requisitioned by the National Treasury.*
- Transfers to Other Government Entities: This was occasioned by a lack of funding of the Exchequer requisitioned by the National Treasury.*
- Social Security: This was occasioned due to an overestimation of the budgetary requirement for the actual number of officers who were to proceed on terminal leave.*

- (b) **Reallocations within the year:** The changes between the original and final budget are as a result of reallocations within the budget during the financial year under review.

The entity financial statements were approved on 14th December 2023 and signed by:



**Principal Secretary
Dr. Esther T. Muoria**



**Deputy Accountant General
Joseph M. Kiraita
ICPAK M/No: 3644**

13 (b) Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts: Development for FY2022/2023

| Revenue/Expense Item | Original Budget | Adjustments | Final Budget | Actual on Comparable Basis | Budget Utilisation Difference | % of Utilisation |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | a | b | c=a+b | d | e=c-d | f=d/c % |
| RECEIPTS | | | | | | |
| Proceeds from Domestic and Foreign Grants | 243,822,807 | (400,000) | 243,422,807 | 52,684,632 | 190,738,175 | 22% |
| Exchequer releases | 2,286,000,000 | (731,651,390) | 1,554,348,610 | 1,286,931,863 | 267,416,747 | 83% |
| Proceeds from Foreign Borrowings | 3,300,000,000 | (1,000,000,000) | 2,300,000,000 | 891,840,344 | 1,408,159,656 | 39% |
| Total Receipts | 5,829,822,807 | (1,732,051,390) | 4,097,771,417 | 2,231,456,839 | 1,866,314,578 | 54% |
| | | | | | | |
| Payments | | | | | | |
| Compensation of Employees | 9,456,370 | | 9,456,370 | - | 9,456,370 | 0% |
| Use of goods and services | 2,820,466,437 | (778,535,000) | 2,041,931,437 | 933,205,544 | 1,108,725,893 | 46% |
| Transfers to Other Government Units | 1,846,800,000 | (502,026,390) | 1,344,773,610 | 1,076,421,357 | 268,352,253 | 80% |
| Acquisition of Assets | 1,153,100,000 | (451,490,000) | 701,610,000 | 194,012,832 | 507,597,168 | 28% |
| Grand Total | 5,829,822,807 | (1,732,051,390) | 4,097,771,417 | 2,203,639,733 | 1,894,131,684 | 54% |
| | | | | | | |
| Surplus/Deficit | - | - | - | 27,817,106 | (27,817,106) | |

(a) Variance analysis:

- Proceeds from Domestic and Foreign Grants: The Main development projects being implemented are still at the inception stage with the procurement processes ongoing thus leading to the underutilisation of the budgets for grants meant for the acquisition of assets.
- Exchequer Releases: The Exchequer releases fluctuated downwards from the previous year's amount and materially from the budget amount since there was lack of funding for requisitioned exchequer by The National Treasury during the fourth quarter of the financial year under review.
- Proceeds from Foreign Borrowings: The Main development projects being implemented are still at the inception stage with the procurement processes ongoing thus leading to the underutilisation of the budgets for borrowings meant for the acquisition of assets.
- Use of Goods and Services: This was occasioned by a lack of funding of the Exchequer requisitioned by the National Treasury.
- Transfers to Other Government Entities: This was occasioned by a lack of funding of the Exchequer requisitioned by the National Treasury.

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- f. *Compensation of Employees: This was occasioned due to a system misclassification of compensation of employee items being allocated to a project budget which is domiciled under the development budget.*
- g. *Acquisition of Assets: This was occasioned by the fact that the main development projects being implemented, which compose the bulk of this expenditure class are still at the inception stage with the procurement processes ongoing thus leading to the underutilisation of the budgets for grants meant for the acquisition of assets.*

- (a)
- (b) **Reallocations within the year:** The changes between the original and final budget are as a result of reallocations within the budget during the financial year under review.

The entity financial statements were approved on 14th December 2023 and signed by:



Principal Secretary
Dr. Esther T. Muoria



Deputy Accountant General
Joseph M. Kiraita
ICPAK M/No: 3644

13 (c) Budget Execution by Programmes and Sub-Programmes for FY 2023

| Programme/Sub-programme | Original Budget | Final Budget | Actual on comparable basis | Budget utilization difference |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 2023 | 2023 | 30th June 2023 | |
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| Technical Vocational Education and Training | | 24,150,927,617 | 20,507,198,692 | 3,643,728,925 |
| Technical accreditation and Quality Assurance | | 1,046,500,000 | 977,963,211 | 68,536,789 |
| Technical Trainers and Instructor Services | | 18,786,656,200 | 17,105,595,748 | 1,681,060,452 |
| Special Needs in Technical and Vocational Education | | 220,000,000 | 220,000,000 | 0 |
| Infrastructure Development and Expansion | | 4,097,771,417 | 2,203,639,733 | 1,894,131,684 |
| Youth Training and Development | | 45,562,736 | 38,950,866 | 6,611,870 |
| Revitalization of Youth Polytechnics | | 45,562,736 | 38,950,866 | 6,611,870 |
| General Administration, Planning and Support Services | | 219,657,032 | 208,673,853 | 10,983,179 |
| Head Quarters Administrative services | | 219,657,032 | 208,673,853 | 10,983,179 |
| County Administrative Services | | 0 | | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 24,416,147,385 | 20,754,823,411 | 3,661,323,974 |

(NB: This statement is a disclosure statement indicating the utilisation in the same format at the State Department's budgets which are programme based.)

15. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Cash-basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB) and set out in the accounting policy note below. This cash basis of accounting has been supplemented with accounting for; a) receivables that include imprests and salary advances and b) payables that include deposits and retentions. The financial statements comply with and conform to the form of presentation prescribed by the PSASB. The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

2. Reporting Entity

The financial statements are for the State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training. The financial statements encompass the reporting entity as specified under Section 81 of the PFM Act 2012 and also comprise of the following development projects implemented by the entity:

- (i) Support to Technical Vocational Education and Training for Relevant Skills Development Project (GoK/AfDB TVET Project-Phase II)
- (ii) Support to Technical and Vocational Education Training Entrepreneurship (TVETE) – TVET Phase III Project)
- (iii) (KFW) Promotion of Youth Employment and Vocational Training in Kenya - TVET I Project
- (iv) (KFW) Promotion of Youth Employment and Vocational Training in Kenya - TVET II Project
- (v) (World Bank) East Africa Skills for Transformation and Regional Integration Project - EASTRIP

3. Reporting Currency

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

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The accounting policies set out in this section have been consistently applied by State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training for all the years presented.

a) Recognition of Receipts

The State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training recognises all receipts from the various sources when the event occurs, and the related cash has been received.

(i) Transfers from the Exchequer

Transfers from the exchequer are recognized in the books of accounts when cash is received. Cash is considered as received when payment instruction is issued to the bank and notified to the receiving State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training.

(ii) External Assistance

External assistance is received through grants and loans from multilateral and bilateral development partners. Grants and loans shall be recognized in the books of accounts when cash is received. Cash is considered as received when a payment advice is received by the recipient entity or by the beneficiary. In case of grant/loan in kind, such grants are recorded upon receipt of the grant item and upon determination of the value. The date of the transaction is the value date indicated on the payment advice. A similar recognition criteria is applied for loans received in the form of a direct payment. During the year ended 30th June 2023, there were no instances of non-compliance with terms and conditions which have resulted in cancellation of external assistance loans.

(iii) Miscellaneous receipts

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

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) Recognition of payments

The State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training recognises all payments when the event occurs, and the related cash has been paid out by the *Entity*.

i) Compensation of Employees

Salaries and wages, allowances, statutory contribution for employees are recognized in the period when the compensation is paid.

ii) Use of Goods and Services

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

iii) Interest on Borrowing

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

iv) Principal on borrowing

The repayment of principal amount of borrowing is recognized as payment in the period in which the repayment is made.

v) Acquisition of Fixed Assets

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

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

vi) In-kind contributions

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

vii) Third Party Payments

Included in the receipts and payments, are payments made on the entity's behalf to third parties in form of loans and grants. These payments do not constitute cash receipts and payments and are disclosed in the payment to third parties in the statement of receipts and payments as proceeds from foreign borrowings or grants.

c) 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. A bank account register is maintained, and a summary provided for purposes of consolidation. *This summary is disclosed as an annexure to the financial statements.*

Restriction on Cash

Restricted cash represents amounts that are limited/restricted from being used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. This cash is limited for direct use as required by stipulation. Amounts maintained in deposit bank accounts are restricted for use in refunding third party deposits and retentions. As of 30th June 2023, this amounted to Kshs

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58,035,403 compared to Kshs 58,702,226 in prior period as indicated on note 12 There were no other restrictions on cash during the year

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

d) Imprests and advances

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

e) Third party deposits and retention

For the purposes of these financial statements, deposits and retentions held on behalf of third parties have been recognized on an accrual basis (as accounts payables). This is in recognition of the government practice of retaining a portion of contracted services and works pending fulfilment of obligations by the contractor and to hold deposits on behalf of third parties. This is an enhancement to the cash accounting policy adopted for National Government Ministries and Agencies. Other liabilities including pending bills are disclosed in the financial statements.

f) Pending Bills

Pending bills consist of unpaid liabilities at the end of the financial year arising from contracted goods or services during the year or in past years. As pending bills do not involve the payment of cash in the reporting period, they recorded as 'memorandum' or 'off-balance' items. When the pending bills are finally settled, such payments are included in the Statement of Receipts and Payments in the year in which the payments are made.

g) Budget

The budget is developed on a comparable accounting basis (cash basis except for imprest and deposits and retentions, which are accounted for on an accrual basis), the same accounts classification basis, and for the same period as the financial statements. The original budget

was approved by Parliament in June 2022 for the period 1st July 2022 to 30th June 2023 as required by Law and there were two (2) supplementary adjustments to the original budget during the year.

A comparison of the actual performance against the comparable budget for the financial year under review has been included in the financial statements. Government Development Projects are budgeted for under the MDAs but receive budgeted funds as transfers and account for them separately. These transfers are recognised as inter-entity transfers.

h) Comparative Figures

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

i) Subsequent Events

There have been no events after the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2023.

j) Prior Period Adjustment

During the year, errors that have been corrected are disclosed *under note 14* explaining the nature and amounts.

k) Related Party Transactions

Related party means parties are related if one party has the ability to:

- a) Control the other party or
- b) Exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions, or if the related party entity and another entity are subject to common control.

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l) Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is:

- a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- b) A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Some of contingent liabilities may arise from: litigation in progress, guarantees, indemnities. Letters of comfort/ support, insurance, Public Private Partnerships, The State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Proceeds from Domestic and Foreign Grants

| Name of Donor | Date received | Nature of Payment | Amount in foreign currency | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|--|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Kshs | Kshs |
| Grants Received from Bilateral Donors (Foreign Governments) | | | | | |
| Kfw - GIZ / GERMANY | | Direct Payment | | 52,684,632 | 31,513,548 |
| TOTAL | | | | 52,684,632 | 31,513,548 |

The grants relate to donor funds from KfW banks to fund the Promotion for Youth Employment and Vocational Training in Kenya (Phase I) and were made as Direct payments directly to the beneficiaries or suppliers.

2 Exchequer Releases

| Description | Reference of the transfer | Date of transfer | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Kshs | Kshs |
| Total Exchequer Releases for quarter 1 | | | 2,289,048,773 | 2,418,163,791 |
| Total Exchequer Releases for quarter 2 | | | 3,638,495,549 | 4,140,480,209 |
| Total Exchequer Releases for quarter 3 | | | 2,540,344,513 | 4,030,070,562 |
| Total Exchequer Releases for quarter 4 | | | 5,616,979,601 | 4,219,492,938 |
| TOTAL | | | 14,084,868,436 | 14,808,207,500 |

The Exchequer releases fluctuated downwards from the previous year's amount and materially from the budget amount since there was lack of funding for requisitioned exchequer by The National Treasury during the fourth quarter of the financial year under review.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3 Proceeds from Foreign Borrowings

| | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Foreign Borrowing - Direct Payments | 891,840,344 | 895,820,309 |
| TOTAL | 891,840,344 | 895,820,309 |

The borrowing constitutes donor funds from KfW and AfDB banks to fund the Promotion for Youth Employment and Vocational Training in Kenya (Phase I) and Support to Technical and Vocational Education Training and Entrepreneurship, (TVETE Projects Phase II & III) respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Other Revenues

| | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Receipts from Administrative Fees and Charges | 5,676,252,896 | 4,623,492,940 |
| Receipts from Administrative Fees and Charges - Collected as AIA | 61,697,911 | 52,981,179 |
| Other Receipts Not Classified Elsewhere | 1,419,943 | - |
| TOTAL | 5,739,370,750 | 4,676,474,119 |

The receipts from Administrative fees and charges relate to monies collected by the Technical institutions to fund their operations. The reported collections were capped to the final budgetary estimates approved for each institute. Receipts from Administrative Fees and charges collected as AIA, relates to direct payments made on behalf of The State Department by AfDB and KfW banks.

