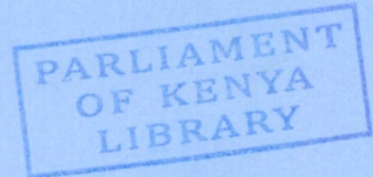


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT



OF


THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

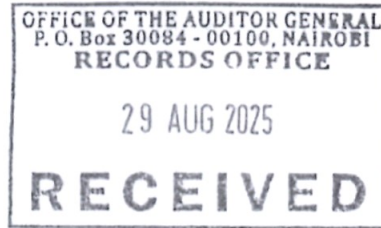
**NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES
DEVELOPMENT FUND-AINAMOI
CONSTITUENCY**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE, 2025

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 17 FEB 2026	DAY: TUESDAY
BY:	DEPUTY MAJORITY LEADER
PRESENT AT THE TABLE:	FINLAY

Revised 30th June 2025



NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND

AINAMOI CONSTITUENCY

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30th JUNE 2025**

**Transitional IPSAS Financial Statements /Prepared in accordance with the Accrual Basis of
Accounting Method Under International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)**



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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AC	Audit Committee
DCC	Deputy County Commissioner
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards.
FAM	Fund Account Manager
NG-CDFB	National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board
NG-CDF	National Government Constituencies Development Fund
NG-CDFC	National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee
NSCA	National Sub-County Accountant
PFM	Public Finance Management
PMCs	Project Management Committees
PWD	Persons with Disability
FY	Financial Year

B. Definition of Key Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

(This list is an indication of the common acronyms and abbreviations; the Entity should include all from the annual report and financial statements prepared)

2. Key Constituency Information and Management

(a) Background information

The National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) formerly Constituencies Development Fund (CDF), is established under the NG-CDF Act 2015 (amended 2023). The Act is a successor to the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) Act of 2003 which initiated the Fund and its subsequent amendments/reviews of 2007 and 2013. At the cabinet level, NG-CDF is represented by the Cabinet Secretary for the Treasury, who is responsible for the Fund's general policy and strategic direction.

Mandate

The mandate of the Fund as derived from sec (3) of the NG-CDF Act, 2015, is to:

- a) Recognize the constituency as a platform for the identification, performance, and implementation of national government functions.
- b) Facilitate the performance and implementation of national government functions in all parts of the Republic pursuant to Article 6 (3) of the Constitution;
- c) Provide for the participation of the people in the determination and implementation of identified national government development projects at the constituency level pursuant to Article 10(2)(a) of the Constitution;
- d) Promote the national values of human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination, and protection of the marginalized pursuant to Article 10(2)(b) of the Constitution;
- e) Provide for the sustainable development of all parts of the Republic pursuant to Article 10(2)(d) of the Constitution;
- f) Provide a legislative and policy framework pursuant to Article 21(2) of the Constitution for the progressive realization of the economic and social rights guaranteed under Article 43 of the Constitution;
- g) Provide mechanisms for the National Assembly to exercise oversight over the performance of exclusive national government functions at the constituency level as provided for under Article 95 of the Constitution;
- h) Authorize withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund as provided under Article 206(2)(c) of the Constitution;

National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF)
Ainamoi Constituency
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- i) Provide mechanisms for supplementing infrastructure development at the constituency level in matters falling within the exclusive functions of the national government at that level in accordance with the Constitution;
- j) Provide a framework for citizens-led development to assist the national government in planning and prioritizing the use of its resources;
- k) Create a harmonious relationship between citizens and the national government and its officers in local development;
- l) Provide a platform for citizens' participation in service delivery;
- m) Build local accountability and transparency in the use of resources; and
- n) Provide for a public finance system that promotes an equitable society and in particular expenditure that promotes equitable development of the country by making special provisions for marginalized groups and areas pursuant to Article 201(b)(iii) of the Constitution.

Vision

Equitable Socio-economic development countrywide.

Mission

To provide leadership and policy direction for effective and efficient management of the Fund.

Core Values

1. Transparency and Accountability
2. Professionalism and Integrity
3. Commitment and Teamwork
4. Neutrality and Objectivity
5. Timeliness and Excellence
6. Advocacy for Citizen Participation

Functions of NG-CDF Committee

The functions of the NG-CDF Committee are outlined in section 11 of The National Government Constituencies Development Fund Regulations, 2016.

(b) Key Management

The NGCDF Ainamoi Constituency’s day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

- i. National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board (NGCDFB)
- ii. National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee (NGCDFC)

Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2025 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

Operations Account

No	Designation	Name
1.	AIE holder	Elvirah Kebaya
2.	National Sub-County Accountant	Collins Nundu
3.	Chairman NGCDFC	Philip K. Kemei
4.	Member NGCDFC	Joyce Marindany

Deposit Account

No	Designation	Name
1.	AIE holder	Elvirah Kebaya
2.	National Sub-County Accountant	Collins Nundu
3.	Member NG CDFC	Caroline Yegon
4.	Member NG CDFC	Joseph Bore

(c) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The Audit Committee of the NGCDF Board provides overall fiduciary oversight on the activities of the NGCDF Ainamoi Constituency. The reports and recommendations of the Audit Committee, when adopted by the NGCDF Board, are forwarded to the Constituency Committee for action. The Board forwards any matters that require policy guidance to the Cabinet Secretary and National Assembly Select Committee.

(d) NGCDF Ainamoi Constituency Headquarters

P.O. Box 470, Kericho.
County Commissioner/ DCC HQs near Imarisha Plaza
Kericho Kisumu Highway
Kericho, KENYA

(e) NGCDF Ainamoi Constituency Contacts

Telephone: +(254) 740934800
E-mail: cdfainamoi.ngcdf.go.ke
Website: www.ngcdfainamoi.go.ke

(f) NGCDF Ainamoi Constituency Bankers

1. Operations Accounts

Family Bank
Kericho Branch
P.O. Box 541-20200
Kericho

2. Deposit Account

Family Bank
Kericho Branch
P.O. Box 541-20200
Kericho

3. Project Management Committee Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank
Branch, Kericho
P.O Box 48400-00100
Nairobi

Sidian Bank Limited
Branch, Kericho
P.O Box 25363-00603
Nairobi

(g) Independent Auditor

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
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

3. NGCDF Committee



Philip kipkemoi kemei
Chairman

Philip kipkemoi kemei 52yrs is a member of NG-CDFC representative of kapkugerwet ward. He is an adult male representative, a holder of degree in business management accounting option. He is a farmer, businessman and trainer of trainers in matters church function. Currently he is the chairman of the committee after his re-appointment.

He is a prominent livestock farmer and an active member of various farmers' groups, championing modern agricultural technologies and sustainable farming practices. His leadership is defined by a deep commitment to rural development, infrastructure improvement, and empowering farmers in Ainamoi Constituency.



Caroline Yegon
Secretary & Adult Female Representative

Caroline Yegon, is 43 years old and serves as the Secretary to the committee. She holds an O level certificate and has hands on experience having been a secretary in many empowerment groups. She lives in Kipchimchim Ward, and is well known for championing community enlightenment through creating awareness on the roles of NG-CDF and ensures that the community participates actively in identifying priority projects to be funded. She is a Female Adult Representative appointed in 2022.



Joyce cheronno mirindany
Female Adult Representative

Joyce is 47 years old and a volunteer Peace ambassador working with Amani Idumu organization and has passion in Women Empowerment. Joyce holds a KCSE certificate and a recommendation from Center for enhancing democracy and good governance (CEDGG) She chairs the M&E subcommittee that ensures projects quality and value for tax payers money. Joyce cheronno mirindany is a Female Adult Representative from Ainamoi constituency, Kapkugerwet ward



Beatrice langat
PWD Representative

Beatrice langat is 42yr old. She has a diploma in child development education. Beatrice advocates and champions for the rights of people living with disabilities in all sectors of society. Deeply involved in church leadership and women-led initiatives. she is a strong advocate for social inclusion and women's empowerment in community decision-making processes. member NGCDF representing people with disabilities from kasoit word ainamoi

constituency



Isaiah kiptanui
Male Youth Representative and a member of M\$E sub-committee

Isaiah kiptanui is 31 years old and holds an O level certificate. He is currently practicing farming and community charity works. I have been trained and actively promoting Youths agendas in ward and at the constituency. As a committee member he helps in identifying projects to be priorities together with school PMC support, an on bursaries I ensure that the needy one get without biasness to ensure education needs are aligned with national priorities at all times. Isaiah kiptanui was appointed in 2024 as a NG-CDF Member Representing Male Youth from Kapsaos ward.



Hillary Kipng'eno
Co-opted Member, NG-CDF Committee – Ainamoi Constituency

Hillary Kipng'eno is a dedicated professional and community leader serving as a Co-opted Member of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) Committee for Ainamoi Constituency. In this capacity, he plays a key role in supporting the equitable allocation and prudent management of constituency development resources to enhance educational infrastructure, ICT hubs, security infrastructure and other priority sectors (exclusively national government functions) that directly impact the lives of residents.

Hillary holds a KCSE certificate, being the highest academic achievement.

He chairs the bursary sub-committee that oversees the entire bursary process.



Fancy Chemutai

Female Youth Representative

Fancy Chemutai 26 yrs old a member of NG-CDF representative of Ainamoi ward as female youth representative appointed in 2022.

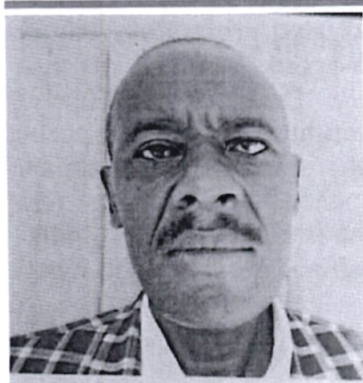
She serves the bursary sub-committee as the secretary. Holder of KCSE certificate. Lives in Ainamoi where she participates in community projects by identifying priority projects to be funded and creating NG-CDF awareness. Her leadership focuses on breaking barriers, creating opportunities, and ensuring that development programmes are inclusive and accessible to all.



Mr. Joseph Kibii Arap Bore
Adult Male Representative

Mr. Joseph Kibii Arap Bore brings a wealth of experience to the NGCDF Committee. He is a member of Ainamoi NG-CDFC as a representative of Kipchebor Ward. He is a distinguished community leader with over 35 years of exemplary service in public education as a teacher and head teacher. His extensive experience in the education sector has equipped him with exceptional skills in leadership, stakeholder engagement, and community development. As a respected figure in Ainamoi Constituency, Mr. Bore brings

a wealth of knowledge and a steadfast commitment to transparency, accountability, and inclusive growth to his role as the Adult Male Representative on the Ainamoi NG-CDFC.



Dr. Kibe Maguta
DCC

Dr. Kibe Maguta is a Dcc and member NGCDF. He has acquired a Doctorate degree in Philosophy in Peace Building and Conflict Transformation. A long-standing career as an administrator, researcher, and author of several journals on conflicts, drugs and substance abuse, crime and security, and marriage, among others. A public speaker and educationist.

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Elvirah Kebaya

Fund Account Manager (Ex-Officio Member)

As Fund Account Manager for the Ainamoi NG-CDF, she oversees financial stewardship, ensuring compliance, prudent resource use, and timely disbursement to priority projects. With over 17 years' experience in public sector project administration, budgeting, and capacity building, he directs planning, procurement, monitoring, and reporting to guarantee accountability. He holds an MBA in Finance, a BCom in Accounting.

NG CDFC members who exited during the financial year

S/No	Name	Position	Period Served
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4. NG-CDFC Chairman's Report



"At Ainamoi NGCDF, we remain dedicated in transforming lives through ensuring every resource contributes to the future of our people."

Philip kipkemoi kemei
Chairman, Ainamoi National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee

Executive Summary

The Ainamoi National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF), has made significant strides in the 2024/2025 financial year, focusing on transformative community projects in education, security, infrastructure, and social welfare. Despite challenges such as delayed fund disbursement and incomplete projects, the NGCDF achieved notable milestones, including the construction of educational facilities, security enhancements, and the expansion of its bursary program. With a total budget of Ksh 355,599,918, actual expenditure reached Ksh 181,616,485, reflecting a 51% utilization rate. The resulting surplus will be carried forward to sustain ongoing initiatives.

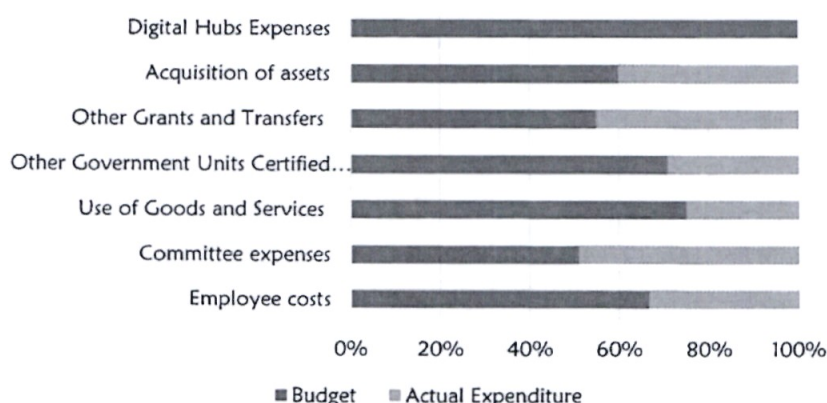
Budget Performance Overview

In the reporting period, the Ainamoi NG-CDF recorded a revenue absorption rate of 51%, receiving Ksh 297.19 million from the NG-CDF Board against a budgeted Ksh 355.6 million. On the expenditure side, performance varied significantly across categories: Employee costs reached 50% of the allocated budget, Operational expenses under "Use of Goods and Services" 33.0% while committee expenses recorded a higher absorption rate of 97%. Capital works certified by other government units (education institutions) achieved 41% utilization, indicating delays in project execution. Similarly, grants and transfers utilized 82% of the allocation. The Digital Hubs programme registered no spending despite a Ksh 6 million

allocation, signaling non-implementation within the financial year. Asset acquisition reached 67% of its budget.

Overall, total expenditure stood at Ksh 181.61 million, representing 51% of the total budget, largely constrained by timely disbursement of funds from the exchequer.

Budget vs Actual Expenditure



Allocation per Sector

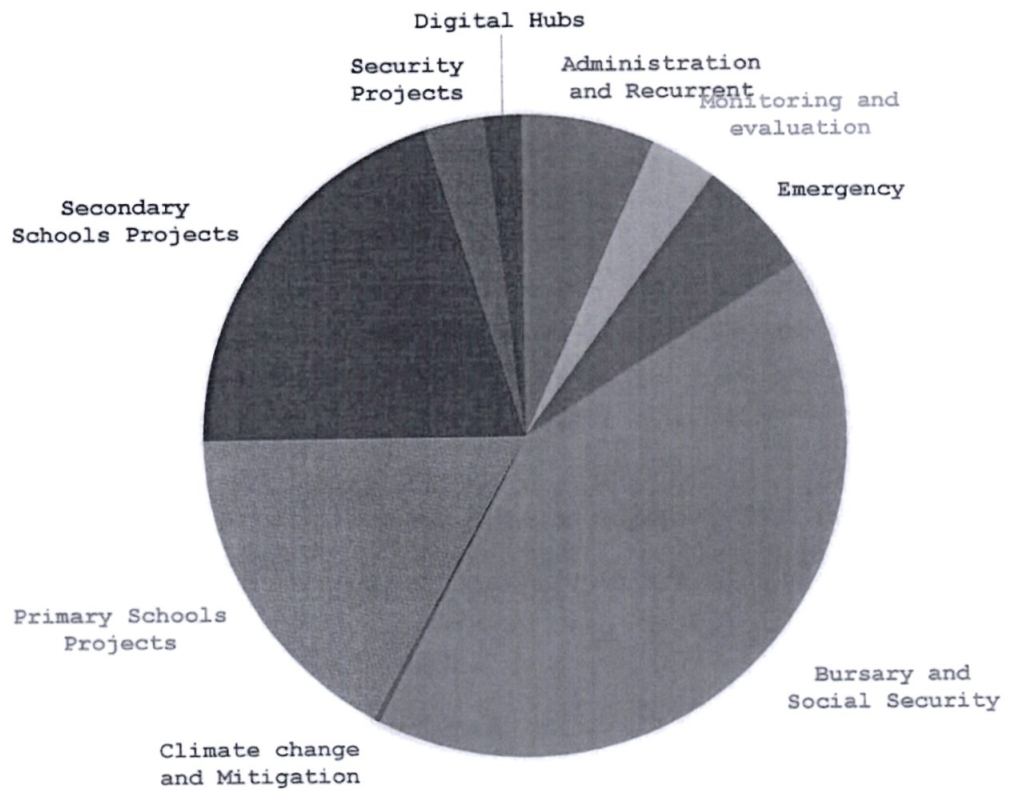
The 2024/2025 budget distribution clearly highlights education as the dominant priority. Tertiary education (KSh 25 million) and secondary school bursaries (KSh 45 million) occupy the largest shares, followed by significant allocations to educational infrastructure in the various categories (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary levels) of KSh 62 million. When combined with primary and junior secondary allocations, the education sector commands **over 70% of the total KSh 170.47 million budget**, signaling an unwavering focus on developing human capital.