5 Compensation of Employees

| | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Basic salaries of permanent employees | 4,677,620,341 | 4,390,606,865 |
| Personal allowances paid as part of salary | 2,270,867,394 | 2,176,013,026 |
| TOTAL | 6,948,487,735 | 6,566,619,891 |

6 Use of Goods and Services

| | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Utilities, supplies and services | 2,953,373 | 5,175,391 |
| Communication, supplies and services | 9,386,735 | 4,606,343 |
| Domestic travel and subsistence | 128,601,911 | 117,425,063 |
| Foreign travel and subsistence | 5,360,067 | 4,383,929 |
| Printing, advertising and information supplies & services | 4,286,101 | 599,449 |
| Rentals of produced assets | 51,337,119 | 53,147,011 |
| Training expenses | 109,543,562 | 113,363,598 |
| Hospitality supplies and services | 22,411,509 | 5,210,567 |
| Specialised Materials and Supplies | 501,150,383 | 107,518,895 |
| Office and General Supplies and Services | 13,500,751 | 10,196,174 |
| Fuel Oil and Lubricants | 17,402,726 | 29,877,603 |
| Other operating expenses | 240,068,032 | 260,282,274 |
| Routine maintenance – vehicles and other transport equipment | 5,293,987 | 3,756,675 |
| Routine maintenance – other assets | 1,910,689 | 151,589,476 |
| | | |
| TOTAL | 1,113,206,943 | 867,132,447 |

Significant Variance Analysis:

- a. *Specialized Materials and Supplies: This was occasioned by reclassification of expenditure in the system that had previously been misclassified under acquisition of assets in the previous year*
- b. *Routine Maintenance – Other Assets: This was occasioned by reclassification of expenditure in the system that had previously been misclassified under acquisition of assets in the previous year*

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7 Transfer to Other Government Entities

| Description | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Transfers to National Government entities - Current Grants | 11,409,587,407 | 11,631,652,267 |
| Transfers to National Government entities - Capital Grants | 1,076,421,357 | 927,500,000 |
| TOTAL | 12,486,008,764 | 12,559,152,267 |

8 Social Security Benefits

| | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Government pension and retirement benefits | 10,969,337 | 1,087,480 |
| TOTAL | 10,969,337 | 1,087,480 |

The above expense is in relation to the immediate former Principal Secretary Dr. Margaret Mwakima and Mr. Leonard Mutuku. Mr. Mutuku proceeded on his formal leave hence the gratuity had to be paid. The transition of the National Government administration resulted into increased social benefits to the outgoing Accounting Officer.

9 Acquisition of Assets

| | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Non Financial Assets | | |
| Construction of Buildings | 183,800,932 | 435,039,479 |
| Purchase of Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment | - | 24,798,600 |
| Purchase of Office Furniture and General Equipment | 4,096,300 | 20,183,814 |
| Research, Studies, Project Preparation, Design & Supervision | 8,253,400 | 20,156,200 |
| Sub Total | 196,150,632 | 500,178,092 |
| Financial Assets | | |
| Sub Total | - | - |
| TOTAL | 196,150,632 | 500,178,092 |

The significant changes in expenditure in the year under review was caused by bulk expenditure on various contracts that were in initial stages of procurement; while those which had only procurement process paid out 10% of contract cost being initial mobilization for contractual obligation.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

10 Bank Accounts

| Name of Bank, Account No. & currency | Exc rate (if in foreign currency) | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Kshs | Kshs |
| Central Bank of Kenya, 1000302577, Recurrent Account | 1 | 142,450 | 1,241,859 |
| Central Bank of Kenya, 1000302623, Development Account | 1 | 15,727 | 11,705,906 |
| Central Bank of Kenya, 1000302631, Deposit Account | 1 | 58,035,403 | 58,702,226 |
| Central Bank of Kenya, 1000302658, CBK165 | 1 | 700,000 | 700,000 |
| Central Bank of Kenya, 1000328061, KShs Equalization Fund | 1 | - | 120,348 |
| KIDDP (KCB A/C No. 1109219547) | 1 | - | 1,364,339 |
| EASTRIP (KCB A/C No. 1271486458) | 1 | 27,740,500 | 11,064,211 |
| Total | | 86,634,081 | 84,898,890 |

11 Outstanding Imprests

| Description | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| District suspense | 689,400 | 856,570 |
| TOTAL | 689,400 | 856,570 |

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

12 Accounts Payables

| | 2022- 2023 | | 2021-2022 | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Kshs | | Kshs | |
| Deposits | 58,035,403 | | 58,702,227 | |
| TOTAL | 58,035,403 | | 58,702,227 | |
| Ageing analysis: | Current FY | % of the Total | Prior FY | % of the Total |
| Under one year | 310 | 0 | 1,203,930 | 2.05 |
| 1-2 years | 537,106 | 0.9 | - | - |
| 2-3 years | - | - | - | - |
| Over 3 years | 57,497,987 | 99.1 | 57,498,297 | 97.95 |
| Total | 58,035,403 | 100 | 58,702,227 | 100 |

13 Balances Brought Forward

| | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Bank accounts | 84,898,890 | 167,630,436 |
| Receivables - Outstanding Imprests | 856,570 | 1,012,351 |
| Payables - Deposits | (58,702,227) | (57,497,975) |
| TOTAL | 27,053,233 | 111,144,812 |

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

14 Prior Year Adjustments

| | Balance b/f FY 2021/2022 as per Financial statements | Adjustments | Adjusted Balance b/f FY 2021/2022 |
|--|---|-----------------|---|
| Description of the error | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| Bank account Balances Swept Back (Development Account in CBK) | 84,898,889.90 | - 11,705,906.10 | 73,192,983.80 |
| | | | |

The Prior year adjustment relates to funds in The State Department's development account that were taken back to the consolidated fund by The National Treasury at the end of the financial year 2021 / 2022. This caused a reduction in our opening fund balance brought forward, effected via note 14 in The State Department's Statement of Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 30th June, 2023. It should be noted that the adjusted balances are not carried down on the face of the financial statement.

15 Related Party Transactions

Related party disclosure is encouraged under non-mandatory section of the Cash Basis IPSAS. The following comprise of related parties to the SDVTT.

- i) Key management personnel that include the Cabinet Secretaries and Accounting Officers
- ii) Other Ministries Departments and Agencies and Development Projects;
- iii) County Governments; and
- iv) State Corporations and Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies.

15.1 Related party transactions:

| | 2022- 2023 | 2021-2022 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Transfers to the Other Ministries Departments and Agencies | 12,486,008,764 | 11,631,652,267 |
| Transfers to other State Corporations and Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies | 913,000,000 | |
| Transfers to Government Development Projects | | 927,500,000 |
| Total Transfers to Related Parties | 13,399,008,764 | 12,559,152,267 |
| Rent Paid to Teleposta Pension Scheme | 29,195,530 | 28,943,844 |
| Rent Paid to Kenya Development Corporation | 20,260,899 | 20,856,889 |
| Total Goods and Services paid to Govt. Agencies | 49,456,429 | 49,800,733 |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

15.2 Progress on follow up of Prior Years Auditor-General's recommendations

The following is the summary of issues raised by the Auditor-General during the prior year and management comments that were provided

| 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) |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| 260. Unsupported Other Revenues | The statement of receipts and payments reflects other revenues amounting to Kshs,4,676,474,119 being Appropriations-In-Aid collected by Vocational and Technical Training institutions. However, no supporting documents were provided to confirm the revenue earned, received and reported in the financial statements. Further, the amounts captured were extracted from the budget estimates and not the actual revenue from the institutions. In addition, no evidence was provided to show that revenue collected was surrendered to the | The Appropriation-in-Aid collected by Vocational and Technical Training institutions amounting to Kshs,4,676,474,119 has since been supported by the attached collection summaries from the specific institutions and a consolidated schedule for the same (Annex 260 a) The Appropriation-in-Aid budget for Vocational and Technical Training institutions amounted to Kshs,4,919,177,254 for the year under review. The revenue collections from the various institutions are limited to the budget estimates in cases where the institutions have over collected beyond these estimates. As currently configured, the IFMIS system does not allow over collected revenue to be captured in the system, thus limiting revenue capture to only the budget estimates. These limitations in the | | |

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| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>Receiver of Revenue as required.</p> <p>In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of other revenues amounting to Kshs.4,676,474,119 for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.</p> | <p>budget estimates are occasioned by the sector-based budget ceiling.</p> <p>However, the State Department sought authority from The National Treasury for Institutions to spend the extra revenues collected over and above the budget estimates (Annex 260 b). This will subsequently solve the problem of overcollection of revenues above the budget ceiling, or failure to surrender the excess revenues to the Receiver of Revenue. Discussions are currently on-going with The National Treasury, on how to raise the A-I-A budget ceilings for Vocational and Technical Training institutions.</p> | | |
| <p>261. Unsupported Procurement of Equipment under Kenya-China Project</p> | <p>The statement of receipts and payments reflects proceeds from foreign borrowings amounting to Kshs.895,820,309 as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements. The Government of Kenya through the then Ministry of Education, Science and Technology entered into a contract with a firm for supply of equipment. The project was for establishment of Technical and Vocational Training (TVET) workshops through an addendum dated 25 May, 2016 that includes an amount of Kshs.149,799,955 paid</p> | <p>The Government of the Republic of Kenya entered into an agreement with the Government of the People's Republic of China where the Ministry of Education was the implementing agency for the Government of the Republic of Kenya while AVIC International Holding Corporation was the implementing agency for the Government of the People's Republic of China. The scope of the contract was to supply training equipment, install and commission the same to the TVET institutions in Kenya; train the trainers on the use of the supplied training equipment and carry out maintenance on the equipment during the contract period among other obligations as reflected in the addendum 1 to the main commercial contract provided in</p> | | |

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| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>under the Kenya China Project for the installation of low voltage boards in fifteen (15) TVET institutions.</p> <p>However, Management did not provide the disbursement schedule, payment vouchers and information on how the firm was identified, selected and awarded, casting doubt on whether the payments were actually made and received. Further, no information was provided on how the beneficiary institutions were identified.</p> <p>In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and regularity of the expenditure of Kshs.149,799,955 for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.</p> | <p>Annex 261a. The training equipment was supplied to one hundred and forty-four (144) TVET institutions as shown in Annex 261b</p> <p>As per the signed contract in Annex 261a and the professional opinion in Annex 261c, the Ministry of Education engaged Ms. AVIC International Holding Corporation to install low voltage (LV) boards in fifteen (15) TVET institutions which is among the 144 TVET institutions that received the training equipment. The installation of the LV boards allows the TVET institutions to be connected to three phase power to run the training equipment. This ensures that there is value for money for the supplied training equipment.</p> <p>Kenya shillings 149,799,955 was paid to the Contractor for the installation of LV boards in the fifteen (15) TVET institutions as reflected in a copy of the voucher in Annex 261d. The award of the tender to Ms. AVIC International Holding Corporation was done in line with the professional opinion as provided in Annex 261e.</p> <p>The payment of Kenya Shillings 149,799,955 was made by the National Treasury and Planning to the financier of the project (EXIM Bank of China) as per the irrevocable drawdown shown in Annex 261f.</p> <p>AVIC International Holding Corporation vide a letter Ref.</p> | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|

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| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | <p>MSTE/AVIC/22/12/2022 dated 22nd December 2022 as provided in Annex 261g confirmed to the Ministry of Education that the Contractor received Kenya Shillings 149,799,955 from the financier for the installation of LV boards in fifteen (15) TVET institutions. This amount was 70% of the sub- contract price since an advance payment of 30% had been done to the financier by the Ministry of Education as per the signed contract indicated in Annex 261 a.</p> <p>The fifteen (15) beneficiary TVET institutions were identified as per the clustering of the TVET institutions by the project manager (Ministry of Transport and Public Works). The Ministry of Education started with the first two LOTS which had a total of fifteen (15) TVET institutions as per the availability of funds. The clustering had a total of seven (7) LOTS as reflected in communication Ref. MOE/DTE/6/5/1 VOL.XVII (64) dated 4th April 2022, (Annex 261h).</p> | | |
| 262. Loss of Cash through Use of Duplicate Bank Account Details in the IFMIS System | The statement of assets and liabilities reflects a bank balance of Kshs.84,898,890 as disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements. However, review of IFMIS details, bank reconciliations and cash | The imprests payable to Tabitha Kimani were not totaling to Ksh.356,000 but Ksh.188,200, and there was no other individual defined in the IFMIS with the same name. Payments to Tabitha Kimani were meant to cater for Tender opening (Ksh.100,800), site visit (Ksh. 52,400), airtime | | |

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| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>books revealed that the State Department lost a total of Kshs.356,000 due to an account in IFMIS created under an individual's name. No explanation was provided on how the account was created under the shared name without authority and how the State Department planned to recover the lost funds.</p> | <p>(Ksh.5,000), utensils (Ksh.15,000) and Staff tea (Ksh.15,000). Although the officer details were correctly selected for payment, the system picked different bank accounts</p> <p>The State Department wish to state that the officer has since been paid her rightful amount (Annex 262)</p> | | |
| <p>263. Expenditure on Rent Made Without Valid Lease Agreements</p> | <p>The statement of receipts and payments reflects use of goods and services amounting to Kshs.867,132,447 as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements. Included in this amount is Kshs.52,317,911 in respect of rentals of produced assets. The amount includes Kshs.50,052,418 in respect of rent of office space for the various Departments whose lease agreements did not indicate the lease period and date signed.</p> <p>In the circumstances, the accuracy and validity of the rent amounting to Kshs.50,052,418 could not be confirmed.</p> | <p>During the financial year under review, there was rent paid for lease agreement that didn't have supporting documents from landlords and property managers. The lease agreements have since been availed for audit verification. (Annex 263)</p> | | |
| <p>264. Long Outstanding</p> | <p>The statement of assets and liabilities and Note</p> | <p>The statement of Assets and Liabilities reflects an account</p> | | |

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| <p>Accounts Receivables - District Suspense</p> | <p>It to the financial statements reflects accounts receivables of Kshs.856,570 relating to the district suspense which was not supported with the relevant supporting documents or schedules. Further, excluded from the balance is a district suspense balance of Kshs.1,012,351 brought forward in respect of disbursements to the districts to support their operations. However, the respective districts did not account for the amounts disbursed.</p> <p>In the circumstances, the validity, accuracy, completeness and recoverability of the account's receivables balance of Kshs.856,570 as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.</p> | <p>receivable relating to District Suspense totaling to Ksh. 856,870, that was not adequately supported with documents as at the time of audit. The schedule supporting the above district suspense has since been availed as captured in the final revised financial statements for audit review (Annex 264).</p> | | |
| <p>265. Budgetary Control and Performance</p> | <p>The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.23,053,129,473 and Kshs.20,412,015,477 respectively, resulting to an underfunding of Kshs.2,641,113,996 (or 11%) of the budget. Similarly, the State</p> | <p>The State Department was underfunded by The National Treasury with the stated amount of money which resulted into under absorption of the budget. The Management has been following up on exchequer funding from the National Treasury so as to meet its targets and hence bridge the gap between the budget and the actual expenditures; thus, improving service delivery to the public. However, The National Treasury</p> | | |

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| | <p>Department spent Kshs.20,494,170,177 against an approved budget of Kshs.23,053,129,473 resulting to an under absorption of Kshs.2,558,959,297 (or 11%) of the budget.</p> <p>The underfunding and under absorption affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.</p> | <p>could not release the expected exchequer because of limitation of funds, hence the underfunding.</p> | | |
| 266. Lack of Public Finance Management Standing Committee | <p>Review of documents provided for audit revealed that the State Department did not have a Public Finance Management Standing Committee in place as required by Regulation 18 (1) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 that would have provided strategic guidance on Public Finance Management matters.</p> <p>In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.</p> | <p>The State Department has a Public Finance Management Standing Committee appointed by the principal secretary in place as per the attached letters of appointment (Annex 266). As guided by this query, the Committee shall be meeting on a regular basis going forward.</p> | | |
| 267.1 Construction of the Kakrao Technical | <p>Records examined at Rongo University College indicated that a contract was signed on</p> | <p>Kakrao TVC contract sum was totaling Kshs. 53,720,833.50 out of which the State Department's contribution was</p> | | |

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| <p>Training Institute (TTI)</p> | <p>24 October 2014 between the College and a local contractor for construction of the proposed Kakrao Technical Training Institute at a contract sum of Kshs.48,720,833 for a period of 52 weeks ending on 14 October, 2015. Physical verification of the project in September, 2022 revealed that although the Project was handed over, it was still incomplete. Further, no explanation was provided for the significant delay in completion of the Project.</p> | <p>Kshs.43,720,833.50. The construction was to be co-funded by Suna East National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) that was to contribute Kshs.10 Million. Lack of contribution of Kshs 10 Million caused the delay in completion of the project. To date Suna East NG-CDF has not contributed its pledge, despite of several reminders made to the Funds Manager, Suna East NG-CDF by the mentor institution to that effect (Annex 267.1a)</p> <p>The project has been implemented by three contractors namely; Many Investment Ltd, M/S Mbingo Enterprises Ltd and Unami Construction Company Ltd as per the tender evaluation reports availed.</p> <p>The State Department wish to state that there is no potential interest accrual since the first and second contracts were terminated while the third contract was handed over as per the contract. The building is currently being used partially because the ground-floor is complete.</p> | | |
| <p>267.2 Kilifi North Technical Vocational College</p> | <p>The contract was awarded to a firm on 30 September, 2019 at a contract sum of Kshs.59,062,876 for construction and completion of twin workshop, classrooms and office block-2 storey under the</p> | <p>The County Government of Kilifi had closed down the quarries during the Covid 19 period during which the Contractor could not get the construction materials (Annex 267.2a). The contractor, namely Taxman Investment Ltd. resumed construction works and currently the project is at 75% completion. The contractor was given extension of contract period by</p> | | |

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| | mentorship of Kenya Coast National Polytechnic. The agreed contract period was 52 weeks. At the time of audit, the amount paid was Kshs.44,421,301 and the project had stalled at 60% completion | project manager as per Clause 17.1 of the contract and is currently on site (Annex 267.2b). | | |
| 268. Excess Disbursements to Mentor Institutions | <p>The statement of receipts and payments and Note 7 to the financial statements reflects transfers to other Government units amounting to Kshs.12,559,152,267. Included in the amount is Kshs.927,500,000 disbursed as development grants to various Technical Training Institutions and Technical Vocational Mentor Centres. It was however, noted that an amount of Kshs.11,300,600 out of a total of Kshs.927,500,000 disbursed to three (3) mentor institutions was above the Ministry's contribution to the projects. Further, no documents were provided to prove that the excess amount was recovered from the respective three (3) Mentor Institutions. In the circumstances, value for money and regularity of the excess</p> | <p>The Ministry disbursed Kshs.11,300,600 to two mentor institutions namely; (1) Machakos TIB for Yatta TVC (Kshs.8,300,600) and (2) Nairobi TTI for Gilgil TVC (Kshs.3,000,000) for payment for building works and not three (3) as stated in the query.</p> <p>Machakos TIB had requested for funding for extra works which included fascia board and rain water goods, firefighting installations and external works which was granted (Annex 268a). The works were approved, advertised, evaluated and completed thus the extra disbursement (Annex 268 b).</p> <p>Nairobi TTI received an excess amount of Kshs. 3,000,000.00 for the construction of Gilgil TVC. The amount was later noticed and the Ministry instructed Nairobi TTI to refund the amount as per the attached letter, and the amount has since been refunded (Annex 268 c). The State Department wish to state the Institutions are complete and operational as per the attached copies of certificates of practical completion (Annex 268 d).</p> | | |

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| | disbursement of Kshs.11,300,600.00 could not be confirmed. | | | |
| 269. Allocation of Capital Grants to Non-Existent Technical and Vocational Centres | <p>The statement of receipts and payments and Note 7 to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.12,559,152,267 in respect of transfers to other Government units.</p> <p>Included in this amount was capital disbursement to twelve (12) Technical Institutes of Kshs. 271,500,000 out of which Sigalagala National Polytechnic and Nairobi technical training Institute received Kshs.20,000,000 each for the construction of mentee institutions namely Emalulu and Mathare Technical and Vocational Colleges respectively. However, audit verifications carried out in the month of November, 2022 revealed that the sites for construction were yet to be identified and therefore, the amounts sent for the (2) institutions were not utilized. Further, the State Department did not provide evidence that funds were retained for future use.</p> | <p>Luanda and Mathare Constituencies didn't have TVCs as per the government policy for establishing a TVC in every constituency. Based on that, the Government allocated Kshs. 20,000,000.00 for each TVC for construction of the two TVCs, mentored by Sigalagala NP and Nairobi TTI respectively. Therefore, The State Department disbursed funds as per the budget allocation.</p> <p>Luanda (Emululu TVC) in Luanda Constituency project commenced on 2nd May, 2023 as shown on photos attached (Annex 269 a). During the time of audit, the Bill of Quantities were being revised by Public Works and so the construction had not been started. However, the works have since commenced and are at 38% completion (Annex 269 b). The contractor has also been paid for two certificates (Annex 269 c).</p> <p>Mathare National Government Constituency Development Fund in collaboration with Nairobi Technical Training Institute has identified a site for the construction of Mathare TVC in Mathare Constituency (Annex 269 d). The State Department for Public Works were requested to revise the drawings and Bills of Quantities. However, the State Department wish to state that the amount of Kshs.20 million disbursed to</p> | | |

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| | In the circumstances, value for money may not be realized on the transfer of Kshs.40,000,000 for the construction of mentee institutions. | Nairobi TTI for construction of Mathare TVC is available in the Institutes bank account as per the attached copy of bank statement (Annex 269 e). | | |
| 270. Failure to Enforce One Third Rule on Basic Salary | Review of compensation of employees' documents revealed that in the month of June, 2022, seven (7) officers earned less than one-third (1/3) of their basic salaries. This was contrary to Section 19(3) of the Employment Act, 2012 which provides that the total amount of all deductions that may be made by an employer from the wages of his employee at any one time shall not exceed two-thirds (2/3) of such wages or such additional or other amount as may be prescribed by the Minister either generally or in relation to a specified employer or employee or class of employers or employees or any trade or industry. | As at 30 th June 2022, seven (7) employees out of six thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight (6,638) in the State Department were earning less than one third of their basic salaries. This was caused by the following factors: During the Covid -19 pandemic period the government reviewed the PAYE rate downward which enhanced employee net pay, and some of them took advantage of these enhanced net incomes to acquire extra loans. When the tax rate was reviewed upwards, employees who had already over-committed their salary found themselves earning below one third of net income; The implementation of the superannuation pension scheme which started with 2.5% in the year 2021, 5% in 2022 and later 7.5% in year 2023. Officers whose salaries were already at one third found themselves dropping below the required bracket due to these statutory deductions; | | |
| 271.1 Voided Transactions | Analysis of the system payments indicated that twenty-seven (27) | When payments have been processed and transmitted from IFMIS to Internet Banking (IB) and the exchequer not received by | | |

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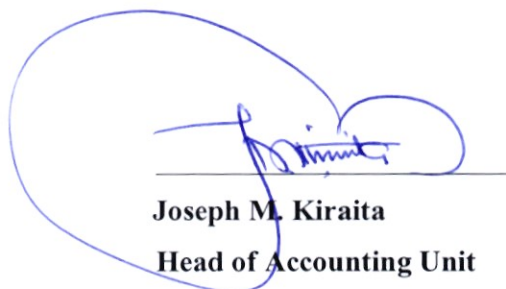
| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| | <p>transactions of Kshs.405,309,396 were voided during the year 2021/2022. No approval was given from the Controller of Budget approving the payments and the voiding</p> | <p>the State Department, the same has to be stopped in IB and subsequently voided in IFMIS in order to reverse the expenditure already captured. The above transactions relate to internal suppliers hence are not considered as pending bills, thus do not warrant any further approval by the Controller of Budget as no expenditures is to be incurred on them.</p> <p>The voiding responsibility is inbuilt in the IFMIS system and only vested on the Head of Accounting Unit by the National Treasury IFMIS Department.</p> | | |
| <p>271.2 Transactions in System Payments not Processed in Payment Details</p> | <p>Analysis of the IFMIS system payment reports processed against the payments made, revealed sixty-nine (69) transactions amounting to Kshs.63,953,049 that were paid but not captured in IFMIS payment details as at 30 June, 2022.</p> <p>In the circumstances, the effectiveness of key processes and internal controls put in place to process payments could not be confirmed. (Annex 271.2)</p> | <p>These payments were not appearing in the payment details as of June 30, 2022 since the actual payments were remitted in the following month of July 2022 despite having been registered and captured within the Financial Year under review; hence they could not appear under the payment details of June 30, 2022. In the bank reconciliation for the month of July 2022, these payments have been reconciled to the transactions in the bank statements.</p> | | |
| <p>272.Failure to Update</p> | <p>During the year under review, there were no</p> | <p>The schedule supporting the above deposits amounting to Kshs. 58,702,226 have since been availed as captured in the final</p> | | |

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| <p>Pending Bills Annexure</p> | <p>pending bills disclosed in the financial statements except for an amount of Kshs.58,702,226 which was disclosed in Note 12 as deposits. However, IFMIS data indicated accounts payable of Ksh.161,095,556 (recurrent accounts Kshs.1,393,888 and development accounts Kshs,159,701,668) that were not disclosed in the financial statements and whose supporting documents were not provided for audit review.</p> | <p>revised financial statements for audit review (Annex 272).</p> <p>The IFMIS data indicating accounts payables totaling Ksh.161,095,556 comprising of (recurrent account Kshs.1,393,888 and development account Kshs,159,701,668) refers to payments that were effected after 30th June 2022 in the month of July 2022 but with respect to transactions for the financial year 2021/2022 ending 30th June 2022. The same transactions were subsequently cleared in the bank reconciliation statements for July 2022.</p> | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|



Dr. Esther T. Muoria
Accounting Officer



Joseph M. Kiraita
Head of Accounting Unit

16. Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary of Fixed Asset Register

| Asset class | Historical Cost b/f | Additions during the year | Disposals during the year | Historical Cost c/f |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | (Kshs) | (Kshs) | (Kshs) | (Kshs) |
| Buildings and structures | 2,062,358,053 | 183,800,932 | | 2,246,158,985 |
| Transport equipment | 47,735,400 | 0 | | 47,735,400 |
| Office equipment, furniture and fittings | 31,572,654 | 4,096,300 | | 35,668,954 |
| Intangible assets | 20,156,199 | 8,253,400 | | 28,409,599 |
| Total | 2,161,822,306 | 196,150,632 | 0 | 2,357,972,938 |