Other strategic investments include **KSh 5.15 million** for security projects to enhance safety in the constituency, and **KSh 3.1 million for ICT hubs** to promote digital inclusion and enhance education and business in Ainamoi. All these aims at improving the economy and enhancing sustainable development in the constituency.

Administrative costs (KSh 11.3 million) and monitoring and evaluation (KSh 5.65 million) remain controlled to ensure program funds are not diluted by overheads. Meanwhile, Ksh 9.916 million

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is set aside for emergencies and KSh 0.5 million for environmental initiatives, showing preparedness and sustainability awareness. The below pie chart summarises the allocation for the financial year 2024/2025.



Achievements during the year

In 2024/2025, the Ainamoi NGCDF transformed the community through impactful projects. In education, NG-CDF has constructed classrooms, laboratories, dormitory, Multipurpose halls, toilets and boreholes in various educational institution to enhance infrastructure and enhance learning in the various educational levels.

Some of the key projects completed during the year includes;

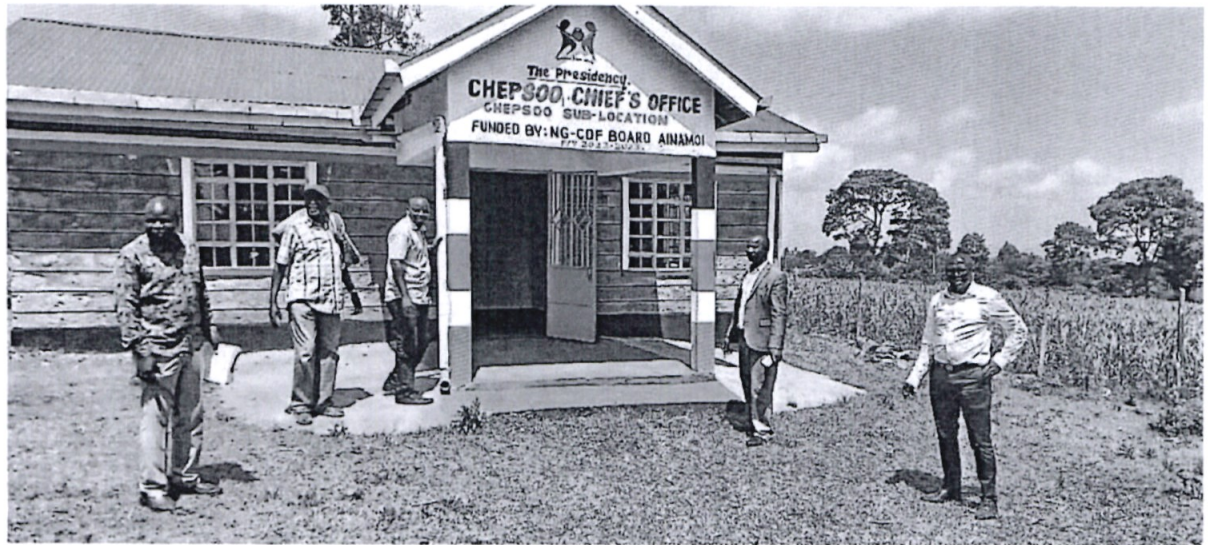


Fig 1: Chepsoo Chief's Office



Fig 2: Toilets in Chebigen Primary



Fig 3: Kipkwes Primary school classrooms

Challenges and Mitigating Strategies

The delayed disbursement of NG-CDF funds continues to hinder project implementation, causing startup delays and low fund utilization rates within the constituency. To address this persistent challenge, we will prioritize the preparation of "shovel-ready" projects that can commence immediately upon receipt of funds, ensuring no valuable implementation time is lost due to administrative delays.

The introduction of the new Higher Education Funding Model (NHEFM) has significantly increased demand for bursary support, as many families now face higher out-of-pocket education expenses. This growing need has placed considerable pressure on our limited bursary allocation, requiring us to stretch resources across an expanding pool of applicants. To mitigate this challenge, we will explore supplementary funding partnerships with county governments, corporate sponsors, and development partners to expand available financial aid for students.

Legal uncertainty surrounding the NG-CDF's future has emerged as a significant concern following the court ruling that declared the NG-CDF Act unconstitutional, with operations mandated to cease by June 2026. This decision has created anxiety among community members, staff, and contractors, complicating long-term planning, particularly for multi-year projects. While respecting the judicial process, we will actively participate in national policy discussions regarding constituency-based development funding while ensuring all ongoing projects are completed within the remaining operational window.

Procurement and implementation delays continue to affect project timelines, often stemming from compliance requirements and lengthy approval cycles. These administrative bottlenecks, coupled with inflationary pressures and exchange rate fluctuations, have led to increased construction costs, necessitating project scope adjustments or re-tendering processes. We will implement measures to streamline procurement while adopting more flexible project phasing to maintain progress despite these challenges.

The transition to the electronic Government Procurement System (e-GPS), while beneficial for transparency and accountability, has revealed capacity gaps among committee members, staff, and contractors. Without adequate training and system familiarization, this digital platform risks becoming an obstacle rather than an efficiency tool. We will address this through targeted training programs to ensure all stakeholders can effectively navigate the new procurement system.

Despite successful bursary disbursement to educational institutions, we continue to face challenges in obtaining signed acknowledgement receipts, which affects our ability to demonstrate full accountability during audits and track fund utilization. We will strengthen our monitoring mechanisms to ensure consistent documentation, reinforcing both transparency and our capacity to measure the actual impact of these disbursement.

Inflation and cost variations have emerged as persistent threats to project viability, causing budget overruns and in some cases stalling ongoing initiatives. To counter these economic pressures, we will base all project budgeting on current market rates to ensure realistic cost estimates. For larger

or particularly cost-sensitive projects, we will implement phased execution strategies that allow for necessary adjustments while maintaining forward momentum.

Way Forward

Looking ahead to the 2025/2026 financial year, our primary focus will be advocating for fund disbursement that align with actual implementation needs, particularly in education where timing is critical. We recognize that expanding bursary coverage requires innovative solutions, and we will actively pursue partnerships to supplement our existing resources. The current legal uncertainties demand both engagement at the policy level and prudent management of our remaining operational period. Building e-GPS capacity across all user groups remains essential for maintaining efficient procurement processes. By maintaining a robust pipeline of fully prepared projects, we can ensure immediate implementation upon fund receipt. Simultaneously, we will enhance our accountability frameworks, particularly for bursary programs, to guarantee proper documentation and impact assessment. Throughout this period of transition, we remain committed to protecting and advancing the development gains achieved in key sectors including education, health, and ICT infrastructure.



.....
Philip kipkemoi kemei
Chairman NGCDF Committee

5. Statement Of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives for FY2024/25

Introduction

Section 81 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer, when preparing financial statements of each National Government entity in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board includes a statement of the national government entity's performance against predetermined objectives.

The key development objectives of the *NGCDF Ainamoi Constituency 2023-2027* plan are to:

1. To improve academic performance in schools
2. To support skilling of youths for improved youth employment
3. To improve security service delivery
4. To nurture sporting talents of out of school youths
5. To increase mitigate land degradation

To ensure prudent and sustainable utilization of the Fund (Enumerate the key objectives of the constituency as per the Strategic Plan)

Progress on the attainment of Strategic development objectives

To implement and cascade 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:

Sector	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Education	To have all children of school going age attending school	Increased enrolment in primary schools and improved transition to secondary schools and	number of usable physical infrastructure build in	In this financial year we have not been able to issue bursary to various students in secondary, tertiary and universities. I term of infrastructure we have been able to finance several

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		tertiary institutions	primary, secondary, and tertiary institutions number of bursary's beneficiaries at all levels	<p>Below is a summary of infrastructure done in the financial year (approximately)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Project</th> <th>primary</th> <th>secondary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>classrooms</td> <td>20</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Renovated classrooms</td> <td>70</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Twin laboratory</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fence</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>toilets</td> <td>40 doors</td> <td>20 doors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dormitory</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Other projects done in primary include solar pump, tanks and gutters and purchase of desks infrastructures summarized below but they are all work in progress.</p> <p>Bursary beneficiaries are approximately 10,000: 7000 secondary students and 3000 tertiary students.</p>	Project	primary	secondary	classrooms	20	4	Renovated classrooms	70	1	Twin laboratory	0	3	fence	4	1	toilets	40 doors	20 doors	Dormitory		3
Project	primary	secondary																							
classrooms	20	4																							
Renovated classrooms	70	1																							
Twin laboratory	0	3																							
fence	4	1																							
toilets	40 doors	20 doors																							
Dormitory		3																							
Security	Equip, facilitate and enhance capacity of provincial administration and other security organs in order to improve service delivery	Develop and enhance provincial administration and other security organs infrastructure to enhance service delivery	Number of usable physical infrastructure built in locations, sub locations and police stations	In this financial year we Constructed to completion of pit latrines in four chiefs office and AP line, residential houses in Kericho Administration Police camp, perimeter wall in kericho police station and DCC office, chepsoo Chiefs office and purchase furniture for two police post																					
Environment	conserved environment through natural resources conservation initiatives	Curb shortage of water	Number of water tanks supplied and gutter systems installed	In this financial year we planted trees in 10 primary schools and installed water tanks and gutters in 8 primary schools																					
Sports	Empower and develop	Reduced dependence	Number of youth groups	In this financial year we did a tournament of approximately 50																					

National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF)
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	youth and special groups to	and spur economic growth through sports	benefitting from the sports programme – 20 football teams participated in tournament	teams where we purchase sports equipment and kits, and trophies for the winning teams.							
Emergency	Mitigate on any unforeseen occurrence in the constituency	Better learning environment for students	Number of projects with better toilets	We have built toilets in 7 primary school institutions namely: <table border="1"> <tr><td>Koigaron Primary School</td></tr> <tr><td>Kapkwen Primary School</td></tr> <tr><td>Merto Primary School</td></tr> <tr><td>Chebigen Primary School</td></tr> <tr><td>Kipsotet Primary School</td></tr> <tr><td>Sugutek Lelech Primary School</td></tr> <tr><td>Kipkeron Primary School</td></tr> </table>	Koigaron Primary School	Kapkwen Primary School	Merto Primary School	Chebigen Primary School	Kipsotet Primary School	Sugutek Lelech Primary School	Kipkeron Primary School
Koigaron Primary School											
Kapkwen Primary School											
Merto Primary School											
Chebigen Primary School											
Kipsotet Primary School											
Sugutek Lelech Primary School											
Kipkeron Primary School											

6. Governance Statement

(a) Overview

The Ainamoi National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee has made a firm commitment to upholding a high standard of corporate governance, as evidenced by the performance contract signed for the 2024/2025 financial year. The committee has established mechanisms to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations in the management of the fund and its interactions with the public.

Our unwavering dedication to the utmost levels of corporate governance and ethical business practices remains steadfast. Strong corporate governance practices are indispensable for delivering sustainable value to our stakeholders and shareholders over the long term.

We continually evaluate our governance operational framework to ensure the presence of robust internal governing bodies and effective systems and processes that support the Board and management in driving change, setting strategic direction, and formulating high-level objectives and policies. The governance of the organization falls under the purview of the Ainamoi National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee. Committee members are deeply committed to fulfilling their fiduciary responsibilities and have implemented a range of principles essential for ensuring that good governance is adhered to in all interactions with the organization's constituents, customers, and other pertinent stakeholders.

(b) Organizational Structure:

- (i) The National Treasury and Planning is responsible for allocating budgetary provisions and providing policy guidance on development matters to the fund. It also funds the NGCDF budgets and offers financial directives for the effective and efficient management of the Fund.

- (ii) The NG-CDF Board operates as a corporate board under the jurisdiction of the National Treasury and Planning. Its primary role is to ensure the efficient management of funds within constituencies. The board has a secretariat located in Nairobi, led by the Chief Executive Officer.
- (iii) The NG-CDF Committee (NG-CDFC) is tasked with formulating project proposals in consultation with the local community through periodic ward-level forums. These proposals are then submitted to the NG-CDF Board for approval, and the committee facilitates Project Management Committees (PMCs) in the planning, implementation, and sustainability of projects at the constituency level.
- (iv) The Project Management Committee (PMC) is responsible for executing projects on behalf of the local community. They collaborate with relevant government departments and prepare reports for submission to the NG-CDF Committee.
- (v) The NGCDFC staff comprises key personnel responsible for managing the affairs of the constituency. Key positions within the current staffing include the Clerk of Works, Accountant, Account Assistant, Records Officer, Clerical Officer, Driver and Grounds man.

(c) NG-CDFC process of appointment

Section 43(1), (2), (3) and (4) of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) Act state that:

- i) there is established a National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee for every constituency.
- ii) Constituency Committee Shall comprise of;
 - a) the national government official responsible for co-ordination of national government functions.
 - b) three men each nominated in accordance with subsection (3), one of whom shall be a youth at the date of appointment

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- c) three women nominated in accordance with subsection (3) one of Whom shall be a youth at the date of appointment;
 - d) one person with disability nominated by a registered group representing persons with disabilities in the constituency in accordance with subsection (3);
 - e) the officer of the Board seconded to the Constituency Committee by the Board who shall be an ex officio member without a vote.
 - f) one member co-opted by the Board in accordance with regulations made by the Board
- iii) The seven persons referred to in sub-section (2) (b), (d) and (e) shall be selected in such manner and shall have such qualifications as the Board may, by Regulations, prescribe.
 - iv) The names of the persons selected under sub-section (3) shall be submitted by the Board to the National Assembly for approval before appointment and gazettelement by the board.

The current NGCDFC members were gazetted in May 21, 2025 via gazette notice Vol. CXXVII – No. 6463 and the first meeting was held in June 17, 2025. The previous committee had appointed on 9th December 2022 Vol via gazette notice Vol. CXXIV – No. 266.

(d) Composition of NGCDFC

The persons appointed are drawn from different groupings as follows:

No	Philip K. Kemei-	CATEGORY	WARD	Position
1.	Philip K. Kemei-	Male (Adult)	Kapkugerwet	Chairperson
2.	Joseph Bore	Male (Adult)	Kipchebor	Member
3.	Caroline C. Yegon	Female (Adult)	Kipchcichim	Secretary
4.	Fancy Chemutai	Female (Youth)	Ainamoi	Member
5.	Beatrice Langat	Representative of Persons with Disability	Kapsoit	Member
6.	Hillary Kipngeno	NGCDF Board Co-opted	Kapsoit	Member
7.	Joyce Marindany	Woman (Adult)	Kapkugerwet	Member
8.	Isaiah Kiptonui	Male (Youth)	Kapsaus	Member

(e) NG-CDFC Tenure

Section 43(8) of the NGCDF Act 2015 provides that the term of office of the members of the Constituency Committee shall be two years and shall be renewable but shall expire upon the appointment of a new Constituency Committee in the manner provided for in the Act, or as may be approved by the Board. The committee appointed was gazetted on 9th December 2022 served the appointment of the new committee on May 21, 2025. The term of the new committee will expire on April 7, 2027.