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Annex 2 – List of Projects implemented by SDVTT

| Ref | Project Name | Principal activity of the project | Accounting Officer | Project consolidated in these financial statements(yes/no) |
|------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | GoK - AfDB | Increase access and Equity, Improve quality and relevance of TVET education and training and Entrepreneurship | Dr. Esther T. Muoria | YES |
| 2 | EASTRIP | Creation of Regional centres of skills development, involvement of industry and private sector in training, bridging the inadequacy of financing in TVET and to provide a learning and knowledge sharing platform | Dr. Esther T. Muoria | YES |
| 3 | KfW / GiZ | Promotion of Youth Employment and Vocational Training in Kenya | Dr. Esther T. Muoria | YES |

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Annex 3 – Proceeds from Foreign Grants

| PROCEEDS FROM FOREIGN GRANTS | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | NIRAS AFRICA LIMITED | 11,646,658.00 |
| 2 | NIRAS AFRICA LIMITED | 11,646,658.00 |
| 3 | NIRAS AFRICA LIMITED | 11,646,658.00 |
| 4 | AHK SERVICES EASTERN AFRICA LIMITED | 6,098,000.00 |
| 5 | NIRAS AFRICA LIMITED | 11,646,658.00 |
| | TOTALS | 52,684,632.00 |

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Annex 4 – Exchequer Receipt Summary

| EXCHEQUER ISSUES FOR FY 2022/23 | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------------|
| RECURRENT EXCHEQUER ALLOCATIONS 2022/2023 | | |
| REF NO | DATE | AMOUNT |
| RE:006/04/22/23 | 28-Jul-22 | 618,081,030.00 |
| RE:017/04/22/23 | 12-Aug-22 | 233,750,000.00 |
| RE:026/02/22/23 | 2-Sep-22 | 633,102,874.15 |
| RE:044/02/22/23 | 26-Sep-22 | 556,044,619.90 |
| RE:058/03/22/23 | 17-Oct-22 | 1,341,619,150.00 |
| RE:064/02/22/23 | 28-Oct-22 | 575,064,003.65 |
| RE:067/01/22/23 | 3-Nov-22 | 14,100,000.00 |
| RE:072/03/22/23 | 11-Nov-22 | 260,750,000.00 |
| RE:083/03/22/23 | 1-Dec-22 | 700,728,158.25 |
| RE:092/03/22/23 | 15-Dec-22 | 10,253,508.00 |
| RE:097/05/22/23 | 23-Dec-22 | 596,496,436.90 |
| RE:105/04/22/23 | 10-Jan-23 | 60,500,000.00 |
| RE:113/01/22/23 | 23-Jan-23 | 1,373,801,000.00 |
| RE:117/03/22/23 | 27-Jan-23 | 824,806,982.40 |
| RE:133/06/22/23 | 1-Mar-23 | 599,239,159.10 |
| RE:143/03/22/23 | 21-Mar-23 | 42,935,000.00 |
| RE:147/01/22/23 | 24-Mar-23 | 13,500,000.00 |
| RE:154/04/22/23 | 12-Apr-23 | 629,608,340.75 |
| RE:165/09/22/23 | 3-May-23 | 621,651,913.00 |
| RE:179/01/22/23 | 31-May-23 | 337,250,000.00 |
| RE:183/10/22/23 | 7-Jun-23 | 632,286,958.15 |
| RE:194/07/22/23 | 22-Jun-23 | 683,803,088.90 |
| RE:195/01/22/23 | 23-Jun-23 | 1,316,291,000.00 |
| RE:200/02/22/23 | 30-Jun-23 | 122,273,349.65 |
| TOTAL | | 12,797,936,572.80 |
| DEVELOPMENT EXCHEQUER ALLOCATIONS 2022/2023 | | |
| DE:006/02/22/23 | 23-Aug-22 | 233,318,248.55 |
| DE:019/01/22/23 | 21-Sep-22 | 14,752,000.00 |
| DE:038/01/22/23 | 27-Oct-22 | 23,560,000.00 |
| DE:043/02/22/23 | 24-Nov-22 | 115,924,291.85 |
| DE:081/01/22/23 | 22-Feb-23 | 18,200,000.00 |
| DE:089/02/22/23 | 15-Mar-23 | 236,970,712.65 |
| DE:097/01/22/23 | 13-Apr-23 | 2,000,000.00 |
| DE:101/01/22/33 | 27-Apr-23 | 217,183,846.00 |
| DE:110/03/22/23 | 24-May-23 | 27,392,060.00 |
| DE:111/03/22/23 | 30-Jun-23 | 397,630,704.05 |
| TOTAL | | 1,286,931,863.10 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 14,084,868,435.90 |

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Annex 5 – Proceeds from Foreign Borrowings

| DIRECT PAYMENTS - PROCEEDS FROM FOREIGN BORROWINGS | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| AfDB II | | |
| S/NO | CONTRACTOR/COMPANY (PAYEE) | AMOUNT (KSHS,) |
| 1 | SUNRAYS DISTRIBUTORS LTD | 2,143,063.40 |
| 2 | EPCO BUILDERS LIMITED | 14,056,800.00 |
| 3 | TUM | 5,560,350.00 |
| 4 | TUK | 8,857,148.25 |
| 5 | INTERTECH FZC | 42,097,276.30 |
| 6 | INTERTECH FZC | 52,714,466.60 |
| 7 | INTERTECH FZC | 79,036,939.55 |
| 8 | KTTC | 24,887,500.00 |
| 9 | BETA TRADING COMPANY | 64,433,001.90 |
| 10 | MS ROCKEY AFRICA LIMITED | 59,575,252.25 |
| 11 | M/S BADOLE CONSTRUCTION LTD | 15,340,992.40 |
| 12 | M/S NJUCA CONSTRUCTION LTD | 19,436,121.65 |
| 13 | ALDAI TTI | 3,127,915.00 |
| 14 | MATHENGE TECHNICAL TTI | 3,240,125.00 |
| 15 | KARUMO TTI | 3,240,125.00 |
| 16 | RIFT VALLEY TTI | 3,170,790.00 |
| 17 | OCEANIC CONSTRUCTION CO LIMITED | 10,117,799.40 |
| 18 | DEDAN KIMATHI UNIVERSITY | 11,853,000.00 |
| 19 | SIKRI TTIBD | 2,947,840.00 |
| 20 | MUKIRIA TTI | 3,240,125.00 |
| 21 | KAIBOI TTI | 2,912,500.00 |
| 22 | NEP NP | 1,520,875.00 |
| 23 | NAIROBI TTI | 2,325,540.00 |
| 24 | ELDORET NP | 3,304,575.00 |
| 25 | BUMBE TTI | 3,240,125.00 |
| 26 | RVIST | 2,714,885.00 |
| 27 | SIAYA INSTITUTE OF TEHNOLOGY | 2,793,000.00 |
| 28 | KIPKABUS TVC | 3,074,750.00 |
| 29 | PC KINYANJUI TTI | 3,240,125.00 |
| 30 | MASAI TTI | 2,207,695.00 |
| 31 | BARINGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE | 2,701,125.00 |
| 32 | MACHAKOS TTI | 3,009,188.00 |
| 33 | KAREN TTID | 3,240,125.00 |
| 34 | TINFRA ENGINEERING LIMITED | 26,679,736.00 |
| 35 | M/S SENDER SERVICES LIMITED | 11,865,285.00 |
| 36 | M/S FANAKA MERCHANTS LIMITED | 49,252,560.00 |
| 37 | BURETI TTI | 3,240,125.00 |
| 38 | M/S PROMPTLINE AGENCIES LIMITED | 48,642,936.00 |

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| | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 39 | COAST INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY | 2,748,930.65 |
| 40 | OL'LESSOS TTI | 2,731,040.00 |
| 41 | RVIST | 2,447,662.50 |
| | | 612,969,414.85 |
| AfDB III | | |
| | PAYEE/SUPPLIER | AMOUNT |
| 1 | TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF KENYA | 9,980,422.50 |
| | DEDAN KIMATHI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY | 9,985,425.00 |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | TUM UNIVERSITY | 26,155,590.00 |
| 4 | M/S FUZIKE VENTURES | 25,469,416.00 |
| | | 71,590,853.50 |
| KfW I | | |
| S/No | PAYEE | Amount |
| 1 | M/S E+E BOSS Gmbh | 2,621,687.55 |
| 2 | M/S ETS DIDACTIC Gmbh | 9,853,148.40 |
| 3 | M/S Com Twenty One | 2,174,302.90 |
| 4 | M/S INTERMASS TECHNOLOGIES (EA) LTD | 20,031,188.50 |
| 5 | M/S MALLORY INTERNATIONAL LTD | 4,628,186.90 |
| 6 | M/S MUSTAQIM LIMITED | 43,716,352.25 |
| 7 | NIRAS AFRICA LIMITED INVOICE NO. 1327 | 12,704,126.85 |
| 8 | NIRAS AFRICA LIMITED INVOICE NO.1274 | 12,704,126.85 |
| | NIRAS AFRICA LIMITED INVOICE 1257 UNDER LOAN Q7 | 12,704,126.80 |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | NIRAS AFRICA LIMITED INVOICE NO. 1214 | 12,704,126.85 |
| | M/S EPCO BUILDERS INVOICE No, 06/2022 LOT 3 | 17,720,178.20 |
| 11 | | |
| | M/S EPCO BUILDERS LIMITED INVOICE No, 07/2022 LOT 2 | 34,982,640.50 |
| 12 | | |
| | M/S EPCO BUILDERS LIMITED INVOICE No, 08/2022 LOT 1 | 20,735,883.10 |
| 13 | | |
| | TOTAL | 207,280,075.65 |
| | | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 891,840,344.00 |

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Annex 6 – A.I.A Summary

| INSTITUTION | ANNUAL PROJECTED TARGET | TOTAL CAPTURED |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| SAGAS | | |
| TVET CDACC | 30,000,000.00 | 3,265,300.00 |
| KENYA NATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY (KNQA) | 35,000,000.00 | 29,276,659.00 |
| TVET AUTHORITY | 35,000,000.00 | 31,109,252.00 |
| KENYA ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY REGISTRATION BOARD | 6,000,000.00 | 1,312,000.00 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 106,000,000.00 | 64,963,211.00 |
| | | |
| NATIONAL POLYTECHNICS | | |
| ELDORET NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC | 626,812,378.00 | 626,812,378.00 |
| KISUMU NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC | 300,000,000.00 | 300,000,000.00 |
| KABETE NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC | 401,200,000.00 | 389,001,343.00 |
| KITALE NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC | 291,860,530.00 | 291,860,530.00 |
| MERU NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC | 427,210,253.00 | 427,210,253.00 |
| KENYA COAST NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC | 193,700,000.00 | 189,667,625.00 |
| NYERI NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC | 309,641,227.00 | 309,641,227.00 |
| NORTH EASTERN NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC | 29,270,589.00 | 29,270,589.00 |
| GUSII/KISII NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC | 299,619,254.00 | 299,619,254.00 |
| SIGALAGALA POLYTECHNIC | 627,541,526.00 | 627,541,526.00 |
| KENYA TECHNICAL TRAINERS COLLEGE | 241,622,774.00 | 241,622,774.00 |
| NYANDARUA NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC | 79,046,531.00 | 79,046,531.00 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 3,827,525,062.00 | 3,811,294,030.00 |
| | | |

*State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
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| | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTES | | |
| KAIBOI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE | 76,017,589.00 | 76,017,589.00 |
| KEROKA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE | 48,980,949.00 | 48,980,949.00 |
| KIAMBU INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY | 297,322,044.00 | 297,322,044.00 |
| KISIWA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE | 97,840,297.00 | 97,840,297.00 |
| MAWEGO TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE | 71,130,732.00 | 71,130,732.00 |
| NAIROBI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE | 334,834,381.00 | 334,834,381.00 |
| OL'LESSOS TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE | 136,205,465.00 | 136,205,465.00 |
| RAMOGI INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY | 115,277,855.00 | 115,277,855.00 |
| RIFT VALLEY TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE | 294,920,277.00 | 294,920,277.00 |
| SANGALO TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE | 39,543,994.00 | 39,543,994.00 |
| THIKA TTI | 349,619,983.00 | 349,619,983.00 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 1,861,693,566.00 | 1,861,693,566.00 |
| | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 5,795,218,628.00 | 5,737,950,807.00 |

*State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
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Annex 7 – Transfers to Other Government Entities Disbursement Schedule

| INSTITUTE | TOTAL RECURRENT | TOTAL DEVELOPMENT | TOTAL DISBURSEMENT |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| AHMED SHAHAME TT | 5,414,000.00 | | 5,414,000.00 |
| ALDAI TTI | 15,723,000.00 | | 15,723,000.00 |
| AWENDO TVC SIRUTI | - | | - |
| BALAMBALA | 500,000.00 | | 500,000.00 |
| BARINGO TTI | 40,870,000.00 | | 40,870,000.00 |
| BELGUT TVC | 10,214,000.00 | | 10,214,000.00 |
| BOMET CENTRAL TVC | 3,676,000.00 | | 3,676,000.00 |
| BONDO TTI | 40,972,000.00 | | 40,972,000.00 |
| BORABU NORTH TVC | 6,211,000.00 | | 6,211,000.00 |
| BUMBE TTI | 21,641,000.00 | | 21,641,000.00 |
| BUNGOMA NORTH TVC | 7,560,000.00 | | 7,560,000.00 |
| BURETI TTI | 32,670,000.00 | | 32,670,000.00 |
| BUNYALA TVC | 8,270,000.00 | | 8,270,000.00 |
| BUSHIANGALA TTI | 14,626,000.00 | 14,500,000.00 | 29,126,000.00 |
| BUTERE TVC | 13,657,000.00 | | 13,657,000.00 |
| BUTULA TVC | 1,500,000.00 | 5,316,137.00 | 6,816,137.00 |
| CHEMASIRI TVC | 7,994,000.00 | | 7,994,000.00 |
| CHANZEYWE TVC | 3,063,000.00 | | 3,063,000.00 |
| CHEPALUNGU TVC | 3,648,000.00 | | 3,648,000.00 |
| CHERAGANY TVC | 2,012,000.00 | | 2,012,000.00 |
| CHEPSIREI TVC | 6,683,000.00 | | 6,683,000.00 |
| CHUKA TTI | 10,600,000.00 | | 10,600,000.00 |
| COAST IT | 49,250,000.00 | | 49,250,000.00 |
| DAVID M WAMBULI TTI | 2,681,000.00 | | 2,681,000.00 |
| DR. DANIEL WAKO TVC | 4,199,000.00 | | 4,199,000.00 |
| EBUKANGA TVC | 4,017,000.00 | | 4,017,000.00 |
| EKERUBO GIETAI TVC | 20,800,000.00 | | 20,800,000.00 |
| ELBURGON TVC | - | | - |
| ELDAMA RAVINE TVC | 7,227,000.00 | | 7,227,000.00 |
| ELDAS TVC | - | 3,439,072.00 | 3,439,072.00 |
| ELWAK TVC | 2,388,000.00 | | 2,388,000.00 |
| EMINING TTI | 9,557,000.00 | | 9,557,000.00 |
| EMGWEN TVC | 1,934,000.00 | | 1,934,000.00 |
| EMSOS TVC | 6,961,000.00 | | 6,961,000.00 |
| EMURUA DIKIRR TTI | 9,573,000.00 | | 9,573,000.00 |
| EMULULU | - | 7,500,000.00 | 7,500,000.00 |
| ENDEBESS TTI | 11,321,000.00 | | 11,321,000.00 |
| FAYYA TVC | 1,564,000.00 | | 1,564,000.00 |

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| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| FRIENDS COLLEGE KAIMOSI | 55,569,000.00 | | 55,569,000.00 |
| GARSEN TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| GATANGA TVC | 6,443,000.00 | | 6,443,000.00 |
| GATUNDU SOUTH TVC | 6,159,000.00 | | 6,159,000.00 |
| GILGIL TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| GITHUNGURI TVC (Kabete NP) | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| GICHUGU TVC | - | 29,766,667.00 | 29,766,667.00 |
| GITWEBE TTI | 5,754,000.00 | | 5,754,000.00 |
| GARBATULLA | - | 10,725,000.00 | 10,725,000.00 |
| GODOMA TTI | 11,306,000.00 | | 11,306,000.00 |
| HEROES TVC | 1,860,000.00 | | 1,860,000.00 |
| IGEMBE CENTRAL | - | 9,316,154.00 | 9,316,154.00 |
| IGEMBE SOUTH | 1,000,000.00 | | 1,000,000.00 |
| IJARA TVC | 1,818,000.00 | | 1,818,000.00 |
| IKUTHA TVC | 3,092,000.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 7,092,000.00 |
| JEREMIAH NYAGA | 29,083,000.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 33,083,000.00 |
| KAELO TTI | 4,354,000.00 | | 4,354,000.00 |
| KAIBOI TTI | 38,492,000.00 | 19,500,000.00 | 57,992,000.00 |
| KAJIADO EAST TVC | 2,318,000.00 | | 2,318,000.00 |
| KAJIADO WEST TVC | 5,599,000.00 | | 5,599,000.00 |
| KALOLENI TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| KAKRAO TVC | 8,223,000.00 | | 8,223,000.00 |
| KAMUKUNJI TVC | 4,209,000.00 | | 4,209,000.00 |
| KANDARA TVC | 4,628,000.00 | | 4,628,000.00 |
| KAPCHEPKOR TVC | 6,548,000.00 | | 6,548,000.00 |
| KAPCHEROP TTI | 2,645,000.00 | | 2,645,000.00 |
| KARUMO TTI | 52,530,000.00 | | 52,530,000.00 |
| KASARANI TTI | 16,799,000.00 | | 16,799,000.00 |
| KATINE TTI | 9,274,000.00 | | 9,274,000.00 |
| KENDEGE TVC | 6,508,000.00 | | 6,508,000.00 |
| KACHELIBA TVC | - | 2,000,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 |
| KERICHO TOWNSHIP TVC | 6,867,000.00 | | 6,867,000.00 |
| KERIO VALLEY TVC | 4,505,000.00 | | 4,505,000.00 |
| KHWISERO TVC | 1,500,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 3,500,000.00 |
| KEROKA TTI | 49,740,000.00 | | 49,740,000.00 |
| KIBWEZI WEST TVC | 4,103,000.00 | | 4,103,000.00 |
| KIST | 149,664,000.00 | | 149,664,000.00 |
| KIENI TVC | 6,501,000.00 | 7,593,333.00 | 14,094,333.00 |
| KIIRUA TTI | 14,149,000.00 | | 14,149,000.00 |
| KIMASIAN TTI | 8,120,000.00 | | 8,120,000.00 |
| KIGUMO TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| KIHARU TVC | - | 27,054,194.00 | 27,054,194.00 |

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| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| KIMININI TVC | 5,966,000.00 | | 5,966,000.00 |
| KILIFI NORTH TVC | - | 13,902,795.00 | 13,902,795.00 |
| KINANGO TVC | 9,842,000.00 | | 9,842,000.00 |
| KINANGOP TVC | 6,323,000.00 | | 6,323,000.00 |
| KIPIPIRI TVC | 4,576,000.00 | | 4,576,000.00 |
| KILOME TVC | | 2,500,000.00 | 2,500,000.00 |
| KILGORIS TVC | - | 16,299,355.00 | 16,299,355.00 |
| KIPKABUS TVC | 15,602,000.00 | | 15,602,000.00 |
| KIPSINENDE TVC | 5,361,000.00 | | 5,361,000.00 |
| KIPSOEN TVC | 7,121,000.00 | | 7,121,000.00 |
| KIPTARAGON TVC | 9,555,000.00 | | 9,555,000.00 |
| KIRINYAGA CENTRAL TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| KISIWA TTI | 59,699,000.00 | | 59,699,000.00 |
| KITELAKAPEL TVC | 3,766,000.00 | | 3,766,000.00 |
| KITUTU CHACHE TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| KITUI RURAL | - | 3,750,000.00 | 3,750,000.00 |
| KITUI EAST (MUTHUNGUE) TVC | - | 5,000,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 |
| KITUI CENTRAL | - | 6,500,000.00 | 6,500,000.00 |
| KITUTU MASABA TVC | 3,137,000.00 | | 3,137,000.00 |
| KONGONI TVC | 6,910,000.00 | | 6,910,000.00 |
| KONON TTI | 14,427,000.00 | | 14,427,000.00 |
| KOSHIN TTI | 6,686,000.00 | | 6,686,000.00 |
| LAIKIPIA NORTH TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| LAGDERA TTI | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| LAIKIPIA WEST | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| LAIKIPIA EAST TVC | 6,815,000.00 | | 6,815,000.00 |
| LAIKIPIA NORTH TVC | 3,075,000.00 | | 3,075,000.00 |
| LAMU EAST TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| LAMU WEST | - | 14,813,333.00 | 14,813,333.00 |
| LANGATA TVC | - | 11,562,848.00 | 11,562,848.00 |
| LARI TVC | 2,216,000.00 | | 2,216,000.00 |
| LIKONI TVC | 1,940,000.00 | | 1,940,000.00 |
| LIMURU TVC | 3,512,000.00 | | 3,512,000.00 |
| LAISAMIS TVC | 7,929,000.00 | | 7,929,000.00 |
| LODWAR TTI | 3,914,000.00 | | 3,914,000.00 |
| LUNGALUNGA TVC | 1,856,000.00 | | 1,856,000.00 |
| LOIMA TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| MACHAKOS TOWN TVC | - | 10,437,325.00 | 10,437,325.00 |
| MAGARINI TVC | 1,500,000.00 | 20,935,000.00 | 22,435,000.00 |
| MASAI TTI | 24,437,000.00 | | 24,437,000.00 |
| MAASAI MARA TVC | 18,340,000.00 | | 18,340,000.00 |
| MABERA TVC | 10,008,000.00 | | 10,008,000.00 |

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| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| MALINDI TTI | - | - | - |
| MANDERA TVC | 8,161,000.00 | | 8,161,000.00 |
| MANYATTA TVC | 2,344,000.00 | | 2,344,000.00 |
| MATHARE | - | 7,500,000.00 | 7,500,000.00 |
| MASINGA TVC | 6,930,000.00 | | 6,930,000.00 |
| MATUGA TVC | - | 8,742,794.00 | 8,742,794.00 |
| MATHENGE TTI | 34,956,000.00 | | 34,956,000.00 |
| MATHIOYA TVC | 4,342,000.00 | | 4,342,000.00 |
| MATHIRA TVC | 5,789,000.00 | | 5,789,000.00 |
| MBITA TVC | - | 5,165,565.00 | 5,165,565.00 |
| MBALALA TVC | 1,000,000.00 | | 1,000,000.00 |
| MBEERE NORTH TVC | 500,000.00 | | 500,000.00 |
| MT. ELGON | - | 10,840,207.00 | 10,840,207.00 |
| MATILI TTI | 64,389,000.00 | | 64,389,000.00 |
| MAWEGO TTI | 67,473,000.00 | 3,058,282.00 | 70,531,282.00 |
| MERTI TVC/ISIOLO NORTH TVC | 1,655,000.00 | | 1,655,000.00 |
| MICHUKI TTI | 47,267,000.00 | | 47,267,000.00 |
| MITUNGUU TTI | 24,971,000.00 | | 24,971,000.00 |
| MOCHOGOI TVC | 2,682,000.00 | | 2,682,000.00 |
| MOIBEN TVC | 7,234,000.00 | | 7,234,000.00 |
| MOLO TVC ELBURGON | 5,982,000.00 | | 5,982,000.00 |
| MSAMBWENI TVC | 2,643,000.00 | | 2,643,000.00 |
| MOMBASA POLYTECHNIC | - | | - |
| MUKIRIA TTI | 35,108,000.00 | | 35,108,000.00 |
| MUKURWEINI TTI | 30,690,000.00 | | 30,690,000.00 |
| MUMIAS WEST TVC | 7,050,000.00 | | 7,050,000.00 |
| MUNG'ATSI TVC | 4,730,000.00 | | 4,730,000.00 |
| MURAGA TVC | 6,406,000.00 | | 6,406,000.00 |
| MURANG'A TVC | 7,117,000.00 | | 7,117,000.00 |
| MUSAKASA TTI | 8,169,000.00 | | 8,169,000.00 |
| MULANGO TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| MWALA TVC | 5,690,000.00 | | 5,690,000.00 |
| MWATATE TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| MWEA TVC | 2,394,000.00 | | 2,394,000.00 |
| NACHU TVC | 3,667,000.00 | | 3,667,000.00 |
| NAIROBI TTI | 110,149,000.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 114,149,000.00 |
| NAIVASHA TVC | 5,226,000.00 | | 5,226,000.00 |
| NAROK WEST TTI | 4,487,000.00 | | 4,487,000.00 |
| NAROK SOUTH TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| NAVAKHOLO TVC | 5,845,000.00 | | 5,845,000.00 |
| NDARAGWA TVC | 2,562,000.00 | | 2,562,000.00 |
| NDIA TVC | 6,098,000.00 | | 6,098,000.00 |