(f) The Role of the Constituency Committee

The functions of the NG-CDF Committee are outlined in section 11 of The National Government Constituencies Development Fund Regulations, 2016.

The roles and functions of NG-CDFC are as follows; -

- a) Build the capacity of project management committees and Committee.
- b) Sensitize the Community on the operations of the Fund;
- c) Consider all project proposals from all wards in the constituency and any other projects which a constituency committee considers beneficial to the Constituency;
- d) Ensure that all proposed projects that are approved for funding meet the requirements of section 24 of the Act;1956 - Kenya Subsidiary Legislation, 2016
- e) Ensure that project proposals submitted to the Board include detailed budget proposals, procurement plans and work plans; in approving a project and before submitting the project to the Board for consideration, satisfy itself and make a declaration to the effect that such project (works and services) fall within the functions of the National Government under the Constitution;
- f) Rank projects proposals in order of priority while ensuring that on-going projects take precedence;
- g) Ensure that all projects receive adequate funding and are completed within three years;
- h) where a project involves purchase of a parcel of land or a building, ensure that the ownership thereof is duly verified and ownership documents authenticated with relevant government agencies;

(g) Removal of NG-CDFC Members

A member holding a position within the NG-CDFC can be relieved of their duties for any of the subsequent reasons, either individually or in combination: Absence of integrity, Severe misconduct, misappropriation of public funds, tarnishing the committee's reputation through inappropriate personal behaviour in public, advocating unethical behaviours, creating discord within the committee, Suffering from a physical or mental ailment, Misusing funds, or any other valid and justifiable cause.

(h) Succession plan

Vacancies arising as a result of the removal or end of tenure of the members of the Constituency Committee, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner set out in section 43 and minutes of the meeting shall indicate the fact of the removal or appointment of members.

(i) Induction and Training of NG-CDFC Members:

The training of members of a National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee (NG-CDFC) typically involves a combination of orientation, capacity building, and ongoing support. The NG-CDFC is responsible for overseeing the allocation and utilisation of funds allocated to constituencies for development projects, and their members need to have a good understanding of their roles and responsibilities. Ainamoi NG-CDFC members were inducted July 2025 at Mombasa by NG-CDF Board on the following issues; -Orientation, Legal and Regulatory Framework, Financial Management, Project Management Community Engagement Ethics and Integrity Conflict Resolution Monitoring and Evaluation Communication Skills.

(j) Number of meetings;

NG-CDF Act Section 43 (11) stipulates that NG-CDFC shall have a maximum of twenty-four meetings per year and not less than twelve including sub-committee meetings.

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In Ainamoi Constituency, the NG-CDF Committee conducted 12 meetings and 6 sub- committee meetings.

	NAME OF COMMITTEE MEMBER	15th July 2024	30th July 2024	9th August 2024	23th August 2024	10th September 2024	27th September 2024	22nd October	31st October	13th November	19th November	6th December	1st December	6th January 2025	22nd January	4th February	19th February	4th March 2025	21st March 2025	8th April 2025	28th April 2025	15th May 2025	28th May 2025	9th June 2025	30th June 2025	
1	Philip K. Kemei-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Joseph Bore	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Caroline C. Yegon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Fancy Chemutai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Beatrice Langat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Hillary Kipngeno	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Joyce Marindany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Isaiah Kiptonui	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Dr. Kibe Maguta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Elvirah Kebaya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

(k) Remuneration Rates

Members of the NG-CDF Committee receive compensation in accordance with the directives established by both the NGCDF Board and the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC). Presently, committee members are eligible to receive a sitting allowance of Ksh 5,000 per session, while the chairperson is entitled to Ksh 7,000 per session.

(l) Ethics and Conduct

During the training, members were also taken through chapter six of the constitution on ethical issues and how they are supposed to conduct themselves during the process of management of fund.

(m) Risk Management:

As part of the training organized by the NG-CDF Board, committee members were educated on the intricacies of risk management, equipping them with the skills necessary to address risks at the constituency level. Recognizing that risk management is an essential component of sound governance and exemplary management practices within the constituency.

Moreover, the committee was informed that the Risk Policy underscores NG-CDF's commitment to cultivating a risk-aware culture that promotes deliberate and proactive risk management, aligned with NG-CDF's strategic objectives. Specific examples of identified risks and their corresponding management responses were also provided.

(n) Conflict of Interest and Ethical Practice

Ainamoi NGCDF requires all individuals associated with our organization to promptly and openly disclose any conflicts of interest that may arise in the course of their duties. Such disclosures are crucial to maintaining the integrity and impartiality of our decision-making processes, ensuring transparency, and upholding the highest standards of ethics and

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accountability. All disclosures shall be to the Fund Account Manager and the Chairman of the Committee

In line with our dedication to transparency, integrity, and the highest ethical standards, it is essential that all committee members and staff within our organization disclose any potential conflicts of interest that may arise during the course of their responsibilities. This act of disclosure is crucial to guarantee that our decision-making processes remain impartial, equitable, and in the best interests of our constituents and stakeholders. By promptly identifying and addressing conflicts of interest, we demonstrate our commitment to preserving the trust vested in us by the community we serve and upholding our organization's credibility.

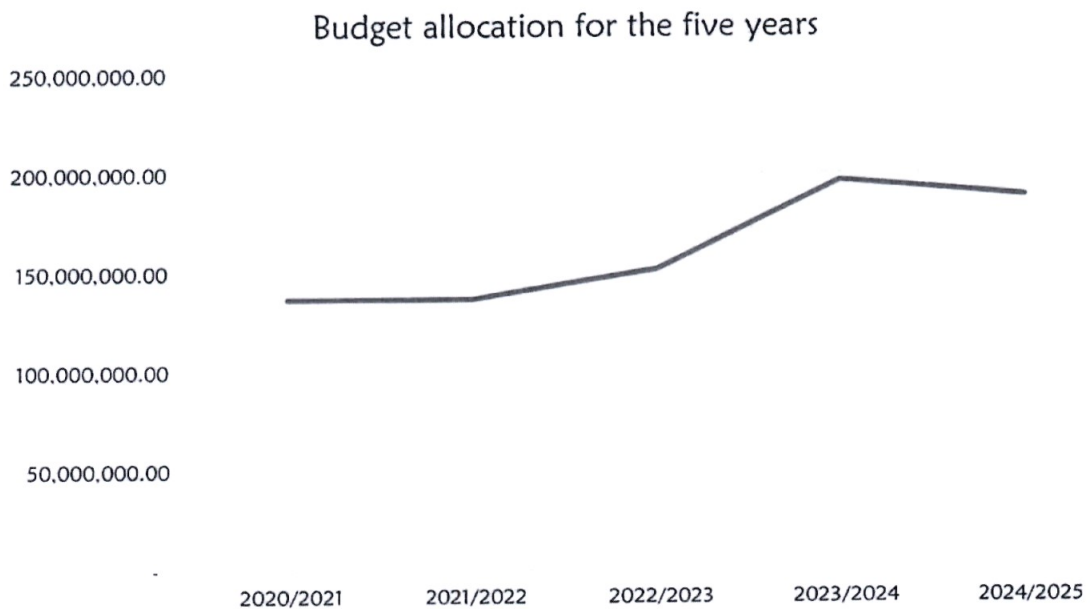
Moreover, ethical conduct stands as a fundamental pillar of our organization's mission, and we anticipate all committee members and staff to strictly adhere to a code of ethics in the execution of their professional duties. This commitment encompasses the preservation of confidentiality, avoidance of any actions that could jeopardize our organization's integrity, and the enactment of behaviours that align with our core values. Our unwavering dedication to ethical behaviour not only reinforces our standing but also ensures that our actions consistently conform to the principles of equity, accountability, and responsibility that serve as the foundation of our work.

7. Management Discussion and Analysis

Performance Overview 2020/2021 – 2024/2025

Over the last five financial years, the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) in Ainamoi has recorded steady progress in its mandate to transform local development priorities into tangible outcomes. This period has been marked by consistent growth in allocations, a strong record of budget utilization, and a deliberate focus on projects with high socio-economic returns, particularly in the education sector.

Total Funding Allocations



The Fund's annual allocation has risen from Kshs 137.08 million in 2020/2021 to Kshs 188.41 million in 2024/2025, representing an overall increase of about 37 percent over the review period. This steady growth in resource inflows is illustrated in **Figure 1**, which plots annual allocation trends alongside utilization rates. In all completed financial years, utilization has remained above 60 percent, demonstrating both timely implementation and effective absorption capacity.

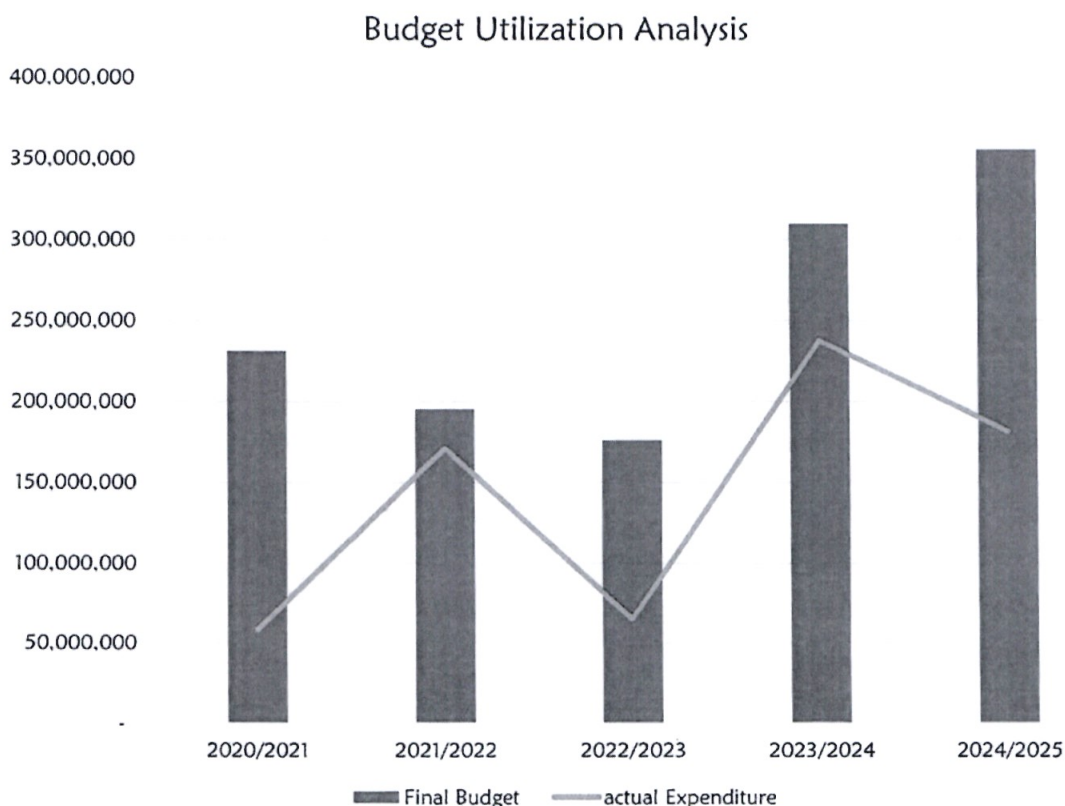
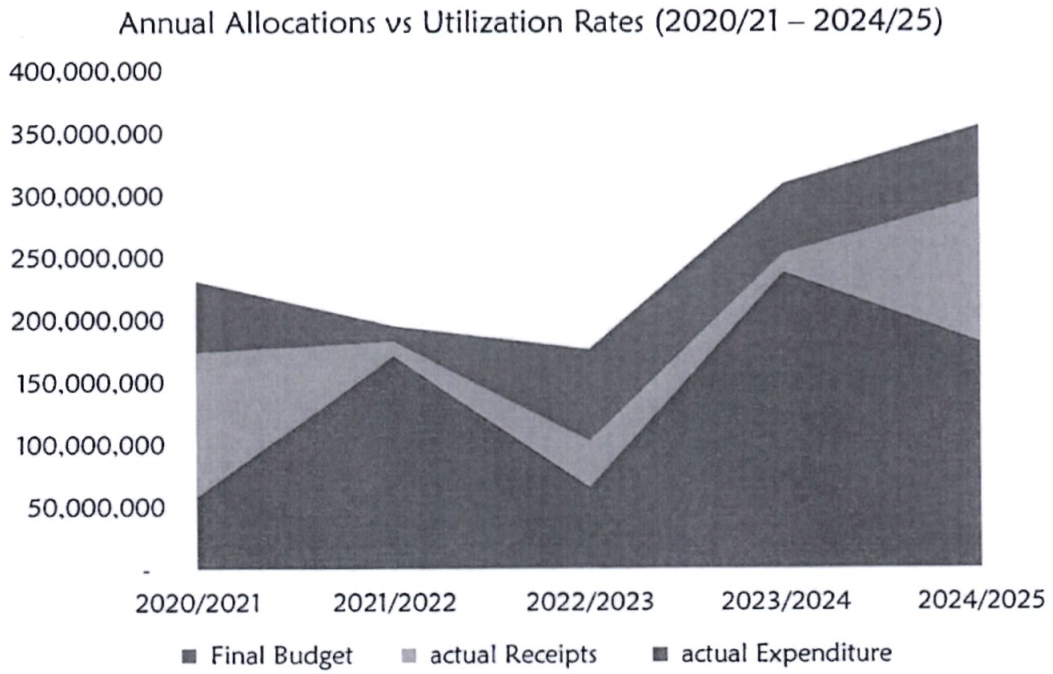


Figure 1: Annual Allocations vs Utilization Rates (2020/21 – 2024/25)

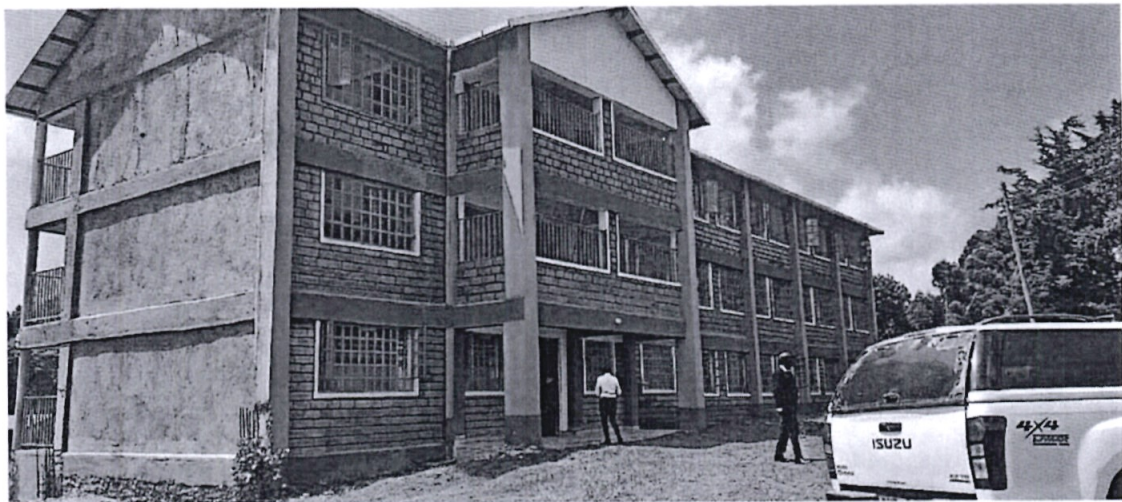
(Chart showing steady growth in allocations and consistently high utilization rates)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Final Budget (KSh)</i>	<i>Actual Receipts (KSh)</i>	<i>Receipts Utilization %</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure (KSh)</i>	<i>Expenditure Utilization %</i>
<i>2020/2021</i>	231,426,216	174,337,337	75%	58,297,687	25%
<i>2021/2022</i>	195,386,568	183,297,687	94%	171,147,837	88%
<i>2022/2023</i>	176,198,904	103,149,850	59%	65,066,857	37%
<i>2023/2024</i>	309,488,293	253,095,909	82%	237,592,789	77%
<i>2024/2025</i>	355,599,917.77	297,185,865.58	84%	181,616,485	51%



Education Infrastructure and Support

Education investments have transformed learning environments across the constituency. Below is one of the projects that was done in Torit Secondary school



Torit Girls Secondary School – Co-funded project with the MOE – Construction of classrooms and administration block

Security

The entity has over the five-year period allocated over of Ksh 20 Million during the period, this has enabled the construction several security infrastructures



Chepsoo Chiefs office – Construction of chief's office

Financial Management and Governance

The Fund's success over the past five years is also rooted in disciplined financial governance. Timely disbursements, transparent procurement procedures, and active participation of Project Management Committees (PMCs) have contributed to the smooth delivery of projects.