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| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| NJORO TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| NGERIA TVC | 1,500,000.00 | 7,000,000.00 | 8,500,000.00 |
| NGONG TVC/KAJIADO NORTH | 6,564,000.00 | | 6,564,000.00 |
| NKABUNE TTI | 14,774,000.00 | | 14,774,000.00 |
| NORTH HERR | 2,420,000.00 | | 2,420,000.00 |
| NYAKACH TVC | - | | - |
| NYANDO TVC | - | 13,173,728.00 | 13,173,728.00 |
| NUU TVC | 4,777,000.00 | | 4,777,000.00 |
| OLKALAU TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| NYAKACH TVC | 6,129,000.00 | 2,500,000.00 | 8,629,000.00 |
| OKAME TVC | 8,700,000.00 | | 8,700,000.00 |
| OL'LESSOS TTI | 70,281,000.00 | | 70,281,000.00 |
| OMUGA TVC | 8,807,000.00 | | 8,807,000.00 |
| OROGARE TVC | 4,923,000.00 | | 4,923,000.00 |
| PC KINYANJUI | 40,829,000.00 | | 40,829,000.00 |
| RACHUONYO / OMBEK TVC | 2,564,000.00 | | 2,564,000.00 |
| RAMOGI IAT | 48,896,000.00 | | 48,896,000.00 |
| RANGWE TVC | 5,257,000.00 | | 5,257,000.00 |
| RARIEDA | 1,500,000.00 | 4,325,220.00 | 5,825,220.00 |
| RIAMO TVC | 1,980,000.00 | | 1,980,000.00 |
| RIATIRIMBA TVC | 2,923,000.00 | | 2,923,000.00 |
| RIFT VALLEY TTI | 108,011,000.00 | | 108,011,000.00 |
| RIRAGIA TTI | 5,683,000.00 | | 5,683,000.00 |
| RUNYENJES TVC | 7,135,000.00 | | 7,135,000.00 |
| RUIRU TVC | 1,000,000.00 | | 1,000,000.00 |
| RVIST | 158,144,000.00 | | 158,144,000.00 |
| SAKU TVC | - | 10,000,000.00 | 10,000,000.00 |
| SABATIA TVC | 12,638,000.00 | | 12,638,000.00 |
| SAMBURU NORTH | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| SAMBURU TVC/ SAMBURU EAST | 13,387,000.00 | | 13,387,000.00 |
| SANG'ALO TTI | 45,177,000.00 | | 45,177,000.00 |
| SEME TVC | 10,041,000.00 | | 10,041,000.00 |
| SHAMBERE TTI | 30,322,000.00 | | 30,322,000.00 |
| SIALA TTI | 27,355,000.00 | | 27,355,000.00 |
| SIAYA IST | 37,509,000.00 | | 37,509,000.00 |
| SIRISIA TVC | 8,661,000.00 | | 8,661,000.00 |
| SIRUTI TVC | 5,371,000.00 | | 5,371,000.00 |
| SOUTH MUGIRANGO TVC | 1,000,000.00 | 8,916,324.00 | 9,916,324.00 |
| SOT TTI | 39,000,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 44,000,000.00 |
| SUBA SOUTH | - | 2,500,000.00 | 2,500,000.00 |
| SOTIK TTI | 41,635,000.00 | | 41,635,000.00 |
| TANA RIVER TVC | 2,718,000.00 | 17,000,000.00 | 19,718,000.00 |

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| TARBAJ TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| TAVETA TVC | 5,080,000.00 | | 5,080,000.00 |
| TETU TVC | 5,115,000.00 | | 5,115,000.00 |
| TIATY TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| TINDERET TVC | 8,238,000.00 | | 8,238,000.00 |
| THARAKA TVC | 8,789,000.00 | | 8,789,000.00 |
| THIKA TTI | 190,683,000.00 | | 190,683,000.00 |
| TIGANIA EAST TVC | 7,506,000.00 | | 7,506,000.00 |
| TOTAL TVC | 3,246,000.00 | | 3,246,000.00 |
| TSEIKURU TTI | 4,871,000.00 | | 4,871,000.00 |
| TURBO TVC | 3,527,000.00 | | 3,527,000.00 |
| TURKANA EAST TVC | 2,918,000.00 | | 2,918,000.00 |
| TURKANA NORTH | 1,636,000.00 | | 1,636,000.00 |
| UGENYA TTI | 9,033,000.00 | | 9,033,000.00 |
| UGUNJA TVC | 7,929,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 12,929,000.00 |
| WAJIR EAST TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| WAJIR SOUTH TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| WANGA TVC | 7,275,000.00 | | 7,275,000.00 |
| WEBUYE WEST TVC | 6,497,000.00 | | 6,497,000.00 |
| WERU TVC | 5,754,000.00 | | 5,754,000.00 |
| WOTE TTI | 32,634,000.00 | | 32,634,000.00 |
| WUMINGU TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| WEST MUGIRANGO TVC | 500,000.00 | | 500,000.00 |
| YATTA TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| ZIWA TTI | 22,425,000.00 | | 22,425,000.00 |
| LANGATA TVC | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| MBEERE NORTH | 1,000,000.00 | | 1,000,000.00 |
| URIRI | 1,500,000.00 | | 1,500,000.00 |
| Sub Total Releases to TTIs | 2,857,822,000.00 | 367,133,333.00 | 3,220,955,333.00 |
| NATIONAL POLYTECHNICS | | | - |
| ELDORET NP | 228,843,000.00 | 70,000,000.00 | 298,843,000.00 |
| KABETE NP | 110,138,000.00 | 39,050,517.00 | 149,188,517.00 |
| KENYA COAST NP | 104,204,000.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 108,204,000.00 |
| KISII NP | 179,802,000.00 | | 179,802,000.00 |
| KISUMU NP | 138,279,000.00 | - | 138,279,000.00 |
| KITALE NP | 137,386,000.00 | 15,000,000.00 | 152,386,000.00 |
| MERU NP | 98,460,000.00 | 7,000,000.00 | 105,460,000.00 |
| NORTH EASTERN NP | 17,645,000.00 | 7,500,000.00 | 25,145,000.00 |
| NYANDARUA NP | 30,890,000.00 | 27,500,000.00 | 58,390,000.00 |
| NYERI NP | 105,747,000.00 | 15,000,000.00 | 120,747,000.00 |
| SIGALAGALA NP | 164,116,000.00 | | 164,116,000.00 |

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sub Total Releases to NPs | 1,315,510,000.00 | 185,050,517.00 | 1,500,560,517.00 |
| | 4,173,332,000.00 | 552,183,850.00 | 4,725,515,850.00 |
| | | | - |
| SPECIAL NEEDS INSTITUTIONS | | | - |
| KAREN INST FOR THE BLIND | 76,380,000.00 | 17,500,000.00 | 93,880,000.00 |
| MACHAKOS INST FOR THE BLIND | 65,920,000.00 | | 65,920,000.00 |
| NYANGOMA TTI | 64,840,000.00 | | 64,840,000.00 |
| SIKRI TTI | 79,390,000.00 | | 79,390,000.00 |
| TOTALS | 286,530,000.00 | 17,500,000.00 | 304,030,000.00 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 4,459,862,000.00 | 17,500,000.00 | 5,029,545,850.00 |
| | | | |
| SAGAS | | | - |
| CDACC | 281,000,000.00 | - | 281,000,000.00 |
| TVETA | 315,000,000.00 | - | 315,000,000.00 |
| KNQA | 290,000,000.00 | - | 290,000,000.00 |
| KETRB | 27,000,000.00 | - | 27,000,000.00 |
| | 913,000,000.00 | - | 913,000,000.00 |
| OTHERS | | | |
| KTTC | 110,000,000.00 | - | 110,000,000.00 |
| EASTRIP | | 451,861,460.90 | 451,861,460.90 |
| NATIONAL COMPONENT | | 54,876,046.00 | 54,876,046.00 |
| A.I.A CAPTURED DURING THE YEAR | 5,737,950,807.00 | | 5,737,950,807.00 |
| PS SDVTT | 188,774,600.00 | | 188,774,600.00 |
| | | | - |
| OVERALL SUB-TOTAL | 6,036,725,407.00 | 506,737,506.90 | 6,543,462,913.90 |
| GRAND DISBURSEMENT TOTALS | 11,409,587,407.00 | 1,076,421,356.90 | 12,486,008,763.90 |

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Annex 8 – District A.I.E.s Outstanding

| S/NO | COUNTY / REGION | BAL C/F |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | EMBU | 400,111.55 |
| 2 | GARISSA | 5,909.00 |
| 3 | KAKAMEGA | 3,876.85 |
| 4 | MOMBASA | 127,911.50 |
| 5 | NAKURU | 149,297.00 |
| 6 | NYERI | 686.10 |
| 7 | NAIROBI | 1,247.00 |
| 8 | KISUMU | 361.00 |
| | TOTALS | 689,400.00 |

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Annex 9 – Deposit Schedule

| SDVTT DEPOSIT SCHEDULE AS AT 30/06/2023 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| S/NO. | NAME | AMOUNT |
| | | KSH |
| 1 | BASHASH | 565,500.00 |
| 2 | MWEHA | 2,050,830.65 |
| 3 | LATON | 3,948,840.70 |
| 4 | PLUMBING SYSTEM | 1,300,381.45 |
| 5 | DON WOODS | 262,010.65 |
| 6 | EPCO | 7,241,727.00 |
| 7 | TELCOMS | 65,327.10 |
| 8 | FINE TOPS | 104,772.70 |
| 9 | ALPHA TECH | 4,572,890.80 |
| 10 | SEO & SONS LTD | 157,991.20 |
| 11 | NAN CHANG | 4,497,760.90 |
| 12 | MARSON | 1,320,587.75 |
| 13 | BABUBHAI | 3,301,787.90 |
| 14 | SARAWET | 299,784.55 |
| 15 | STEM | 115,345.70 |
| 16 | WILKORI | 194,504.30 |
| 17 | ASHBRO | 539,097.75 |
| 18 | PYRAMID | 11,044,398.00 |
| 19 | PONG | 359,486.90 |
| 20 | CORBAN | 7,427,507.20 |
| 21 | BURA HITECH | 167,732.50 |
| 22 | ADCAID | 240,394.50 |
| 23 | JIMRO | 215,438.60 |
| 24 | ANNESBUGGUS | 119,392.55 |
| 25 | BESKO | 183,108.10 |
| 26 | FILMA | 257,165.80 |
| 27 | JUMTECH | 160,000.00 |
| 28 | TAX-JIPSY | 231,891.00 |
| 29 | TAX-ARCON | 336,931.80 |
| 30 | INTERPID | 622,186.50 |
| 31 | INTERPID | 70,250.00 |
| 32 | INTERPID | 246,516.00 |
| 33 | HIGHPOINT | 70,465.55 |

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| | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|
| 34 | FIRMBASE | 30,231.90 |
| 35 | KEPEN | 49,963.90 |
| 36 | TORETA | 184,615.50 |
| 37 | TRILLION | 656,970.50 |
| 38 | TRILLION | 183,427.45 |
| 39 | ICONET SOLUTIONS | 597,156.75 |
| 40 | ICONET SOLUTIONS | 136,020.50 |
| 41 | ICONET SOLUTIONS | 561,131.25 |
| 42 | SRANCO | 54,093.55 |
| 43 | SRANCO | 60,000.00 |
| 44 | JONESA | 636,901.90 |
| 45 | JONESA | 105,418.00 |
| 46 | JONESA*(JONES) | 154,340.00 |
| 47 | PATIENCE | 679,766.80 |
| 48 | PATIENCE | 217,322.85 |
| 49 | TRANSFER | 898,620.30 |
| 50 | PATIENCE RETENTION | 186,448.00 |
| 51 | ADSCAN RETENTION | 243,232.00 |
| 52 | TRILLION RETENTION | 107,426.00 |
| 53 | CASH DEPOSIT | 310.00 |
| | TOTAL | 58,035,403.25 |

Annex 10 : Glossary of Terms

- xviii. VTC- Vocational Training Centres
- xix. CDACC- Curriculum Development, Assessment and Certification Council
- xx. TVET-MIS- Technical and Vocational Education and Training Management Information System
- xxi. TTI- Technical Training Institute
- xxii. ICT- Information Communications Technology
- xxiii. TVET- Technical and Vocational Education and Training
- xxiv. CBET- Competency Based Education and Training
- xxv. FY-Financial Year
- xxvi. PFM- Personal Finance Management
- xxvii. KNQA-Kenya National Qualifications Authority
- xxviii. PSASB- Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
- xxix. IPSAS- International Public Sector Accounting Standards
- xxx. USD- United States Dollar
- xxxi. MDAs- Ministries, Departments & Agencies
- xxxii. NESSP-National Education Sector Strategic Plan
- xxxiii. SNE- Special Needs Education
- xxxiv. HELB- Higher Education Loans Board

Annex 11 - Reports Generated from IFMIS

IFMIS financial reports to be presented on request.