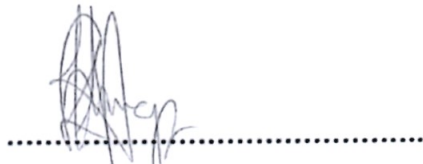
Quarterly monitoring reports have been consistently prepared and disseminated, fostering accountability and keeping stakeholders informed of progress. Engagements with school heads, chiefs, and local leaders have ensured that projects align with genuine needs and avoid duplication with other development agencies.

Impact and Outlook

The cumulative effect of these investments is visible in improved school enrollment, reduced dropout rates, and enhanced student performance in the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) examinations, particularly in science subjects. Community water access and sports development have further reinforced the role of the Fund in holistic local development.

Looking forward, the Ainamoi NG-CDF will sustain its focus on expanding classroom capacity, modernizing learning facilities, enhancing security in institutions, and broadening access to clean water. The next planning cycle will also give greater attention to ICT integration in schools, building on the national digital learning programme.

The combination of strong financial stewardship, responsive project selection, and a community-first approach has positioned the Fund as a reliable driver of grassroots transformation. By maintaining high absorption rates and clear accountability structures, the Fund will continue to deliver value to the people of Ainamoi in the years ahead.



Elvirah Kebaya
Fund Account Manager

8. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

Ainamoi NG-CDF 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 social sector, namely, Education & Training, Security Sector Support, Environment, and Sports. This pillar also makes special provisions for Kenyans with various disabilities and previously marginalized communities.

1. Sustainability strategy and profile -

To ensure the sustainability of Ainamoi Constituency, the committee funds the following key sectors with the following sustainable priorities.

- a. **Education and Training:** Ainamoi Constituency's focus on human capital for constituency development is entrenched in its strategy to support needy and bright students from each ward of the constituency. The intention is to empower the constituents such that in years to come, the beneficiaries at secondary school levels would have transitioned to Tertiary institutions while those at tertiary level would have transitioned to the job market as employees or employers, thereby contributing positively to the economic growth of the constituency. This strategy takes care of both marginalized groups, including girls and people living with disabilities.
- b. **Security Sector Support:** Among its key pillars, NGCDF has security as a priority area with the intention to provide a better working environment for the security providers within the constituency as well as a secure constituency. The strategy is to have a long-term collaborative working approach that enhances community engagement in security activities. This is aimed at eliminating crime and vices in the long run by providing a better working environment for law enforcement agencies while collaborating with the community in trust on matters of security.
- c. **Climate change mitigation:** The Constituency acknowledges that all its operation has an impact on the environment. Cognizant of the Sustainable development goals, the NG-CDF has allocated part of its budget to climate change mitigation activities such as afforestation, reforestation, grassroots sensitization, and tree seedling production.

2. Environmental performance

Ainamoi constituency allocates money for environment ever financial year and the allocation has enhanced installation of gutters and tanks for water catchment in schools

3. Employee welfare

We invest in providing the best working environment for our employees. Ainamoi constituency recruitment is guided by Employment Act, NGCDF Act, and other regulations as issued from time to time. In line with the law and regulations, the Constituency offers equal opportunity to all while adhering to the one-third gender rule and special groups. We also Recognize and appreciate our employees for exemplary performance. The reward and sanctions system is based on performance appraisal.

The constituency promotes a healthy lifestyle and provides all employees with health insurance coverage through a reliable insurance Scheme. Employees are encouraged and supported to build on their skills and knowledge continually. Ainamoi constituency invests in capacity-building programs for employees. These include courses on technical competencies relevant to each employee and continuous sensitization on cross-cutting issues.

The committee has a safety policy in compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007 (OSHA) and has ensured the work environment is conducive to everybody's movement and accessibility within the office, including PWDs. The Constituency has also put in place disaster-mitigating measures, including fire extinguishers and accessible escape routes in case of emergency.

4. Marketplace practices-

Ainamoi Constituency is committed to fair and ethical market practices.

The Procurement of goods and services is done through a transparent and competitive bidding process that allows equal opportunities to all participants. We support local vendors drawn from the constituency to lift them economically. Our ethical market practices ensure the fund gets value for money on all goods and services procured.

We are also committed to healthy relations with our suppliers, which are enhanced through organized sensitization forums on the procurement legal framework and ethical subject matters. We are dedicated to honoring all contracts and settling payments promptly.

NGCDF has put in efforts to ensure:

- a) Responsible competition practice by encouraging fair competition and zero tolerance to corruption.
- b) Good business practices, including cordial Supply chain and supplier relations, by honoring contracts and respecting payment practices.
- c) Responsible marketing and advertiAinamoint
- d) Product stewardship by safeguarding consumer rights and interests.

5. Community Engagements-

Ainamoi Constituency has endeavored to sustain community engagement through CSR as well as appreciating our existence through engaging local contractors and suppliers when necessary. We have also engaged the community through community projects.

Public Participation in Project Identification, Implementation, and Monitoring

Ainamoi Constituency deliberated on project proposals from all the wards in the constituency and considered the most beneficial to the constituents, considering the national development plans and policies and the constituency strategic development plan. The identified list of priority projects, both immediate and long-term, was submitted to the NG CDF Board in accordance with the Act.

Public participation is a process that directly engages the concerned stakeholders in decision-making and fully considers public input.

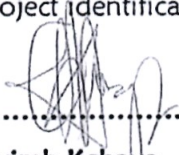
The NG-CDFC engaged the community through community leaders during the bursary program to identify the needy students to be awarded the bursary.

Public Awareness

This includes mechanisms for participation and cooperation with local, regional, and national agencies, as well as for conducting community-based needs assessments, public awareness campaigns, and community meetings.

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Ainamoi Constituency has continually practiced public participation and public awareness during project identification and proposal collections in all the wards in the constituency.



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Elvirah Kebaya
Fund Account Manager.

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 by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya from time to time.

The Accounting Officer in charge of the NGCDF-Ainamoi Constituency 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, 2025. This responsibility includes: Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity; 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; Safeguarding the assets of the entity; Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Accounting Officer in charge of the NGCDF-Ainamoi Constituency accepts responsibility for the entity's financial statements, which have been prepared on the Accrual 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 *constituency's* financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of *entity's* transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of the entity's financial position as at that date. The Accounting Officer charge of the NGCDF- Ainamoi Constituency further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the *constituency*, 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.

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The Accounting Officer in charge of the NGCDF Ainamoi Constituency confirms that the *constituency* 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 *constituency'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.


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

Approval of the financial statements

The NGCDF- Ainamoi Constituency financial statements were approved and signed by the Accounting Officer on 20/08/ 2025.


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Name: Philip K. Kemei
Chairman – NGCDF Committee


.....

Name: Elvirah Kebaya
Fund Account Manager

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND-AINAMOI CONSTITUENCY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

PREAMBLE

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

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

A Qualified Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General concludes that, except for material misstatements noted, the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on Financial Statements should be read together with the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance.

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 transitional IPSAS financial statements of National Government Constituencies Development Fund -Ainamoi Constituency set out on pages 1 to 72, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025, and the statement of statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, 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 transitional IPSAS financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of National Government Constituencies Development Fund-Ainamoi Constituency at 30 June, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards Accrual Basis (including the transitional provisions permitted under IPSAS 33) and comply with the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Act, 2015 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and The National Treasury and Economic Planning Circular No.3 of 14 April, 2025.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Unsupported Opening Balances

The statement of financial position reflects total assets and total liabilities opening balance of Kshs.188,536,171 and Kshs.3,767,657, respectively, resulting in net assets opening balance of Kshs.184,768,514. However, these balances were not supported by transition Project Co-ordination Committee report.

Further, the opening statement reflects property, plant and equipment opening balance of Kshs.21,350,305. However, the amount differs with the property, plant and equipment opening balance of Kshs.28,687,315 reflected in Annex 1 to the financial statements resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.7,337,010.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of total assets and total liabilities opening balance of Kshs.188,536,171 and Kshs.3,767,657, respectively, could not be confirmed.

2. Inaccuracy of Employee Costs

The statement of financial performance reflects employee costs amounting to Kshs.3,292,930. The amount includes basic staff salaries totalling Kshs.2,299,810 as disclosed under Note 10 to the financial statements. However, the basic staff salaries differ with the supporting documents balance of Kshs.2,509,505 resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.209,695.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and completeness of the employee costs amounting to Kshs.3,292,930 could not be confirmed.

3. Inaccuracy Depreciation and Amortization Expense

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements reflects depreciation and amortization expense of Kshs.1,711,000. However, the amount differs with the recomputed depreciation charge for the year amounting to Kshs.1,763,500 resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.52,500.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and completeness of depreciation and amortization expense amount of Kshs.1,711,000 could not be confirmed.

4. Inaccuracy of Cash and Cash Equivalent

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents totalling Kshs.115,569,391. The amount includes operations account bank balance of Kshs.55,809,187 as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements. Review of the bank reconciliations statements for operations bank account revealed payments in bank statement but not in the cash book totalling Kshs.1,261,875 . However, the payments have not been updated in the cash book. The bank reconciliation statement reflects stale cheques amounting to Kshs.2,306,450 which have not been reversed to the cash book.

Further, the amount includes Project Management Committee bank balances totalling Kshs.56,359,743 as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements. However, review of PMC bank statements and certificates revealed unreconciled variances totaling Kshs. 4,468,010 between the balances reflected in the financial statements and those reflected in the certificates of bank balances. Project Management Committee bank balances do not include bank balances for five (5) bank accounts with balances totalling Kshs.801,739.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of cash and cash equivalents totalling Kshs.115,569,391 could not be confirmed.

5. Inaccuracy of Computer and ICT Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant, and equipment totaling Kshs. 26,738,305 as disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements. The amount includes computer and ICT equipment totalling Kshs.446,250. However, computer and ICT equipment balance includes furniture and fittings amounting to Kshs.210,000 which were incorrectly classified.

In the circumstance, the accuracy of computer and ICT equipment totalling Kshs.446,250 could not be confirmed.

6. Inaccuracy of Trade and Other Payable

The statement of financial position reflects a Nil trade and other payables. However, review of records revealed a motor cycle was procured on credit for Kshs.350,000 in 2021/2022 financial year which has not been paid. However, this amount has not been disclosed in the financial statements.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements could not be confirmed.

7. Inaccuracy of Revaluation Reserves

The statement of financial position reflects revaluation reserves totalling Kshs.193,422,991. However, the amount includes surplus for the year amounting to Kshs.8,654,477 which should have been reported under the accumulated surplus. Valuation report in support of revaluation reserve was also not been provided.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and completeness of the revaluation reserves totalling Kshs.193,422,991 could not be confirmed.

8. Inaccuracy of Accumulated Surplus

The statement of financial position reflects Nil accumulated surplus. However, the prior year deficit of Kshs.22,543,736 has not been adjusted to recognize assets and liabilities. The surplus for the year amounting to Kshs.8,654,477 has also not been in the accumulated surplus.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and completeness of the Nil accumulated surplus could not be confirmed.

9. Inaccuracy of Net Cashflows from Financing Activities

The statement of cash flows reflects net cash flows used in financing activities totalling Kshs.11,921,899. However, the amount differs with the Nil amount reflected in Note 30 to the financial statements resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.11,921,899.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and completeness of net cash flows from financing activities of Kshs.11,921,899 could not be confirmed.

10. Unsupported Project Management Committee Bank Balances

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents totalling Kshs.115,569,381. The amount includes Project Management Committee bank balances totalling Kshs.56,359,743 as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements. However, cash books, bank reconciliation statements, certificates of bank balance and bank statements in support of Project Management Committee bank balances were not provided for audit review.

Further, the balances were not transferred to the Constituency bank account. This was contrary to Section 12 (8) of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Act, 2015 which requires all unutilized funds of the Project Management Committee to be returned to the Constituency account.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and completeness of Project Management Committee bank balances totalling Kshs.56,359,743 could not be confirmed.

11. Failure to Remit Statutory Tax Deductions

Review of records from Kenya Revenue Authority revealed that the Fund failed to deduct and remit taxes amounting to Kshs.856,382. This is contrary to Section 37(1) of the Income Tax Act, Cap.470 which requires an employer paying emoluments to an employee to deduct therefrom, and account for tax thereon, to such extent and in such manner as may be prescribed. Failure to make the payments as and when due exposes the Fund to the risk of nugatory expenditure in form of fines and penalties.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund-Ainamoi Constituency 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 for the year ended 30 June 2025 reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.355,599,918 and Kshs.297,185,866 respectively resulting to an under-funding of Kshs.58,414,052 or 16% of the budget. Similarly, the Fund expended Kshs.181,616,485 against actual receipts of Kshs.297,185,866 resulting to an under-absorption of Kshs.115,569,381 of the receipts.

The under-funding and under-expenditure affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the residents of Ainamoi Constituency.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. Except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, I have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit of the previous year, ten (10) issues were raised under the report on the financial statements, emphasis of matter, other matter, report on lawfulness and effectiveness in the use of public resources and report on effectiveness of internal controls, risk Management and governance as shown in the table below:

Number	Financial Year	Issue
1	2023/2024	Undisbursed Funds from the Board
2	2023/2024	Unsupported Project Management Committee Bank Balances
3	2023/2024	Budgetary Control and Performance
4	2023/2024	Project Implementation Status
5	2023/2024	Prior year Matters
6	2023/2024	Unutilized Funds of the Project Management Committees

Appendix I. However, Management had not resolved the issues or given any explanations for failure to implement the recommendations.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to xli which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, Fund Administration Committee, Management Team, Fund Chairperson's Report, Report of the Fund Administrator, Statement of Performance Against the County Fund's Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis,

Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, and Statement of Management's Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the Fund's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the Other Information and in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229 (6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the 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 of conclusion

1. Irregular Composition of Bursary Committee

The statement of financial performance reflects other grants and transfers actual expenditure amounting to Kshs.78,413,374. The amount includes bursary for Secondary Schools and Tertiary Institutions amounting to Kshs.20,753,193 and Kshs.57,008,450 respectively. However, review of records revealed that the Bursary Committee was composed of only National Government Constituencies Development Fund Committee (NGCDFC) members. This was contrary to Policy 6 of Ainamoi Bursary Policy which provides that the composition of the Bursary Committee shall be made up of area chief or their assistants, religious representatives, Village elders (Male and Female), Youth leaders) Opinion leaders, local NGOs working on Education Sector

NG-CDFC and members of Professional associations.

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

2. Stalled Construction of Ainamoi National Government Constituencies Development Fund Office Block

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant, and equipment totaling Kshs.26,738,305. The amount includes capital work in progress totalling Kshs.21,350,305 as disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements relating to ongoing construction of the NGCDF office block at the County Headquarters precincts. As previously reported, on the 10 February, 2020 the National Government Constituencies Development Fund entered into a contract with a local company for the construction of National Government Constituencies Development Fund Office Block at a contract sum of Kshs.21,916,125 which did not specify contract period. As at the

time of audit in November, 2025 the contractor had been paid Kshs.19,215,275 or 87.67% of the contract sum from the five interim payment certificates issued. However, physical verification conducted on 03 November, 2025 revealed that no work was going on and the contractor was not on site.

Further, records revealed the contract was terminated after the contractor stopped work for a consecutive period of thirty (30) days when no stoppage of work was on the program.

In the circumstance, value for money has not been achieved on Kshs.19,215,275 expenditure incurred on construction of office block.

3. Incomplete Project Implementation -Buchenge Day Secondary School

The statement of financial performance reflects other Government Units actual expenditure amount of Kshs.84,763,052 as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements which includes secondary schools' actual expenditure amount of kshs.14,032,058. The National Government Constituencies Development Fund entered into a contract with a local contractor at a contract sum of Kshsh.4,839,670 for construction of twin laboratory at Buchenge Secondary School. The contract period was (178) days from the date of signing the contract as specified in the contract agreement. However, as of August 2019, the contractor had been paid Kshs.4,252,137 (87.86% of the contract sum) through 6 payment certificates. Physical verification on 29 October 2025, six years after signing of the contract, revealed that the project was not complete, no work was ongoing and the contractor was not on site. This was contrary to Regulation 11 (1) (j) of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Regulations, 2016 which states that a Constituency Committee shall ensure that all projects receive adequate funding and are completed within three years. Additionally, construction contracts should stipulate clear timelines and include provisions for the continuation of work as per contractual terms.

Further, records-maintained show that on 9 April, 2025 an amount of Kshs.1,500,000 transferred to Buchenge secondary school account for completion of the project. However, the amount had not been utilized and the contractor had not resumed work by November, 2025.

In the circumstances, value for money has not been achieved on Kshs.4,252,137 expenditure incurred on construction of laboratory.

4. Incomplete Project-AIC Telanet Girls High school.

The statement of financial performance reflects other government units' actual expenditure amount of Kshs.84,763,052 as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements which includes secondary schools' actual expenditure amount of kshs.14,032,058. The National Government Constituencies Development Fund entered into a contract on 13 August 2021 with a local contractor at a contract sum of Kshsh.1,062,182 in respect to completion of one storey science laboratory block ground floor. The contract period was ninety (90) days from the date of signing the agreement as specified in the contract agreement. However, as of September 2021, the contractor had been paid Kshs.711,562 (66.99% of the contract sum) through one (1) payment certificate. Physical verification on 29 October 2025 revealed that the ground floor was complete and in use, no work was ongoing on the first floor and the contractor was not on site, four years after signing the contract. This was contrary to

Regulation 11 (1) (j) of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Regulations, 2016 which states that a Constituency Committee shall ensure that all projects receive adequate funding and are completed within three years. Additionally, construction contracts should stipulate clear timelines and include provisions for the continuation of work as per contractual terms. Rain water accumulating on the unfinished floor was also causing damages on the upper part of the ground floor wall. The staircase was also not complete.

In the circumstances, value for money has not been achieved on Kshs.4,252,137 expenditure incurred on completion of laboratory.

5. Irregular Award of Contract-Proposed Completion of 50 Capacity Laboratory at Sumeiyon Secondary School.

The statement of financial performance reflects other government units' actual expenditure amount of Kshs.84,763,052. The amount includes secondary schools' actual expenditure amount to Kshs.14,032,058 as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements. Review of expenditure records revealed that a payment of Kshs.1,800,000 was made to a local contractor in respect to completion of 50 capacity laboratory at Sumeiyon secondary school. The procurement was through request for quotation method via tender No.KCO/AIN/NG-CDF/SMYN/01/2023/2024. However, the contract agreement was signed on 24 April 2025 before lapse of fourteen (14) days after notification of award which was on 16 April ,2025 .This was contrary to Section 135(3) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act ,2015 provides that the written contract shall be entered into within the period specified in the notification but not before fourteen days have elapsed following the giving of that notification provided that a contract shall be signed within the tender validity period.

Further, the tender opening and evaluation date was on 16 April, 2025.However, the tenderer submitted a tax compliance certificates valid up to 01 November, 2024 before tender opening. The contractor did therefore not qualify to be awarded the tender. The contractor annual practicing license submitted had also expired on 31 July, 2024 before tender opening date.

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

6. Irregular Signing of Contracts

The statement of financial performance reflects other government units' actual expenditure amount of Kshs.84,763,052 which includes secondary schools' actual expenditure amount of kshs.14,032,058 as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements. Review of expenditure records revealed a payment of kshs.4,390,000 to various contractors who were engaged through request for quotation method of procurement as shown below:

Name of school	Payee	Description	Date	Contract sum	Date of notification	Date of contract signing
Chebigen Secondary School	M/s Naseru general builders	Proposed completion of multipurpose hall.	04/10/2025	2,167,000	23/04/2025	30/4/2025

Name of school	Payee	Description	Date	Contract sum	Date of notification	Date of contract signing
Kaptebes wet secondary school	Zeemak enterprise limited	Proposed completion of storey building	03/02/2025	2,223,000	30/10/2024	08/11/2024
	Total (Kshs)			4,390,000		

However, the contracts were through request for quotation whose contract agreements were signed before lapse of fourteen (14) days after notification of award. This was contrary to Section 135 (3) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 provides that the written contract shall be entered into within the period specified in the notification but not before fourteen days have elapsed following the giving of that notification provided that a contract shall be signed within the tender validity period.

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

7. Irregular Payment of Committee Allowances

The statement of financial performance reflects committee allowance amounting to Kshs.7,908,600. The amount includes committee sitting and other committee expenses totalling Kshs4,779,600 Kshs.3,129,000 respectively as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. Records provided for audit indicated that during the year under review the committee held forty-two (42) meetings and incurred an expenditure of Kshs.3,165,000, against the maximum set limit of twenty-four (24) meetings provided for under Section 43 (11) of the National Government Constituency Development Fund Act, 2015 which requires that a constituency committee shall meet at least six times in a year but the committee shall not hold more than twenty-four (24) meetings in the same financial year, including sub-committee meetings. This resulted to an irregular expenditure of Kshs.3,165,000 by holding eighteen (18) meetings over and above the set limit of twenty-four (24) meetings.

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

8. Project Verification for Secondary Schools

The statement of financial performance reflects other Government Units' actual expenditure of Kshs.9,162,601 as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements made to eight (8) Ainamoi NG-CDF secondary schools projects. Physical verification of these projects carried out on 29 October, 2025 revealed following anomalies:

Name of the School	Amount paid (Kshs)	Contract Sum	Project Name	Observation
Maso secondary school	881,952.00	999,810.00	Proposed renovation of 3 classrooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signs of leaking roof on the ceiling board

Name of the School	Amount paid (Kshs)	Contract Sum	Project Name	Observation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diameter half round plastic gutters not installed Tiles and ceiling only fixed in two (2) classes
Poiywek secondary school	1,221,955	1,299,955.00	Proposed construction of one (1) classroom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cracks on the wall. Signs of leaking roof on the ceiling board Gutters and rain water down pipes not installed. Chalk board not fixed on the wall. Project already in use.
Chebigen Secondary School	1,366,950.00	2,166,950	Proposed construction of multipurpose hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is complete and in use
Sumeiyon	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	Proposed completion of 50 capacity laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The is complete and in use
Buchenge Secondary School	4,252,137.00	4,839,670.00	Construction of twin science laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project not completed Contractor not on site Kshs.1,500,000 transferred on 9 April 2025 but not utilized.
AIC Telanet	711,562.00	1,062,182.00	Completion of one storey science laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staircase not complete Rain water accumulating on the incomplete

Name of the School	Amount paid (Kshs)	Contract Sum	Project Name	Observation
			block ground floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> first floor has caused damages on the upper parts of the ground floor walls. Project in use
Chepkoiyo Secondary School	150,000.00	150,000.00	Construction to completion of 1 no classroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project complete and in use.
Toror Girls' Secondary School	704,500	900,000.00	Purchase of 0.122 HA piece of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land was purchased and fenced Ownership document (title deed) available
Total (Kshs)	9,162,601	4,839,670		

In the circumstances, value for money has not been achieved on Kshs.4,3839,670 expenditure.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. 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 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 conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not 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 addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

Further, I am required to submit the audit report in accordance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Detailed description of my responsibilities for the audit is located at the Office of the Auditor-General's website at: <https://www.oagkenya.go.ke/auditor-generals-responsibilities-for-audit/>. This description forms part of my auditor's report.


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

15 December, 2025

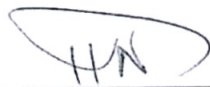
*National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF)
Ainamoi Constituency
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended June 30, 2025*

11. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30th June 2025

	Note	2024/2025 FY
		Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
Transfers from the NGCDF Board	6	188,414,052
Grants/donations from other entities	7	-
Revenue from exchange transactions		
Finance income	8	-
Miscellaneous income	9	-
Total revenue		188,414,052
Expenses		
Employee costs	10	3,292,930
Committee expenses	11	7,908,600
Use of Goods and Services	12	3,670,619
Other Government Units Actual expenditure	13	84,763,052
Other Grants and Transfers Actual expenditure	14	78,413,374
Depreciation and amortization expense	15	1,711,000
Digital Hubs Actual expenditure	16	-
Total expenses		179,759,575
Other gains/(losses)		
Gain/Loss on Sale of Assets	17	-
Impairment loss	18	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		8,654,477

The Constituency financial statements were approved by the NGCDFC on 25/08 2025 and signed by:


Chairman NG-CDF
Committee
Philip K. Kemei


National Sub-County
Accountant
Collins Nundu
ICPAK M/No: 16554


Fund Account Manager
Elvirah Kebaya

National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF)
Ainamoi Constituency
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended June 30, 2025

12. Statement Of Financial Position as at 30th June, 2025

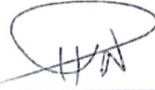
	Note	2024/2025 FY	Opening Statement 1st July 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash And Cash Equivalents	19	115,569,381	110,746,482
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	20	-	-
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	21	58,414,052	56,439,384
Prepayments	22	255,333	-
Total Current Assets		174,238,767	167,185,866
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	23	26,738,305	21,350,305
Intangible Assets	24	-	-
Right-of-use assets	25	-	-
Total Non- Current Assets		26,738,305	21,350,305
Total Assets (A)		200,977,072	188,536,171
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	26	-	-
Third-Party Deposits	27	6,288,660	3,086,277
Lease Liabilities	28	-	-
Gratuity provision	29	1,265,420	681,380
Total Current Liabilities		7,554,080	3,767,657
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	28	-	-
Total Liabilities (B)		7,554,080	3,767,657
Net Assets (A-B)		193,422,991	184,768,514
Represented by:			
Revaluation Reserves		193,422,991	184,768,514
Accumulated Surplus			
Total Net Assets		193,422,991	184,768,514

**National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF)
Ainamoi Constituency
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended June 30, 2025**

The Constituency financial statements set out on pages 1 to 132 approved by NG CDFC on 25/08/ 2025 and signed by:



**Chairman NG-CDF
Committee
Philip K. Kemei**



**National Sub-County
Accountant
Collins Nundu
ICPAK M/No: 16554**



**Fund Account Manager
Elvirah Kebaya**

National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF)
Ainamoi Constituency
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended June 30, 2025

13. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2025

Description	Revaluation Reserves	Accumulated surplus/Deficit	Total
		Kshs	Kshs
Fund Balance as at 30th June 2024	13,586,257		13,586,257
Adjustments			
Recognition of Assets	172,084,832		172,084,832
Recognition of Liabilities	902,576		902,576
As at July 1, 2024	184,768,514		184,768,514
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period	8,654,477		8,654,477
Revaluation Gain/Loss	-	-	-
As at June 30, 2025 (current year)	193,422,991	-	193,422,991

Note:

1. For items that are not common in the financial statements, the Entity should include a note on what they relate to – either on the face of the statement of changes in equity/net assets or among the notes to the financial statements.
2. Prior year adjustment should have an elaborate note describing what the amounts relate to. In such instances, a restatement of the opening balances needs to be done.

*National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF)
Ainamoi Constituency
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended June 30, 2025*

14. Statement Of Cash Flows for The Year Ended 30th June 2025

	Notes	2024/2025 FY Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts		
Transfers from the NGCDF Board		186,439,384
Grants/donations from other entities		-
Finance income		-
Miscellaneous income		-
Total Receipts		186,439,384
Payments		
Employee costs		2,708,890
Committee expenses		7,908,600
Use of Goods and Services		3,925,953
Other Government Units Certified Works		81,502,321
Other Grants and Transfers		78,471,721
Digital Hubs Expenses		-
Total Payments		174,517,485
Net Cash Flows from/ (used in) Operating Activities	30	11,921,899
Cash flows From Investing Activities		
Purchase of PPE		7,099,000
Purchase of Intangible assets		-
Proceeds From Sale of PPE		-
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		7,099,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash &		4,822,899
Cash equivalents		20,581,726
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Lease payment		-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		4,822,899
Cash and cash equivalents at Period Start	19	110,746,482
Cash and cash equivalents at Period End	19	115,569,381

IPSASB has prescribed the direct method of cash flow preparation/ presentation for all entities under the IPSAS accrual basis of accounting.)