Trial Balance Comparison Report

Entity: 1064-State Department For Vocational And Technical Training

Current Period: JUL-22 To JUN-23

Compare With: JUL-21 To ADJ2-22

| Account No and Description | Current Period | | Previous period | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Debit Balance | Credit Balance | Debit Balance | Credit Balance |
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| 1310102 Capital Grants from Foreign | 0 | 52,684,632.00 | 0 | 31,513,548.25 |
| 1310100 Grants from Foreign Govts. - Cash | 0 | 52,684,632.00 | 0 | 31,513,548.25 |
| 1310000 Grants from Foreign Governments | 0 | 52,684,632.00 | 0 | 31,513,548.25 |
| 1420216 Examination and Tuition Fees | 0 | 5,672,987.596.00 | 0 | 4,583,492,940.00 |
| 1420223 Licence Fees | 0 | 3,265,300.00 | 0 | 40,000,000.00 |
| 1420200 Administrative Fees and Charges | 0 | 5,676,252,896.00 | 0 | 4,623,492,940.00 |
| 1420318 Licence Fees | 0 | 32,421,252.00 | 0 | 32,981,179.00 |
| 1420399 Receipts from Administrative Fees and | 0 | 29,276,659.00 | 0 | 20,000,000.00 |
| 1420300 Administrative Fees and Charges | 0 | 61,697,911.00 | 0 | 52,981,179.00 |
| 1420000 Sales of Goods and Services | 0 | 5,737,950,807.00 | 0 | 4,676,474,119.00 |
| 1540105 Other Miscellaneous Receipts | 0 | 1,419,942.95 | 0 | 0 |
| 1540100 Other Miscellaneous Revenues | 0 | 1,419,942.95 | 0 | 0 |
| 1540000 Financial Assets Loan | 0 | 1,419,942.95 | 0 | 0 |
| 2110101 Basic Salaries - Civil Service | 4,677,620,340.80 | 0 | 4,390,606,865.70 | 0 |
| 2110100 Basic Salaries - Permanent Employees | 4,677,620,340.80 | 0 | 4,390,606,865.70 | 0 |
| 2110201 Contractual Employees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2110200 Basic Wages - Temporary Employees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2110301 House Allowance | 1,419,105,080.35 | 0 | 1,326,538,111.25 | 0 |
| 2110303 Acting Allowance | 560,017.00 | 0 | 1,752,800.00 | 0 |
| 2110304 Overtime - Civil Service | 303,834.20 | 0 | 441,013.35 | 0 |
| 2110307 Hardship Allowance | 244,051,295.60 | 0 | 251,956,772.35 | 0 |
| 2110309 Special Duty Allowance | 1,014,990.00 | 0 | 1,327,000.00 | 0 |
| 2110311 Transfer Allowance | 12,040,288.40 | 0 | 14,355,793.50 | 0 |
| 2110312 Responsibility Allowance | 2,151,889.80 | 0 | 2,386,947.55 | 0 |
| 2110313 Entertainment Allowance | 666,000.00 | 0 | 785,000.00 | 0 |
| 2110314 Transport Allowance | 551,866,331.45 | 0 | 509,088,396.30 | 0 |
| 2110315 Extraneous Allowance | 5,201,057.55 | 0 | 10,713,169.90 | 0 |
| 2110317 Domestic Servant Allowance | 255,135.00 | 0 | 388,064.50 | 0 |
| 2110318 n Practising Allowance | 406,975.00 | 0 | 274,800.00 | 0 |
| 2110320 Leave Allowance | 33,244,500.00 | 0 | 56,005,156.40 | 0 |
| 2110300 Personal Allowances paid as part of | 2,270,867,394.35 | 0 | 2,176,013,025.10 | 0 |
| 2110000 Wages and Salary Contributions | 6,948,487,735.15 | 0 | 6,566,619,890.80 | 0 |
| 2210101 Electricity | 1,392,734.40 | 0 | 2,838,535.50 | 0 |
| 2210102 Water and Sewerage Charges | 1,560,638.10 | 0 | 2,336,855.00 | 0 |
| 2210100 Utilities, Supplies and Services | 2,953,372.50 | 0 | 5,175,390.50 | 0 |
| 2210201 Telephone, Telex, Facsimile and Mobile | 5,431,089.30 | 0 | 1,794,793.40 | 0 |
| 2210202 Internet Connections | 437,716.00 | 0 | 190,356.90 | 0 |
| 2210203 Courier & Postal Services | 643,730.00 | 0 | 233,313.00 | 0 |
| 2210299 Communication, Supplies - Othe | 2,874,200.00 | 0 | 2,387,880.00 | 0 |
| 2210200 Communication, Supplies and Services | 9,386,735.30 | 0 | 4,606,343.30 | 0 |
| 2210301 Travel Costs (airlines, bus, railway, | 20,023,851.00 | 0 | 3,154,860.00 | 0 |
| 2210302 Accommodation - Domestic Travel | 89,269,100.00 | 0 | 24,575,772.00 | 0 |
| 2210303 Daily Subsistence Allowance | 17,593,903.00 | 0 | 3,345,459.00 | 0 |
| 2210304 Sundry Items (e.g. airport tax, taxis, | 1,165,057.00 | 0 | 49,885.00 | 0 |
| 2210399 Domestic Travel and Subs. - Others | 550,000.00 | 0 | 85,874,287.00 | 0 |
| 2210300 Domestic Travel and Subsistence, and | 128,601,911.00 | 0 | 117,000,263.00 | 0 |
| 2210401 Travel Costs (airlines, bus, railway, etc.) | 504,000.00 | 0 | 142,950.00 | 0 |
| 2210402 Accommodation | 399,440.00 | 0 | 135,900.00 | 0 |
| 2210403 Daily Subsistence Allowance | 457,200.00 | 0 | 218,050.00 | 0 |
| 2210404 Sundry Items (e.g. airport tax, taxis, | 0 | 0 | 8,900.00 | 0 |
| 2210499 Foreign Travel and Subs. - Others | 3,999,427.00 | 0 | 3,507,249.00 | 0 |
| 2210400 Foreign Travel and Subsistence, and | 5,380,067.00 | 0 | 4,013,049.00 | 0 |
| 2210502 Publishing & Printing Services | 810,236.00 | 0 | 250,335.00 | 0 |
| 2210503 Subscriptions to Newspapers | 817,500.00 | 0 | 185,700.00 | 0 |
| 2210504 Advertising, Awareness and Publicity | 519,536.75 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2210505 Trade Shows and Exhibitions | 2,138,828.00 | 0 | 163,414.00 | 0 |
| 2210500 Printing, Advertising and Information | 4,286,100.75 | 0 | 599,449.00 | 0 |
| 2210603 Rents and Rates - Non-Residential | 50,497,429.00 | 0 | 52,317,910.55 | 0 |
| 2210604 Hire of Transport, Equipment | 839,690.00 | 0 | 829,100.00 | 0 |
| 2210600 Rentals of Produced Assets | 51,337,119.00 | 0 | 53,147,010.55 | 0 |
| 2210701 Travel Allowance | 5,700,180.00 | 0 | 1,374,280.00 | 0 |
| 2210702 Remuneration of Instructors and | 100,868,381.50 | 0 | 145,473,545.00 | 0 |
| 2210703 Production and Printing of Training | 500,000.00 | 0 | 88,200.00 | 0 |
| 2210704 Hire of Training Facilities and Equipment | 582,000.00 | 0 | 7,598,549.00 | 0 |
| 2210708 Trainer Allowance | 289,200.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2210710 Accommodation Allowance | 963,000.00 | 0 | 16,400.00 | 0 |
| 2210711 Tuition Fees Allowance | 640,800.00 | 0 | 218,320.00 | 0 |
| 2210700 Training Expenses | 109,543,561.50 | 0 | 154,769,294.00 | 0 |
| 2210801 Catering Services (receptions), | 4,663,367.00 | 0 | 1,496,521.00 | 0 |
| 2210802 Boards, Committees, Conferences and | 17,309,142.00 | 0 | 3,564,046.00 | 0 |
| 2210803 State Hospitality Costs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2210805 National Celebrations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2210808 Purchase of Coffins | 439,000.00 | 0 | 150,000.00 | 0 |
| 2210800 Hospitality Supplies and Servi | 22,411,509.00 | 0 | 5,210,567.00 | 0 |
| 2211004 Fungicides, Insecticides and Sprays | 0 | 0 | 60,000.00 | 0 |
| 2211006 Purchase of Workshop Tools, Spares | 500,968,382.50 | 0 | 107,351,544.55 | 0 |
| 2211016 Purchase of Uniforms and Clothing - | 182,000.00 | 0 | 107,350.00 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2211000 Specialised Materials and Supp | 501,150,382.50 | 0 | 107,518,894.55 | 0 |
| 2211101 General Office Supplies (papers, pencils, | 7,830,988.00 | 0 | 6,239,975.30 | 0 |
| 2211102 Supplies and Accessories for Computers | 4,757,317.50 | 0 | 3,751,448.75 | 0 |
| 2211103 Sanitary and Cleaning Materials, | 475,225.00 | 0 | 119,305.00 | 0 |
| 2211199 Office and General Supplies - | 437,220.00 | 0 | 85,445.00 | 0 |
| 2211100 Office and General Supplies and | 13,500,750.50 | 0 | 10,196,174.05 | 0 |
| 2211201 Refined Fuels and Lubricants for | 17,402,725.80 | 0 | 29,877,603.20 | 0 |
| 2211200 Fuel Oil and Lubricants | 17,402,725.80 | 0 | 29,877,603.20 | 0 |
| 2211305 Contracted Guards and Cleaning | 3,554,444.50 | 0 | 4,315,685.35 | 0 |
| 2211306 Membership Fees, Dues and | 698,656.00 | 0 | 260,968.00 | 0 |
| 2211307 Transport Costs and Charges (freight, | 10,054,569.00 | 0 | 12,850,932.20 | 0 |
| 2211308 Legal Dues/fees, Arbitration and | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2211310 Contracted Professional Services | 225,780,362.75 | 0 | 203,038,046.15 | 0 |
| 2211313 Security Operations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2211300 Other Operating Expenses | 240,068,032.25 | 0 | 220,465,631.70 | 0 |
| 2210000 Goods and Services | 1,106,002,267.10 | 0 | 712,579,669.85 | 0 |
| 2220101 Maintenance Expenses - Motor Vehicles | 5,293,987.20 | 0 | 3,756,674.55 | 0 |
| 2220100 Routine Maintenance - Vehicles | 5,293,987.20 | 0 | 3,756,674.55 | 0 |
| 2220201 Maintenance of Plant, Machinery and | 104,668.00 | 0 | 258,901.80 | 0 |
| 2220202 Maintenance of Office Furniture and | 648,900.00 | 0 | 1,162,970.00 | 0 |
| 2220205 Maintenance of Buildings and Stations -- | 171,523.20 | 0 | 157,649.00 | 0 |
| 2220209 Minor Alterations to Buildings and Civil | 0 | 0 | 149,799,955.00 | 0 |
| 2220210 Maintenance of Computers, Software, | 985,597.50 | 0 | 210,000.00 | 0 |
| 2220200 Routine Maintenance - Other Assets | 1,910,688.70 | 0 | 151,589,475.80 | 0 |
| 2220000 Routine Maintenance | 7,204,675.90 | 0 | 155,346,150.35 | 0 |
| 2630101 Current Grants to Semi-Autonomous | 11,409,587,407.00 | 0 | 11,631,652,267.00 | 0 |
| 2630100 Current Grants to Government Agencies | 11,409,587,407.00 | 0 | 11,631,652,267.00 | 0 |
| 2630201 Capital Grants to Semi-Autonomous | 1,076,421,356.90 | 0 | 927,500,000.00 | 0 |
| 2630203 Capital Grants to Other levels of | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2630200 Capital Grants to Government Agencies | 1,076,421,356.90 | 0 | 927,500,000.00 | 0 |
| 2630000 Grants & Transfer To Other Govt. Units | 12,486,008,763.90 | 0 | 12,559,152,267.00 | 0 |
| 2640102 Scholarships and other Educational | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2640100 Scholarships and other Educational | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2640000 Other Transfers and Emergency Relief | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2710102 Gratuity - Civil Servants | 10,969,337.10 | 0 | 1,087,480.00 | 0 |
| 2710100 Government Pension and Retirement | 10,969,337.10 | 0 | 1,087,480.00 | 0 |
| 2710000 Social Security Benefits | 10,969,337.10 | 0 | 1,087,480.00 | 0 |
| 2990105 Expenses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2990100 System Required Expenses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2990000 System Required Expense A/cs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3110202 Non-Residential Buildings (offices, | 183,800,932.25 | 0 | 435,039,478.55 | 0 |
| 3110200 Construction of Building | 183,800,932.25 | 0 | 435,039,478.55 | 0 |
| 3110302 Refurbishment of Non-Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3110300 Refurbishment of Buildings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3110701 Purchase of Motor Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 24,798,600.00 | 0 |
| 3110700 Purchase of Vehicles and Other | 0 | 0 | 24,798,600.00 | 0 |
| 3111001 Purchase of Office Furniture and Fittings | 1,915,800.00 | 0 | 9,479,924.50 | 0 |
| 3111002 Purchase of Computers, Printers and | 2,180,500.00 | 0 | 10,703,889.00 | 0 |
| 3111000 Purchase of Office Furniture and | 4,096,300.00 | 0 | 20,183,813.50 | 0 |
| 3111111 Purchase of ICT Networking and | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3111112 Purchase of Software | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3111100 Purchase of Specialised Plant, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3111401 Pre-feasibility, Feasibility and Appraisal | 8,253,400.00 | 0 | 20,156,200.00 | 0 |
| 3111400 Research, Feasibility Studies, Project | 8,253,400.00 | 0 | 20,156,200.00 | 0 |
| 3110000 Acquisition of Fixed Capital Assets | 196,150,632.25 | 0 | 500,178,092.05 | 0 |
| 5120201 Borrowing from Foreign Governments | 0 | 207,280,075.65 | 0 | 74,109,822.65 |
| 5120202 Borrowing from International | 0 | 684,560,268.35 | 0 | 821,710,486.50 |
| 5120200 Foreign Borrowing-Direct Payments | 0 | 891,840,344.00 | 0 | 895,820,309.15 |
| 5120000 Currency and Deposits, Accounts | 0 | 891,840,344.00 | 0 | 895,820,309.15 |
| 6530101 Ministry HQ Recurrent Bank A/C | 0 | 842,529,731,927.05 | 0 | 14,852,023,082.10 |
| 6530102 Revenue Deposit E-312 A/C | 0 | 2,079,017,779.90 | 0 | 2,079,017,779.90 |
| 6530100 Recurrent Bank Accounts | 0 | 844,608,749,706.95 | 0 | 16,931,040,862.00 |
| 6530000 Recurrent Bank Accounts | 0 | 844,608,749,706.95 | 0 | 16,931,040,862.00 |
| 6540101 Ministry HQ Development Bank A | 0 | 4,342,737,709.30 | 0 | 3,331,928,893.90 |
| 6540100 Development Bank Accounts | 0 | 4,342,737,709.30 | 0 | 3,331,928,893.90 |
| 6540000 Development Bank Accounts | 0 | 4,342,737,709.30 | 0 | 3,331,928,893.90 |
| 6550101 Ministry HQ Deposit Bank A/C | 71,336,418.95 | 0 | 69,974,746.00 | 0 |
| 6550100 Deposit Bank Accounts | 71,336,418.95 | 0 | 69,974,746.00 | 0 |
| 6550000 Deposit Bank Accounts | 71,336,418.95 | 0 | 69,974,746.00 | 0 |
| 6580101 Cash | 872,339,660,485.45 | 0 | 33,255,881,988.30 | 0 |
| 6580104 Cash in Transit | 15,593,866,084.15 | 0 | 15,593,866,084.15 | 0 |
| 6580100 Cash in Hand | 887,933,526,569.60 | 0 | 48,849,748,072.45 | 0 |
| 6580000 Cash in Hand | 887,933,526,569.60 | 0 | 48,849,748,072.45 | 0 |
| 6710101 Staff Loans - General | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6710102 Salary Paid in Advance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6710100 Debtors & Advances - Employees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6710000 Domestic Debtors & Advances | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6730101 Advances - Overseas Government | 27,740,500.00 | 0 | 11,489,011.45 | 0 |
| 6730100 Debtors & Advances - O'Seas Go | 27,740,500.00 | 0 | 11,489,011.45 | 0 |
| 6730000 Foreign Debtors & Advances | 27,740,500.00 | 0 | 11,489,011.45 | 0 |
| 6740101 Prepayment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6740102 R/D Cheques | 0 | 0 | 204,188.30 | 0 |
| 6740100 Other Debtors & Pre-payments | 0 | 0 | 204,188.30 | 0 |
| 6740000 Other Debtors & Pre-payments | 0 | 0 | 204,188.30 | 0 |
| 6760101 Standing Imprests | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6760103 Temporary Imprests | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,218,174.00 |
| 6760100 Imprests | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,218,174.00 |
| 6760000 Government Imprests | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,218,174.00 |
| 6780103 District Suspense A/c | 689,400.00 | 0 | 856,570.00 | 0 |
| 6780110 Imprest Cash Recovery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 6780111 Salary Advance Recovery | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6780100 Suspense & Clearance Account | | 689,400.00 | 0 | 856,570.00 | 0 |
| 6780000 Suspense & Clearance Account | | 689,400.00 | 0 | 856,570.00 | 0 |
| 6790102 Receiving Inventory A/C | | 62,838.10 | 0 | 62,838.10 | 0 |
| 6790100 Other Current System A/cs | | 62,838.10 | 0 | 62,838.10 | 0 |
| 6790000 Other Current Assets (System r | | 62,838.10 | 0 | 62,838.10 | 0 |
| 7310101 General Deposits | | 0 | 56,383,216.85 | 0 | 56,940,186.85 |
| 7310107 10% Retention Money | | 0 | 1,191,135.00 | 0 | 1,191,135.00 |
| 7310100 General Deposits Items | | 0 | 57,574,351.85 | 0 | 58,131,321.85 |
| 7310000 Deposits | | 0 | 57,574,351.85 | 0 | 58,131,321.85 |
| 7320002 NHIF | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320006 NSSF | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320007 Co-operatives | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320008 Insurances | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320011 WCPS | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320012 Staff Welfare Associations | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320000 Other Liabilities | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320101 PAYE | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320102 NHIF | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320103 House Rent | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320106 NSSF | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320107 Co-operatives | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320108 Insurances | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320109 Hire Purchases | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320110 Court Attachments | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320111 WCPS | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320112 Staff Welfare Associations | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320113 HELB Deductions | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320115 Save As You Earn (SAYE) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320116 Mortgages / Bank Loans | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320117 Govt. Liability Attachments | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320121 Salary Overpayment Refunds | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320123 Civil Service Housing Fund | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320125 Emergency Response Fund | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320126 Employee Contribution to PSSS | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320199 Salary Control Account | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320100 Salary Deductions | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7320201 Contractors Retention Money | | 0 | 731,051.15 | 0 | 570,904.15 |
| 7320200 Other General Liabilities | | 0 | 731,051.15 | 0 | 570,904.15 |
| 7320000 Other Liabilities | | 0 | 731,051.15 | 0 | 570,904.15 |
| 7380101 General Withholding Tax | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7380102 VAT Withholding | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 7380100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7380000 Withholding Taxes | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7390101 Inventory AP Accrual | | 0 | 48,638.10 | 0 | 48,638.10 |
| 7390103 AP Liabilities | | 41,627,558.85 | 0 | 47,008,729.85 | 0 |
| 7390104 Employee Liabilities | | 4,530,225.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7390100 System Required Liabilities | | 46,157,783.85 | 48,638.10 | 47,008,729.85 | 48,638.10 |
| 7399999 Cash Clearing A/c | | 0 | 38,911,267,285.15 | 0 | 28,511,941,344.60 |
| | 7399900 | 0 | 38,911,267,285.15 | 0 | 28,511,941,344.60 |
| 7390000 System Required Liabilities A/cs | | 46,157,783.85 | 38,911,315,923.25 | 47,008,729.85 | 28,511,989,982.70 |
| 9910101 Provision for Encumbrance | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9910100 General Provisions | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9910201 Exchequer Releases/ Provisioning | | 0 | 79,765,586,972.85 | 0 | 65,680,718,536.95 |
| 9910200 Exchequer Provisions | | 0 | 79,765,586,972.85 | 0 | 65,680,718,536.95 |
| 9910000 Provisions | | 0 | 79,765,586,972.85 | 0 | 65,680,718,536.95 |
| 9999999 Consolidated Fund | | 65,536,254,519.40 | 0 | 50,645,098,945.75 | 0 |
| | 9999900 | 65,536,254,519.40 | 0 | 50,645,098,945.75 | 0 |
| 9990000 Opening Balance Reserves | | 65,536,254,519.40 | 0 | 50,645,098,945.75 | 0 |
| Total | | 974,370,591,441.30 | 974,370,591,441.30 | 120,119,406,651.95 | 120,119,406,651.95 |