*National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF)
Ainamoi Constituency
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended June 30, 2025*

15. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Year ended 30 June 2025

	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference	% of Utilization
	Kshs	Kshs		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	a	b		C=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
	2024/2025 FY	Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding disbursements	2024/2025 FY	2024/2025 FY		
Revenue							
Transfers From the NGCDF Board	188,414,052	110,746,482	56,439,384	355,599,918	297,185,866	58,414,052	84%
Grants/donations from other entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Totals	188,414,052	110,746,482	56,439,384	355,599,918	297,185,866	58,414,052	84%
Expenses							
Employee costs	3,443,000	997,536	953,901	5,394,437	2,708,890	2,685,547	50%
Committee expenses	6,740,000	1,452,418	-	8,192,418	7,908,600	283,818	97%
Use of Goods and Services	6,774,264	5,019,588	-	11,793,852	3,925,953	7,867,899	33%
Other Government Units Certified Works	62,240,259	93,727,113	41,186,483	197,153,855	81,502,321	115,651,534	41%

*National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF)
Ainamoi Constituency
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended June 30, 2025*

	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference	% of Utilization
	Kshs	Kshs		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	a	b		C=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
	2024/2025 FY	Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding disbursements	2024/2025 FY	2024/2025 FY		
Other Grants and Transfers	85,466,529	5,373,269	4,750,000	95,589,798	78,471,721	17,118,077	82%
Acquisition of assets	-	4,016,558	6,589,000	10,605,558	7,099,000	3,506,558	67%
Digital Hubs Expenses	3,100,000	-	2,900,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	0%
Funds Pending Approval**	20,650,000	160,000	60,000	20,870,000	-	20,870,000	0%
Total Expenditure	188,414,052	110,746,482	56,439,384	355,599,918	181,616,485	173,983,433	51%
Surplus for the period				-	115,569,381	(115,569,381)	

***Funds pending approval are sums not yet approved by the board for utilization and include approved allocations and/or AIA not yet allocated for specific projects.*

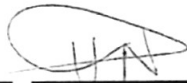
Reconciliation of Summary Statement of Appropriation to Statement of Assets and Liabilities	
Description	Amount
Budget utilisation difference totals	173,983,433
Less undisbursed funds receivable from the Board as at 30 th June 2025	58,414,052
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the 30 th June 2025	115,569,381

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The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements.
The Constituency financial statements were approved by NG CDFC on 25/07/2025 and signed by:



Chairman NG-CDF
Committee
Philip K. Kemei



National Sub-County
Accountant
Collins Nundu
ICPAK M/No: 16554



Fund Account Manager
Elvirah Kebaya

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16. Budget Execution by Sectors and Projects for The Year Ended 30th June 2025

Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
1.0 Administration and Recurrent						
1.1 Compensation of employees	3,443,000	997,536	953,901	5,394,437	2,708,890	2,685,547
1.2 Committee allowances	2,848,000	1,249,867	-	4,097,867	4,069,400	28,467
1.3 Use of goods and services	5,013,843	2,087,093		7,100,936	3,357,553	3,743,383
Sub-total	11,304,843	4,334,496	953,901	16,593,240	10,135,843	6,457,397
2.0 Monitoring and evaluation				-		-
2.1 Capacity building	-	511,700	-	511,700		511,700
2.2 Committee allowances	3,892,000	202,551		4,094,551	3,839,200	255,351
2.3 Use of goods and services	1,760,421	2,415,795	-	4,176,216	568,400	3,607,816
Sub-total	5,652,421	3,130,046	-	8,782,467	4,407,600	4,374,867
3.0 4.0 Emergency				-		-
unutilized	9,916,529	1,183,655	-	11,100,184		11,100,184
Sub-total	9,916,529	1,183,655	-	11,100,184	-	11,100,184
5.0 Bursary and Social Security				-		-
5.1 Primary Schools				-		-
5.2 Secondary Schools	45,000,000	152,076	1,250,000	46,402,076	20,753,193	25,648,883
5.3 Tertiary Institutions	25,000,000	2,860,841	3,500,000	31,360,841	57,008,450	(25,647,609)
5.4 special needs				-		-

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Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
		Kshs	Kshs			
5.5 Education Support Programmes		2,667		2,667		2,667
5.6 Social Security				-		-
Sub-total	70,000,000	3,015,584	4,750,000	77,765,584	77,761,643	3,940
7.0 Environment				-		-
				-		-
		4,001		4,001		4,001
Sub-total	-	4,001	-	4,001	-	4,001
8.0 Primary Schools Projects				-		-
Ainamoi primary school		2,350	1,000,000	1,002,350	252	1,002,098
Ainapkoror Primary School		36,663	1,400,000	1,436,663	1,194,882	241,781
Ainapsosiot Primary School	600,000	230,373		830,373	-	830,373
Arorwet Cheribo Pri School		1,201,321		1,201,321	-	1,201,321
Bagao Primary School	1,300,000	50,439	1,300,000	2,650,439	1,151,192	1,499,247
Barsaiyan Primary School		1,100,978	1,400,000	2,500,978	105,126	2,395,852
Bechulelach Primary School	2,000,000	4,060,525	150,000	6,210,525	3,444,007	2,766,518
Buchenge Primary School	600,000			600,000	-	600,000
Binyiny Primary School		1,413,304		1,413,304	1,408,701	4,603
Chebigen B Primary School		38,559		38,559	356	38,203
Chebigen Primary School		43,619		43,619	33,664	9,955

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Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
		Kshs	Kshs			
Chelimo Primary School		388		388	-	388
Chemagaldit Primary School		1,431,888	-	1,431,888	1,169,100	262,788
Chemobei Primary School		2,042,490		2,042,490	-	2,042,490
Chemugusu Primary School		77,815	300,000	377,815	300,000	77,815
Chepkoinik Primary School	1,200,000	1,534,282	200,000	2,934,282	1,731,768	1,202,514
Chepkoiyo Primary School	1,000,000	2,399	4,500,000	5,502,399	2,387,282	3,115,118
Chepkolon Primary School		2,503,347		2,503,347	2,018,287	485,060
Chepkurbet Primary School	150,000	2,609,142	700,000	3,459,142	3,222,690	236,452
Cheplel Primary School		104,662		104,662	115	104,547
Cheplil Primary School		1,097,601		1,097,601	994,830	102,771
Chepngetuny Primary School		704,675		704,675	-	704,675
Chepngobob Primary School		-	1,000,000	1,000,000	879,784	120,216
Chepsoo primary school	600,000			600,000	-	600,000
Cherungus Primary School		79,502		79,502	-	79,502
Highlands Primary School		18,218		18,218	-	18,218
Itobei Primary School		1,332,549		1,332,549	1,276,505	56,044
Kaboloin Primary School		208,446	1,150,000	1,358,446	1,022,755	335,691
Kaboswa Primary School		41,691		41,691	815	40,876
Kamasian Primary School		1,054,853	1,000,000	2,054,853	903,485	1,151,368

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Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
		Kshs	Kshs			
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Kamelilo Primary School		1,304,249		1,304,249	1,000,369	303,880
Kapcheptendeniet Primary School		2,493		2,493	-	2,493
Kapcheptoror Primary School		2,668,224		2,668,224	962,203	1,706,021
Kapkiam Primary School		1,228	1,150,000	1,151,228	240	1,150,988
Kapkwen primary school	1,700,000			1,700,000	-	1,700,000
Kapngetyun Primary School		6,092	150,000	156,092	4,580	151,512
Kapsigirio Primary School		111,954	-	111,954	705,583	(593,629)
Kapsilangwa Primary School		1,315,117	1,810,000	3,125,117	2,670,224	454,893
Kaptoroi Primary School	800,000	1,002,316		1,802,316	-	1,802,316
Kenegut Primary School		29,869		29,869	-	29,869
Keongo Primary School	150,000	1,398,297		1,548,297	1,076,293	472,004
Kerego Primary School	1,000,000	170,191		1,170,191	71,921	1,098,270
Kericho Boys Boarding Sch		3,748		3,748	-	3,748
Kericho Township Primary school	600,000	2,867		602,867	-	602,867
Ketipyese Primary School		101,663		101,663	101,663	-
Kiboybei Primary School		70,899		70,899	1,082,992	(1,012,093)
Kiburuny Primary School		968,280	1,000,000	1,968,280	1,967,690	590
Kiburet primary school		-	1,000,000	1,000,000	940,000	60,000
Kimultiony primary school	2,500,000			2,500,000	-	2,500,000

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Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
		Kshs	Kshs			
Kimeswon Primary School	200,000	2,294,044	150,000	2,644,044	2,257,590	386,454
Kipchebor Primary School	500,000	180,469		680,469	-	680,469
Kipchimchim Primary School	100,000	174,499		274,499	142,419	132,080
Kipkeron Primary School	1,300,000	129,698		1,429,698	-	1,429,698
Kipkwes Primary School		1,308,680		1,308,680	1,161,960	146,720
Kiprotgorik Primary School		1,422		1,422	-	1,422
Kapsigiryo Primary School			750,000	750,000		750,000
Kipsigori Baraka Primary School		627,582		627,582	457,927	169,656
Kipsotet Primary School	300,000	1,379,242		1,679,242	1,379,040	300,202
Kiptegan Primary School		139,694		139,694	-	139,694
Kisabei Primary School		16,762	300,000	316,762	300,000	16,762
Koibeyot Primary School		1,305,431		1,305,431	1,299,540	5,891
Koigaron Primary School	1,300,000	1,019,819		2,319,819	67,264	2,252,555
Koisagat Primary School	800,000	1,567,811		2,367,811	480,827	1,886,984
Koisamoi Primary School		1,337,013	1,400,000	2,737,013	1,441,035	1,295,978
Koitatmat Primary School		69,118	1,150,000	1,219,118	1,042,490	176,628
Kondametul Primary School	1,300,000	600,161		1,900,161	599,957	1,300,204
Kosit Primary School		1,900,200		1,900,200	1,808,469	91,731
Laliat Primary School		21,726		21,726	-	21,726

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Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
		Kshs	Kshs			
Lamayat Primary School		1,326,389		1,326,389	1,223,442	102,947
Lelechwet Primary School		4,729	1,400,000	1,404,729	1,166,055	238,674
Lemeiywet Pri. School		1,314,591		1,314,591	979,205	335,386
Maso primary school	500,000			500,000	-	500,000
Manyoror Primary School		18,936	1,150,000	1,168,936	741,441	427,495
Merto Primary School		144,240		144,240	(92,496)	236,736
Mjini Primary Sch		900,299	-	900,299	335,044	565,255
Mogoiywet Primary School	1,300,000	113,541		1,413,541	-	1,413,541
Motosiet Primary School		20,282		20,282	240	20,042
Mulkelwet Primary School		685,589	1,400,000	2,085,589	1,801,387	284,202
Mureret Primary School		1,389,356		1,389,356	1,170,117	219,239
Ngecherok Primary School		1,545,869		1,545,869	1,269,861	276,008
Ngenybare Primary School		286,818		286,818	272,036	14,782
Ngororga Primary School		1,998,975		1,998,975	-	1,998,975
Ogirgir Primary School	150,000	2,175,178		2,325,178	1,605,282	719,896
Otui priamary sch	150,000	672,580	1,800,000	2,622,580	1,512,844	1,109,736
Queen Tete Primary School		1,404		1,404	-	1,404
Rongai Primary School		13,734		13,734	-	13,734
Samutet Primary School		1,334,381	150,000	1,484,381	1,240,615	243,766

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Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
		Kshs	Kshs			
Sinendet Primary School		1,299,882		1,299,882	126	1,299,756
Sitotwet Primary school	600,000			600,000	-	600,000
Sosit Primary School		3,080		3,080	-	3,080
Songinin primary school	1,300,000			1,300,000	-	1,300,000
St John Cheribo Primary School		138,658	500,000	638,658	5,855	632,803
St. Patrick Primary School		1,000,742		1,000,742	832,910	167,832
Sugutek lelach Primary School		97,021	1,300,000	1,397,021	1,164,189	232,832
Sumeiyon Primary School		1,208,853		1,208,853	960,067	248,786
Tabain Primary School		1,639,018		1,639,018	188,066	1,450,953
Tabet Primary School	1,300,000	3,203,592		4,503,592	366	4,503,226
Telanet Primary School	600,000	870		600,870	-	600,870
Torgosek Primary School		1,335,522		1,335,522	1,230,606	104,916
Torit Primary School	1,200,000	24,830		1,224,830	-	1,224,830
Samaria Primary School	1,300,000	1,327,673		2,627,673	1,271,381	1,356,292
Sebetet Primary School(Kinyose)		1,378,359	1,000,000	2,378,359	2,214,861	163,498
Keongo Primary School			71,500	71,500		71,500
St Patricks Primary School			71,500	71,500		71,500
Chepkupbet Primary School			71,500	71,500		71,500
Motobo Primary School			66,000	66,000		66,000

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Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Kipkwes Primary School			66,000	66,000		66,000
Kosisit Primary School			66,000	66,000		66,000
Kipsotet Primary School			66,000	66,000		66,000
Samutet Primary School			66,000	66,000		66,000
Kinyose Primary School			64,983	64,983		64,983
						-
Sub-total	28,400,000	72,857,928	32,269,483	133,527,411	67,361,369	66,166,043
9.0 Secondary Schools Projects (List all the Projects)				-		-
AIC Telanet Secondary School		468,933	800,000	1,268,933	71,925	1,197,008
Ainamoi Secondary School		1,834		1,834	-	1,834
Brooke Day Secondary School	1,633,000	2,423,162		4,056,162	-	4,056,162
Buchenge Secondary School		365,670	1,500,000	1,865,670	126	1,865,544
Chebigen Secondary School		905,621	2,167,000	3,072,621	800,575	2,272,046
Chemorir Day Secondary School		42,821		42,821	-	42,821
Chepkoiyo Secondary School		162,504	150,000	312,504	309,310	3,194
Chepngobob Secondary School		2,062		2,062	-	2,062
Kaboloin Secondary School		109		109	109	-
Kapkiam Secondary School	10,000,000	1,543,643		11,543,643	1,295,477	10,248,166
Kapng'etuny Secondary School	1,207,259	16,954		1,224,213	-	1,224,213

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Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
		Kshs	Kshs			
Kapsoit Secondary School		3,696,333		3,696,333	1,670,126	2,026,207
Kaptesbeswet Secondary School		2,228,554		2,228,554	2,057,213	171,341
Kenegut Day Secondary School		594,664		594,664	466,723	127,941
Keongo Secondary School		20,276		20,276	-	20,276
Kericho Day Secondary School	1,000,000	5,713		1,005,713	-	1,005,713
Kericho Township Secondary school		74,348		74,348	66,000	8,348
Ketitui Secondary School	10,000,000	140,337		10,140,337	48,600	10,091,737
Kipchimchim Boys Secondary School		3,244		3,244	-	3,244
Kipchimchim Day Secondary School		375		375	-	375
Kipsigis Girls Secondary School		94,404		94,404	-	94,404
Laliat Secondary School	10,000,000	55,726		10,055,726	31,000	10,024,726
Manyoror Secondary School		90,037		90,037	-	90,037
Maso Secondary School		11,811	1,000,000	1,011,811	892,193	119,618
Moi Sitotwet Secondary School		-		-	-	-
Motobo Secondary School		558,295	600,000	1,158,295	1,431	1,156,864
Poiywek Secondary School		1,301,849		1,301,849	1,301,105	745
Semeiyon Secondary School		43,547	1,800,000	1,843,547	458,447	1,385,100
Torit Girls Secondary School		6,016,079		6,016,079	3,965,978	2,050,101
Toror Girls Secondary School		280	900,000	900,280	704,615	195,665

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Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Sub-total	33,840,259	20,869,185	8,917,000	63,626,444	14,140,952	49,485,491
10.0 Tertiary institutions Projects (List all the Projects)				-		-
				-		-
				-		-
Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.0 Security Projects				-		-
Chepsoo Sub-Location		60,769		60,769	58,347	2,422
Kapsaos Chiefs Office	-	63,284	-	63,284	-	63,284
Kapsoit Chiefs Office		332		332	-	332
Kericho East DCCs Office	250,000	400,000	-	650,000	450,000	200,000
Kericho administration admin block		2,000	-	2,000		2,000
Kericho Police Station		89,920		89,920	-	89,920
Kipchebor chiefs office	3,000,000	-		3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Kipchebor Ap Camp	-	180,469	-	180,469	-	180,469
Kipchimchim Sub-Location		136,025		136,025	-	136,025
Laliat Chiefs Office	-	1,825	-	1,825	-	1,825
Poiywek Chiefs Office		200,070		200,070	179,433	20,637
Sitotwet Chiefs Office	-	26,195	-	26,195	22,298	3,898
Torgosek Chiefs Office		9,140		9,140	-	9,140

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Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
		Kshs	Kshs			
Assistant County Commissioners Residence-Kericho East	400,000		-	400,000	-	400,000
Matobo Chiefs Office	1,500,000			1,500,000	-	1,500,000
				-		-
Sub-total	5,150,000	1,170,029	-	6,320,029	710,077	5,609,952
12.0 Acquisition of assets				-		-
12.1 Motor Vehicles (including motorbikes)		350,000	6,589,000	6,939,000	6,589,000	350,000
12.2 Purchase of furniture and fittings		1,000,000	-	1,000,000	510,000	490,000
12.2 Construction of CDF office		2,666,558		2,666,558		2,666,558
Sub-total	-	4,016,558	6,589,000	10,605,558	7,099,000	3,506,558
13.0 Digital Hubs				-		-
13.1 Kericho Township TVET	2,500,000			2,500,000		2,500,000
13.2 Manyoror ICT Hub	600,000		2,900,000	3,500,000		3,500,000
Sub-total	3,100,000	-	2,900,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
14.0 Climate change and Mitigation				-		-
Cheplel Primary School	40,000			40,000		40,000
Bechulelach Primary S	40,000			40,000		40,000
Chebigen Primary School	40,000			40,000		40,000
Keongo Primary School	40,000			40,000		40,000
Township Primary Sc	40,000			40,000		40,000

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Programme/Sub-programme	Original Budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference
		Opening Balance (C/Bk) and AIA	Previous Years' Outstanding Disbursements			
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Ketitui Secondary School	40,000			40,000		40,000
Kaboloin Primary School	40,000			40,000		40,000
Kapngetuny Primary	40,000			40,000		40,000
Kapcheptoror Primary	40,000			40,000		40,000
Chemobei Primary	40,000			40,000		40,000
Sub-total	400,000	-	-	400,000	-	400,000
8.2 13.0 Others				-		-
		-	-	-		-
		-	-	-		-
Ainamoi NG-CDF Strategic Plan		5,000	-	5,000		5,000
Sub-total	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000
Funds pending approval**				-		-
unapproved projects	20,650,000	-	60,000	20,710,000		20,710,000
AiA	-	160,000		160,000		160,000
Sub-total	20,650,000	160,000	60,000	20,870,000	-	20,870,000
Total	188,414,052	110,746,482	56,439,384	355,599,918	181,616,485	173,983,433

17. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information

The National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) formerly Constituencies Development Fund (CDF), is established by and derives its authority and accountability from the NG-CDF Act 2015 (amended 2023). The NG-CDF is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The NG-CDF Constituency principal activity is service delivery through improvement of infrastructure and provision of bursaries to needy students within the constituency.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act and the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The NG-CDF Ainamoi has taken advantage of the transitional provisions under IPSAS 33 and adopted a phased approach. Accordingly, this is the first transitional financial statement.