The Statement has been prepared, reviewed and approved by the following:

Prepared By: _____

Date: _____

Reviewed By: _____

Date: _____

Approved By: _____

Date: _____

14/12/23
14/12/23
14/12/2023





STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

Entity: 1064-State Department For Vocational And Technical Training

Current Period: JUL-22 To JUN-23

Compare With: JUL-21 To JUN-22

| | Note | Current Period | Previous Period |
|--|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| RECEIPTS | | | |
| Tax Receipts | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Social Security Contribution | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Proceeds from Domestic and Foreign Grants | 3 | 52,684,632.00 | 31,513,548.25 |
| Exchequer releases | 4 | 14,084,868,435.90 | 14,317,789,851.60 |
| Transfers from Other Government Entities | 5 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Proceeds from Domestic Borrowings | 6 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Proceeds from Foreign Borrowings | 7 | 891,840,344.00 | 895,820,309.15 |
| Proceeds from Sales of Assets | 8 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Reimbursements and Refunds | 9 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Returns of Equity Holdings | 10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Other Receipts | 11 | 5,739,370,749.95 | 4,676,474,119.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | | 20,768,764,161.85 | 19,921,597,828.00 |
| PAYMENTS | | | |
| Compensation of Employees | 12 | 6,948,487,735.15 | 6,566,619,890.80 |
| Use of goods and Services | 13 | 1,113,206,943.00 | 867,132,446.20 |
| Subsidies | 14 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Transfers to Other Government Units | 15 | 12,486,008,763.90 | 12,559,152,267.00 |
| Other Grants and Transfers | 16 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Social Security Benefits | 17 | 10,969,337.10 | 1,087,480.00 |
| Acquisition of Assets | 18 | 196,150,632.25 | 500,178,092.05 |
| Finance Costs, including Loan Interest | 19 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Repayment of Principal on Domestic and Foreign Borrowing | 20 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Other payments | 21 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS | | 20,754,823,411.40 | 20,494,170,176.05 |
| SURPLUS/DEFICIT | | 13,940,750.45 | (572,572,348.05) |

The Statement has been prepared, reviewed and approved by the following:

Prepared By:

Date: 14/12/23

Reviewed By:

Date: 14/12/23

Approved By:

Date: 14/12/2022



Budget Execution By Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Entity: 1064-State Department For Vocational And Technical Training

Period: JUL-22 To JUN-23

| Program | Sub Program | Description | Approved Budget | Actual Payments | Variance |
|------------|-------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0000000000 | | Default - Non Programmatic | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 0000000000 | Default - Non Programmatic | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0505000000 | | Technical Vocational Education and Training | 24,150,927,617.00 | 20,507,198,692.10 | 3,643,728,924.90 |
| | 0505010000 | Technical Accreditation and Quality Assurance | 1,046,500,000.00 | 977,963,211.00 | 68,536,789.00 |
| | 0505020000 | Technical Trainers and Instructor Services | 18,786,656,200.00 | 17,105,595,747.75 | 1,681,060,452.25 |
| | 0505030000 | Special Needs in Technical and Vocational Education | 220,000,000.00 | 220,000,000.00 | 0.00 |
| | 0505040000 | Infrastructure Development and Expansion | 4,097,771,417.00 | 2,203,639,733.35 | 1,894,131,683.65 |
| 0507000000 | | Youth Training and Development | 45,562,736.00 | 38,950,866.30 | 6,611,869.70 |
| | 0507010000 | Revitalization of Youth Polytechnics | 45,562,736.00 | 38,950,866.30 | 6,611,869.70 |
| 0508000000 | | General Administration, Planning and Support Services | 219,657,032.00 | 208,673,853.00 | 10,983,179.00 |
| | 0508010000 | Headquarters Administrative Services | 219,657,032.00 | 208,673,853.00 | 10,983,179.00 |
| | 0508020000 | County Administrative Services | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | Grand Total | 24,416,147,385.00 | 20,754,823,411.40 | 3,661,323,973.60 |

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Date: 14/12/23

Reviewed By: _____

Date: 14/12/23

Approved By: _____

Date: 14/12/2023



Budget Execution by Programme and Economic Classification

Entity: 1064-State Department For Vocational And Technical Training

Period: JUL-22 To JUN-23

| Program | Item | Description | Approved Budget | Actual Payments | Variance |
|------------|---------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0000000000 | | Default - Non Programmatic | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2210000 | Goods and Services | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2990000 | System Required Expense A/cs | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0505000000 | | Technical Vocational Education and Training | 24,150,927,617.00 | 20,507,198,692.10 | 3,643,728,924.90 |
| | 2110000 | Wages and Salary Contributions | 6,991,103,601.00 | 6,842,654,372.25 | 148,449,228.75 |
| | 2210000 | Goods and Services | 2,100,480,866.00 | 980,721,915.20 | 1,119,758,950.80 |
| | 2220000 | Routine Maintenance | 7,159,006.00 | 3,800,808.50 | 3,358,197.50 |
| | 2630000 | Grants & Transfer To Other Govt. Units | 14,350,574,144.00 | 12,486,008,763.90 | 1,864,565,380.10 |
| | 2710000 | Social Security Benefits | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 3110000 | Acquisition of Fixed Capital Assets | 701,610,000.00 | 194,012,832.25 | 507,597,167.75 |
| 0507000000 | | Youth Training and Development | 45,562,736.00 | 38,950,866.30 | 6,611,869.70 |
| | 2110000 | Wages and Salary Contributions | 26,461,448.00 | 23,341,081.30 | 3,120,366.70 |
| | 2210000 | Goods and Services | 18,854,996.00 | 15,388,585.00 | 3,466,411.00 |
| | 2220000 | Routine Maintenance | 246,292.00 | 221,200.00 | 25,092.00 |
| | 2630000 | Grants & Transfer To Other Govt. Units | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2640000 | Other Transfers and Emergency Relief | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 3110000 | Acquisition of Fixed Capital Assets | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0508000000 | | General Administration, Planning and Support Services | 219,657,032.00 | 208,673,853.00 | 10,983,179.00 |
| | 2110000 | Wages and Salary Contributions | 83,791,321.00 | 82,492,281.60 | 1,299,039.40 |
| | 2210000 | Goods and Services | 116,659,399.00 | 109,891,766.90 | 6,767,632.10 |
| | 2220000 | Routine Maintenance | 4,398,072.00 | 3,182,667.40 | 1,215,404.60 |
| | 2710000 | Social Security Benefits | 12,509,230.00 | 10,969,337.10 | 1,539,892.90 |
| | 3110000 | Acquisition of Fixed Capital Assets | 2,299,010.00 | 2,137,800.00 | 161,210.00 |
| | | Grand Total | 24,416,147,385.00 | 20,754,823,411.40 | 3,661,323,973.60 |

The Statement has been prepared, reviewed and approved by the following:

Prepared By: _____

Date: 14/12/23

Reviewed By: _____

Date: 14/12/23

Approved By: _____

Date: 14/12/2023





**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING**


JOURNAL ENTRY

| Item Description | Debit (Kshs.) | Credit (Kshs.) |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Bank – Development (6540101) | 11,705,906 | |
| Exchequer Releases / Provisioning (9910201) | | 11,705,906 |
| Being journal to capture Development Funds swept back to the consolidated fund by the National Treasury | | |

Prepared by: Joseph Kuria

sign.......... Date ..15/07/23

Checked by: Carolyne Nyambok

sign.......... Date ..15/07/23

Approved by: Joseph Kiraita

sign.......... Date ..15/07/23