The NG-CDF Ainamoi has recognized all financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents held in the operational account, deposit account, and PMC bank accounts; receivables (amounts due from the Board and other parties); prepayments; property, plant, and equipment (PPE); and intangible assets acquired during the financial year 2023/2024 up to the reporting date.

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Liabilities recognized include trade and other payables, third-party deposits, and gratuity provisions.

The recognition of all other non-financial assets acquired prior to the 2023/2024 financial year will be undertaken in the third year of the transition period, after the necessary identification and valuation processes have been completed.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the NG-CDF. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the NGCDF Act (include any other applicable legislation), and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2025.

There were no new and amended standards issued in the financial year.

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>

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	<i>N/A</i>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p><i>N/A</i></p>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under-maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p> <p><i>Applicable</i></p>
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <p>i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.</p>

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	<p>ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS.</p> <p>iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures.</p> <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p> <p><i>N/A</i></p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p> <p><i>Applicable</i></p>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p> <p><i>N/A</i></p>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p>

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	N/A
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26. iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized. <p>N/A</p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year or *the entity adopted the following standards early (state the standards, reason for early adoption, and impact on the entity's financial statements.)*

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the *Fund* and can be measured reliably. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, the amount is recorded in the statement of financial position and realized in the statement of financial performance upon fulfilling the conditions set. Revenue shall be recognized after allocations have been approved by the NG-CDF Board.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the *Entity*.

Interest income

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

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue.

b) Budget information

The original budget was approved by Parliament on 30 June 2024 for the period 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025 as required by law. Included in the adjustments are Cash book opening balance, AIA generated during the year and constituency allocations not yet disbursed at the beginning of the financial year.

A comparison of the actual performance against the final budget for the financial year under review has been included in the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts

on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 15 of these financial statements.

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c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the *Entity*. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The *Entity* also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the *Entity* will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the *Entity*. Operating lease payments are

recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

e) Intangible assets

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

f) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. *The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements. (amend as appropriate).* A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

a) Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The entity classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through net assets/ equity or fair value through surplus and deficit on the basis of both the entity's management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is

held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the entity classifies its financial assets into amortized cost or fair value categories for financial instruments. Movements in fair value are presented in either surplus or deficit or through net assets/ equity subject to certain criteria being met.

Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at fair value through surplus or deficit, are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on an instrument that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through net assets/ equity

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through net assets, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue

and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in surplus/deficit. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. Trade and other receivables are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end.

Fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through net assets/equity are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. A business model where the entity manages financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through solely the sale of the assets would result in a fair value through surplus or deficit model.

Impairment

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (EC).

b) Financial liabilities

Classification

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

g) Inventories

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

- i) Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method.

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

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

h) Provisions

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

i) Social Benefits

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

j) Contingent liabilities

The Entity 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.

k) Contingent assets

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

l) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

m) Foreign currency transactions

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

n) Related parties

The *Entity* regards a related party as a person or an Entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly or to exercise significant influence over the *Entity*, or vice versa.

o) 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 an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

p) Comparative figures

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

q) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the *Entity's* financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates

could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. State all judgments, estimates, and assumptions made:

Estimates and assumptions.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

Useful lives and residual value

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

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

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

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6. Transfers from the NGCDF Board

Description	<i>Period ended June 2025</i>
	Kshs
NGCDFB Transfers (Allocation for the FY)	188,414,052
Total	188,414,052

7. Transfers from domestic and foreign partners

Description	<i>Period ended June 2025</i>
	Kshs
Grants	-
Total	-

8. Finance income

Description	<i>Period ended June 2025</i>
	Kshs
Interest Income on Bank Deposits	-
Total	-

9. Miscellaneous income

	<i>Period ended June 2025</i>
	Kshs
Rental Income	-
Income from sale of tenders	-
Hire of plant/equipment/facilities	-
Other Income Not Classified Elsewhere (<i>specify</i>)	-
Total	-

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10. Employee's cost

	<i>Period ended June 2025</i>
	Kshs
NG-CDFC Basic staff salaries	2,299,810
Personal allowances paid as part of salary	-
House Allowance	-
Transport Allowance	-
Leave allowance	55,000
Gratuity to contractual employees	584,040
Employer Contributions Compulsory national social security schemes	289,080
Employer Contributions Compulsory Housing levy	-
Employer contributions to National Industrial Training Authority	-
Other Specify	65,000
Total	3,292,930

11. Committee Expenses

	<i>Period ended June 2025</i>
	Kshs
Sitting allowance	3,129,000
Other Committee expenses	4,779,600
Total	7,908,600

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12. Use of Goods and services

	<i>Period ended June 2025</i>
	Kshs
Utilities, supplies and services	122,000
Communication, supplies and services	240,000
Domestic travel and subsistence	607,600
Printing, advertising and information supplies & services	110,569
Office Rent	192,000
Training expenses	-
Hospitality supplies and services	-
Insurance costs	67,147
Specialized materials and services	-
Office and general supplies and services	1,646,400
Fuel, oil & lubricants	496,552
Bank charges	188,352
Routine maintenance – vehicles and other transport equipment	-
Routine maintenance – other assets	-
Strategic plan expenses	-
Other operating expenses	-
Total	3,670,619

13. Other Government Units Actual expenditure

Description	<i>Period ended June 2025</i>
	Kshs
Primary Schools Actual expenditure	70,730,994
Secondary Schools Actual expenditure	14,032,058
Tertiary Institutions Actual expenditure	-
Total	84,763,052

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14. Other Grants and transfers Actual expenditure

	<i>Period ended June 2025</i>
	Kshs
Bursary – secondary schools	20,753,193
Bursary – tertiary institutions	57,008,450
Bursary – special schools	-
Bursary - Education Support programmes	-
Social Security programmes (SHIF)	-
Security projects Actual expenditure	651,730
Climate change mitigation projects	-
Emergency projects Actual expenditure	-
Roads projects Actual expenditure	-
Others specify	-
Total	78,413,374

15. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Description	<i>Period ended June 2025</i>
	Kshs
Property Plant and Equipment	1,711,000
Intangible Assets	-
Total	1,711,000

16. Digital Hubs Expenses

Description	<i>Period ended June 2025</i>
	Kshs
Construction/ renovation/ Actual expenditure	-
Digital Hub utility costs Water, Electricity,	-
Maintenance of ICT equipment	-
Maintenance of building	-
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-
Total	-

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17. Gain/loss on Sale of Assets

Description	Period ended June 2025
	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-
Intangible Assets	-
Total Gain/loss on Sale of Assets	-

18. Impairment Loss

Description	Period ended June 2025
	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-
Intangible Assets	-
<i>(Include financial instruments that are impaired)</i>	-
Total Impairment Loss	-

19. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Name Of Bank and Account No.	Period ended June 2025	Opening Statement
	Kshs	1st July 2024
Bank Accounts (Cash Book Bank Balance)	Kshs	Kshs
Family Bank K Ltd Account No. 022000039637 (Operations account)	55,809,187	13,586,258
Operations account pending closure (Indicate name & account no.)	-	-
Family Bank K Ltd Account No. 022000044016 (Deposit account)	3,400,451	2,865,081
Various Bank Accounts (See Annex 2 PMC Balances)	56,359,743	94,295,141
Total	115,569,381	110,746,482
Cash Balances		
Location 1	-	-
Location 2	-	-
Other Locations (Specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

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20. Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Description	Period ended June 2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Total receivables		
Other exchange debtors (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	(-)	(-)
Total receivables	-	-
a. Current receivables	-	-
b. Non-current receivables	-	-
Total Receivables (a+b)	-	-

(Entity to state the expected credit loss rates for various categories of its receivables. The entity should also disclose how ECL was arrived at in line with provisions of IPSAS 41.)

i. Ageing Analysis for Receivables

Description	Period ended June 2025		Opening Statement 1 st July 2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Opening Balance	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
Between 1- 2 years	-	-	-	-
Between 2-3 years	-	-	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total (a+b)	-	-	-	-

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21. Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	Period ended June 2025		Opening Statement 1 st July 2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Transfers from NGCDFB	58,414,052		56,439,384	
Outstanding imprest	-		-	
Total	58,414,052		56,439,384	
Ageing Analysis- Receivables from non-exchange transactions	2024/2025 FY	% of the total	Opening Balance	% of the total
Less than 1 year	58,414,052	100%	56,439,384	100%
Between 1-2 years		0%	-	0%
Between 2-3 years	-	0%	-	0%
Over 3 years	-	0%	-	0%
Total	58,414,052	100%	56,439,384	100%

22. Prepayments

Description	Period ended June 2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepaid Rent	-	-
Prepaid Insurance	255,333	-
Prepaid Electricity Costs	-	-
Other Prepayments (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	255,333	-

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23. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers & ICT Equipment	Other Assets (Infrastructural)	Capital Work in progress	Total
Depreciation Rate(specify)		2%	25%	12.5%	30%	x%		
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Opening Bal as 1 st July 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,350,305	21,350,305
Additions	-	-	6,589,000	-	510,000	-	-	7,099,000
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 30 th June 2025	-	-	6,589,000	-	510,000	-	21,350,305	28,449,305
Depreciation And Impairment								
Opening Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	1,647,250	-	63,750	-	-	1,711,000
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 30 th June 2025	-	-	1,647,250	-	63,750	-	-	1,711,000
Net Book Values								
Opening Bal as at 1 st July 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,350,305	21,350,305
As At 30 th June 2025	-	-	4,941,750	-	446,250	-	21,350,305	26,738,305

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Valuation

Land and buildings/ Equipment (be specific) were valued by in line with the National Assets and Liabilities Management Policy and Guidelines (Issued 30th June 2020). These amounts were adopted on 2025.

22 b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

If the freehold land, buildings and other assets were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Land	-	-	-
Buildings	21,350,305	-	21,350,305
Plant And Machinery	-	-	-
Motor Vehicles, Including Motorcycles	6,589,000	1,647,250	4,941,750
Computers And Related Equipment		-	-
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	510,000	63,750	446,250
Total	28,449,305	1,711,000	26,738,305

Property plant and Equipment includes the following assets that are fully depreciated:

	Cost or valuation	Normal annual depreciation charge
Plant and Machinery	-	-
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	-	-
Computers and Related Equipment	-	-
Office Equipment, Furniture and Fittings	-	-
Total	-	-

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24. Intangible Assets

Description	2024/2025 FY
	Kshs
Cost	
Opening balance at 1 st July 2024	-
Additions	-
Disposal	-
At end of the 2025	-
Amortization and impairment	-
At beginning of the year	-
Amortization	-
At end of the year	-
Impairment loss	-
At end of the year	-
NBV at July 1st 2024	-
NBV at June 30th 2025	-

25. Right-of use assets

Description	Buildings	Plant	Equipment	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Cost				
As At 1 July (Comparative period)	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
As At 30 June 2025 (Comparative Period)	-	-	-	-
Additions				
As At 30 June 2025 (Current FY)	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation				
As At 1 July 2024 (Comparative period)	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period				
As At 30 June 2025 (Comparative period)	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period	-	-	-	-
As At 30 June 2025 (Current FY)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Carrying Amount				
As At 30 June 2025 (Current FY)	-	-	-	-
As At 30 June 2025. (Comparative Period)	-	-	-	-

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26. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2024/25FY		Opening Statement 1 st July 2025	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables		-		-
Employee payables		-		-
Other payables		-		-
Total trade and other payables		-		-
Aging analysis: (Trade and other payables)	2024/25 FY	% of the Total	1 st July 24	% of the Total
Under one year	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total (tie to above total)	-	-	-	-

27. Third-Party deposits

	2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	KShs	KShs
Retention as at 1 st July (A)	3,086,277	2,135,030.00
Retention held during the year (B)	4,986,238	951,246.65
Retention paid during the Year (C)	1,783,854	-
Closing Retention as at 30th June D= A+B-C	6,288,660	3,086,277

Retentions aging analysis.

	2024/2025 FY	% of the total	2023/2024 FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	6,288,660	100%	3,086,277	100%
1-2 years	0	%	-	%
2-3 years	0	%	-	%
Over 3 years	0	%	-	%
Total	6,288,660	100%	3,086,277	100%

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28. Lease Liabilities

Description	2024/2025 FY	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Discount interest on lease liability	-	-
Paid during the year	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

Maturity Analysis

Period	Amount
Year 1	-
Year 2	-
Year 3	-
Year 4	-
Year 5 and onwards	-
Less: unearned Interest	-
	-

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

29. Gratuity Provision

Description	2024/2025 FY	
	Kshs	
Gratuity at the beginning of the year 1 st of July 2024	681,380	-
Gratuity held during the year	584,040	681,380
Gratuity paid during the year	-	-
Total Gratuity Provision 30th June 2025 (A+B-C)	1,265,420	681,380

30. Cash Generated from Operations

	2024/2025 FY
	Kshs
Surplus/Deficit for the year	-
Adjusted for:	-
Depreciation	-
Impairment	-
Gains and losses on disposal of assets	-
	-
Working capital adjustments	-
Increase/decrease in receivables	-
	-
Increase/decrease in payables	-
Changes in Third party deposits	-
Changes in gratuity provision	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	-

(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from/ used in operations)

31. Financial Risk Management

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

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i) Credit risk

The Entity has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments. Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the Entity's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

Financial Risk Management

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the Entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

Description	Total amount	Fully performing	Past due	Impaired
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30th June 2025				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	58,414,052	58,414,052	-	-
Bank balances	115,569,381	115,569,381	-	-
Total	173,983,433	173,983,433	-	-
As at 30 June 2024				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	56,439,384	56,439,384	-	-
Bank balances	110,746,482	110,746,482	-	-
Total	167,185,866	167,185,866	-	-

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

Financial Risk Management

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the Entity has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The Entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due. The board of directors sets the Entity's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

ii) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Entity's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows. The table below represents cash flows payable by the Entity under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30th June (Current FY)				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current proportion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
Gratuity Provision	-	-	1,265,420	1,265,420
Total	-	-	1,265,420	1,265,420
As at 30th June (Previous FY)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-

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Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

iii) Market risk

The *Entity* has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the Entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls. Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the Entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Entity's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies. There has been no change to the Entity's exposure to market risks or the way it manages and measures the risk.

a) Foreign currency risk

The *Entity* has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate. The *Entity* manages foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments. The carrying amount of the *Entity's* foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

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2025

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30th June (Current FY)			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

2025

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30th June (Current FY)			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

Financial Risk Management

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

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on Equity/Net assets
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current FY			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
Previous FY			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

b) Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

The Entity analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year. Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one

percentage point as a decrease/increase of Kshs (Current FY: Kshs). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs (Current FY – Kshs

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

a) Financial instruments measured at fair value.

Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy

IPSAS 30 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the *Entity's* market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The *Entity* considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

The following table shows an analysis of financial and non- financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

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Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30 June (Current FY)				
Financial Assets				
Quoted Equity Investments	-	-	-	-
Non- Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	-	-	-	-
Land And Buildings	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
As at 30th June (Previous FY)	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Quoted Equity Investments	-	-	-	-
Non- Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	-	-	-	-
Land And Buildings	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year. Disclosures of fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value have not been made because the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2024/2025 FY	<i>Opening Statement 1st July 2024</i>
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	-	-
Retained Earnings	193,422,991	184,768,514
Capital Reserve	-	-
Total Funds	193,422,991	184,768,514
Total Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	115,569,381	110,746,482
Net Debt/(Excess Cash And Cash Equivalentents)	-	-
Gearing		

32. Related Party Disclosures

	<i>2024/2025</i>	<i>Opening Statement 1st July 2024</i>
	Kshs	Kshs
Committee Members Remuneration		
Sitting allowance of committee Members during the year	3,129,000	3,349,000
Transaction with the NGCDF Board		
Transfers from the NGCDF Board during the year	186,439,384	213,049,053
Total	189,568,384	216,398,053

33. Segment Information

(Where an organisation operates in different geographical regions or in departments, IPSAS 18 on segmental reporting requires an Entity to present segmental information of each geographic region or department to enable users understand the Entity's performance and allocation of resources to different segments)

34. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Assets

Description	<i>2024/2025 FY</i>	<i>Opening Statement 1st July 2024</i>
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Assets		
Insurance ReimburAinamoints	-	-
Assets Arising from Determination Of Court Cases	-	--
Reimbursable Indemnities and Guarantees	-	-
Receivables From Other Government Entities	-	-
Others (Specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

(Give details)

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Contingent Liabilities

Description	2024/2025 FY	Opening Statement 1 st July 2025
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Liabilities	-	-
Court Case against the Entity	-	-
Bank Guarantees in Favour of Subsidiary	-	-
Contingent Liabilities arising from Contracts Including PPPs	-	-
Others (Specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

35. Capital Commitments

Capital Commitments	2024/2025 FY	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Authorized for	-	-
Authorized and contracted for	-	-
Total	-	-

(NB: Capital commitments are commitments to be carried out in the next financial year and are disclosed in accordance with IPSAS 17. Capital commitments maybe those that have been authorized by the board but at the end of the year had not been contracted or those already contracted for and ongoing).

36. Events after the Reporting Period

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

37. Ultimate And Holding Entity

The Ainamoi Constituency is a Fund under The National Treasury and Planning & managed by NG-CDFB at the National level, and the NG-CDFC at the constituency level. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

38. Currency

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

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**18. Annexes
Annex 1: Summary of Asset Register**

Asset class	Historical Cost/valuation cost balance brought forward (Kshs)	Additions during the year (Kshs)	Disposals during the year (Kshs)	Historical Cost (Kshs) At Year End
Land	-	-	-	-
Buildings and structures	21,350,305			21,350,305
Transport equipment	6,479,510	6,589,000	-	13,068,510
Office equipment, furniture, and fittings	589,500	510,000	-	1,099,500
ICT Equipment and Other ICT Assets	268,000	-	-	268,000
Other Machinery and Equipment	-			-
Intangible assets	-			-
infrastructure Assets	-	-	-	-
Total	28,687,315	7,099,000	-	35,786,315

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Annex 2 –PMC Bank Balances As At 30th June 2025

Ainamoi primary school	KCB-Kericho	1285696077	1,002,098	2,350
Ainapkoror Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1226781349	241,781	36,663
Ainapsosiot Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1109616740	230,373	230,373
Arorwet Cheribo Pri School	KCB-Kericho	1150676078	1,201,321	1,201,321
Bagao Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1161329013	199,247	50,439
Barsaiyan Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1202584799	2,395,852	1,100,978
Bechulelach Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1137215275	766,518	4,060,525
Binyiny Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1137224304	4,603	1,413,304
Chebigen B Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1225444187	38,203	38,559
Chebigen Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1258618044	9,955	43,619
Chelimo Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1300695528	388	388
Chemagaldit Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1149818638	262,788	1,431,888
Chemobei Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1175797340	2,042,490	2,042,490
Chemugusu Primary School			77,815	77,815
Chepkoinik Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1161082042	2,514	1,534,282
Chepkoiyo Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1204431663	2,115,118	2,399
Chepkolon Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1161725938	485,060	2,503,347
Chepkurbet Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1184139113	86,452	2,609,142
Cheplel Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1150691239	104,547	104,662

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Ainamoi primary school	KCB-Kericho	1285696077	1,002,098	2,350
Cheplil Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1137215364	102,771	1,097,601
Chepngetuny Primary School			704,675	704,675
Chepngobob Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1161471626	120,216	-
Cherungus Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1161716610	79,502	79,502
Highlands Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1119267048	18,218	18,218
Itobei Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1152511513	56,044	1,332,549
Kaboloin Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1113759216	335,691	8,446
Kaboswa Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1283492490	40,876	41,691
Kamasian Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1283492490	151,368	1,054,853
Kamelilo Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1167144287	303,880	1,304,249
Kapcheptendeniet Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1176666509	2,493	2,493
Kapcheptoror Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1177269570	1,706,021	2,668,224
Kapkiam Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1239607733	1,150,988	1,228
Kapngetuny Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1208135864	151,512	6,092
Kapsigirio Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1154471888	156,371	111,954
Kapsilangwa Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1225732131	454,893	1,315,117
Kaptoroi Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1117728935	1,002,316	1,002,316
Kenegut Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1114189235	29,869	29,869
Keongo Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1157943373	322,004	1,398,297
Kerego Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1157943373	98,270	170,191

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Ainamoi primary school	KCB-Kericho	1285696077	1,002,098	2,350
Kericho Boys Boarding Sch	KCB-Kericho	1258573598	3,748	3,748
Kericho Township Primary school	KCB-Kericho	1169822959	2,867	2,867
Ketipyese Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1153816954	-	101,663
Kiboybei Primary School	KCB-Kericho	1175908568	287,907	70,899
Kiburuny Primary School			590	968,280
Kiburet primary school			60,000	-
Kimeswon Primary School			186,454	2,294,044
Kipchebor Primary School			180,469	180,469
Kipchimchim Primary School			32,080	174,499
Kipkeron Primary School			129,698	129,698
Kipkwes Primary School			146,720	1,308,680
Kiprotgorik Primary School			1,422	1,422
Kipsigori Baraka Primary School			169,656	627,582
Kipsotet Primary School			202	1,379,242
Kiptegan Primary School			139,694	139,694
Kisabei Primary School			16,762	16,762
Koibeyot Primary School			5,891	1,305,431
Koigaron Primary School			952,555	1,019,819
Koisagat Primary School			1,086,984	1,567,811
Koisamoi Primary School			1,295,978	1,337,013

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Ainamoi primary school	KCB-Kericho	1285696077	1,002,098	2,350
Koitatmat Primary School			176,628	69,118
Kondametul Primary School			204	600,161
Kosisit Primary School			91,731	1,900,200
Laliat Primary School			21,726	21,726
Lamayat Primary School			102,947	1,326,389
Lelechwet Primary School			238,674	4,729
Lemeiywet Pri. School			335,386	1,314,591
Manyoror Primary School			427,495	18,936
Merto Primary School			236,736	144,240
Mjini Primary Sch			565,255	900,299
Mogoiywet Primary School			113,541	113,541
Motosiet Primary School			20,042	20,282
Mulkelwet Primary School			284,202	685,589
Mureret Primary School			219,239	1,389,356
Ngecherok Primary School			276,008	1,545,869
Ngenybare Primary School			14,782	86,818
Ngororga Primary School			1,998,975	1,998,975
Ogirgir Primary School			569,896	2,175,178
Otui priamary sch			959,736	672,580
Queen Tete Primary School			1,404	1,404

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Ainamoi primary school	KCB-Kericho	1285696077	1,002,098	2,350
Queentete Primary School			-	-
Rongai Primary School			13,734	13,734
Samutet Primary School			93,766	1,334,381
Sinendet Primary School			1,299,756	1,299,882
Sosit Primary School			3,080	3,080
St John Cheribo Primary School			632,803	138,658
St. Patrick Primary School			167,832	1,000,742
Sugutek Ielach Primary School			232,832	97,021
Sumeiyon Primary School			248,786	1,208,853
Tabain Primary School			1,450,953	1,639,018
Tabet Primary School			3,203,226	3,203,592
Telanet Primary School			870	870
Torgosek Primary School			104,916	1,335,522
Torit Primary School			24,830	24,830
Samaria Primary School			56,292	1,327,673
Sebetet Primary School(Kinyose)			163,498	1,378,359
AIC Telanet Secondary School			1,197,008	468,933
Ainamoi Secondary School			1,834	1,834
Brooke Day Secondary School			2,423,162	2,423,162
Buchenge Secondary School			1,865,544	365,670

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Ainamoi primary school	KCB-Kericho	1285696077	1,002,098	2,350
Chebigen Secondary School			2,272,046	905,621
Chemorir Day Secondary School			42,821	42,821
Chepkoiyo Secondary School			3,194	162,504
Chepngobob Secondary School			2,062	2,062
Kaboloin Secondary School			-	109
Kapkiam Secondary School			248,166	1,543,643
Kapng'etuny Secondary School			16,954	16,954
Kapsoit Secondary School			2,026,207	3,696,333
Kaptebeswet Secondary School			171,341	2,228,554
Kenegut Day Secondary School			127,941	594,664
Keongo Secondary School			20,276	20,276
Kericho Day Secondary School			5,713	5,713
Kericho Township Secondary school			8,348	74,348
Ketitui Secondary School			91,737	140,337
Kipchimchim Boys Secondary School			3,244	3,244
Kipchimchim Day Secondary School			375	375
Kipsigis Girls Secondary School			94,404	94,404
Laliat Secondary School			24,726	55,726
Manyoror Secondary School			90,037	90,037
Maso Secondary School			119,618	11,811

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Ainamoi primary school	KCB-Kericho	1285696077	1,002,098	2,350
Moi Sitotwet Secondary School			-	-
Motobo Secondary School			1,156,864	558,295
Poiywek Secondary School			745	1,301,849
Semeiyon Secondary School			43,547	43,547
Sumeiyon Day Secondary School			1,341,553	-
Torit Girls Secondary School			2,050,101	6,016,079
Toror Girls Secondary School			195,665	280
Chepsoo Sub-Location			2,422	60,769
Kapsaos Chiefs Office			63,284	63,284
Kapsoit Chiefs Office			332	332
Kericho East DCCs Office			-	200,000
Kericho Police Station			89,920	89,920
Kipchebor Ap Camp			180,469	180,469
Kipchimchim Sub-Location			136,025	136,025
Laliat Chiefs Office			1,825	1,825
Poiywek Chiefs Office			20,637	200,070
Sitotwet Chiefs Office			3,898	26,195
Torgosek Chiefs Office			9,140	9,140
Manyoror ICT Digital Hub			2,900,000	-
Grant total			56,359,743	94,295,142

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Annex 3: Progress on Follow Up of Auditor Recommendations

The following is a summary of issues raised by the external auditor, management comments provided to the auditor, and subsequent progress made on resolving the issues.

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)
	<p>Cash and cash equivalent</p> <p>The statement of assets and liabilities reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.16,451,338 held in two bank accounts: Family Bank main account with a balance of Kshs.13,586,257 and Family Bank deposit account with a balance of Kshs.2,865,081 as disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements. Review of the 30 June, 2024 bank reconciliation statement for the main account reflects: unrepresented cheques amounting to Kshs.21,359,767 However, the following observations were made:</p>	<p>The said stale cheques in question were not yet stale at the time of audit.</p>		

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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)
	<p>The unpresented cheques of Kshs.21,359,767 includes cheques amounting to Kshs.3,238,450 as indicated below which had become stale as at 30 June 2024. At the time of audit in November 2024, there was no evidence of reversal and replacement of the stale cheques amounting to Kshs.3,238,450.</p> <p>In the circumstance, the accuracy of cash and cash equivalent balance of Kshs. 16,451,338 could not be determined</p> <p>Unsupported retention monies</p> <p>The statement of assets and liabilities and as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements reflects balance of Kshs. 2,135,030.00 in respect of retention. However, the retention monies were not supported with interim payment certificates.</p>	<p>A total of Ksh. 2,135,030 which is banked in the deposit account awaiting certificates from public works upon expiry of the retention period.</p> <p><i>Attached payment certificates & vouchers</i></p>		

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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)
	<p>In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of Kshs. 2,135,030.00 in respect of retention monies could not be confirmed.</p>			
	<p>Budgetary control and performance</p> <p>The summary statement of appropriation reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs. 309,488,293 and Kshs. 253,095,909 respectively resulting to an under-funding of Kshs. 56,392,384 or 19% of the budget. Similarly, the Fund spent a balance of Kshs. 237,592,789 against actual receipts of Kshs. 253,095,909 resulting to an under-utilization of Kshs. 15,503,120 or 7% of actual receipts.</p> <p>The under-funding and under-utilization affected</p>	<p>During the period under review, there were delays of funding from the exchequer to the NGCDF Board which occasioned the underfunding experienced.</p>		

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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)
	the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.			
	<p>Other matters</p> <p>Unresolved prior year matters</p> <p>Various prior year audit issues raised under the report of financial statements, and reports on lawfulness and effectiveness in use of public resources remained unresolved as at 30th June, 2023. However, Management has not given any explanation for failure to adhere to the provisions of the Public Sector Accounting Standards</p>			

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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)
	Board templates and the national Treasury			
	<p>Incomplete Project Implementation and Contract Termination</p> <p>The National Government Constituencies Development Fund entered into a contract on 10 February 2020 with M/s Afriscape Limited of P. O. Box 17324 Nairobi, for the construction of an NG-CDF office block at a contract sum of Kshs. 21,916,125. However, the contract did not specify a completion period as of November 2024, the contractor had been paid Kshs. 19,215,275 (87.67% of the contract sum) through five payment</p>	<p>The contractor had been paid money as per the works done and also retention retained. During the last payment, he deserted the site and the due process of termination was followed. The matter has been brought to the NG-CDF Board attention. The final account of the project prepared by public works has been availed for audit. However, plans are underway to identify another contractor to complete the project.</p> <p><i>The Annex 6: Count works officer final report, inspection, termination letter, photos</i></p>		

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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)
	<p>certificates. Physical verification on 18 November 2024 revealed that no work was ongoing, and the contractor was not on site. Therefore, unfinished works remained despite the substantial payments. On 14 December 2023, the contract was terminated via letter Reference AINNG-CDF/2023/Vol.12/06 due to a work stoppage exceeding 30 days without program justification, as stipulated under Clause 33.1(a) of the agreement.</p>			
	<p>Unsupported transfer of acquisition of Land</p> <p>The statement of receipts and payments</p>	<p><i>Attached are the title deeds and notice of grant</i></p>		

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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)
	<p>and as disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements reflects transfers to other government units of Kshs. 130,289,858. Review of payment documents revealed that Kshs 5,400,000 was transferred to various schools for land acquisition. However, the payments were not supported by approved work plans and minutes showing how the project managements committees intended to</p>			

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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)
	utilize the funds given to it, consent from the Lands Control Board, sales agreements and title deeds.			



Elvirah Kebaya
 Fund Account Manager.