

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**BARINGO COUNTY CLIMATE
CHANGE FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2024**



PAPERS LAID	
DATE	6/3/2025
TABLED BY	Dep. Maj. John
COMMITTEE	—
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BARINGO COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

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

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

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

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1. Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

a) Acronyms

BOM	Board of Management
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
Kshs	Kenya Shillings
CCU	Climate Change Unit
WCCPC	Ward Climate Change Planning Committee
CCPC	County Climate Change Planning Committee
CCF	County Climate Change Fund
PCRA	Participatory Climate Risk Assessment
FLLoCA	Financing Locally Led Climate Actions

b) Glossary of Terms

Fiduciary Management Members of Management that are directly entrusted with the responsibility of financial resources of the organisation

Comparative Year: Means the prior period

2. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Baringo County Climate Change Fund is established by an Act (The Baringo County climate change Act established on 5th April 2022) and derives its authority and accountability from Public Finance Management (Baringo County Climate Change Fund) Regulations 2023, of 17th April, 2023. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Baringo and is domiciled in Kenya.

The Fund's principal activity is to establish a mechanism to finance climate change activities, programs and projects in the county. The fund's objective is to;

- a) Initiate, coordinate and finance Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation activities at the community level;
- b) Facilitate community-initiated Climate Change Adaptation and mitigation activities
- c) Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and mitigation in the County Planning and Budgetary Framework
- d) Seek and receive grants from National and international entities, the national Government, the County Government and other relevant organizations;
- e) Provide support for the national Climate Change Policy and legislative framework,
- f) Coordinate collection and dissemination of climate Change information to the public to create awareness and preparedness;
- g) Enforce duties and provide incentives for the private sector to contribute to achievement of low carbon climate resilient development.

The Fund's principal activity is to empower the community understand their climate risks and assess their ability to manage these risks and develop Climate action plan to support community managed these risk reduction efforts taking into account major climate generated hazards in the community.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to ...

- a) Source funding for climate change activities identified in the County climate change policy;
- b) Finance implementation of approved climate change projects;

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- c) finance monitor and evaluation exercises including documentation;
- d) promote Capacity building activities at the county level;
- e) Inclusion of gender, youth, PWD's and minority groups in climate change action;
- f) Defray administrative costs which shall not exceed three per cent of the fund per year;
- g) Adherence to national values and principles of governance spelt out in the constitution of Kenya, 2010.

c) Fund Administration Committee

Baringo County Climate Change Fund's day-to-day management is under the following key personnel:

Ref	Name	Position
1	Hon. Richard Tamar	CECM - Water, Irrigation, Environment, Natural Resources, Mining and Climate change (Chairperson)
2	Hon. Wilson C. Cheserek	CECM - Finance and Economic Planning
3	Hon. Solomon Kibet Sirma	CECM – Health Services
4	Hon. Risper Chepkonga	CECM - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Management

d) Key Management Steam

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

Ref	Name	Position
1	Eng. Silas Kwonyike	Chief Officer - Environment, Natural Resources Management, Mining and Climate Change (Fund Administrator)
2	Gikono Kiptoo	Chief Officer - Finance
3	Nicholas Kiprotich	Fund Accountant
4	Jeniffer Kipkazi	Director - Environment and Climate Change

Key Entity and Management (Continued)

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

SN	Position	Name
1	Directorate Internal Audit	County director Audit

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f) Environment Offices

P.O. Box 53-30400
Jamaba Building
Kabarnet-Iten Road
KABARNET, KENYA

g) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) 053-22115
E-mail: baringocountyexecutive@gmail.com
Website: www.baringoexecutive.go.ke

h) Fund Bankers

1. Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya
2. Kenya Commercial - Kabarnet Branch
P.O. Box 175-30400
KABARNET

Key Entity and Management (Continued)

i) Independent Auditors

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

j) Principal Legal Adviser

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

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k) County Attorney

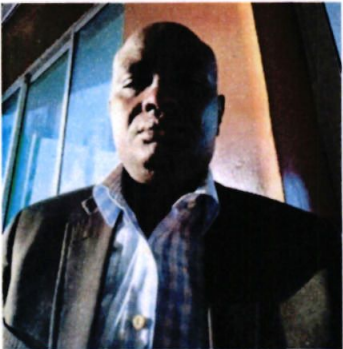
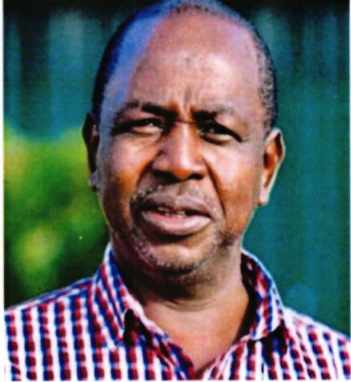
P.O.BOX 53-30400

Office of the Governor



Kabarnet Referral Hospital Road

Kabarnet, Kenya

3. Fund Administration Committee

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
<p>1. CPA Hon. Richard Tamar</p> 	<p>Key Qualification: Bachelor's Degree of Commerce from the Kabarak University.</p> <p>Experience: CPA Tamar worked at Gathagu Associates as an auditor. Prior to that, he worked as a clerical officer and later an accountant at the Judiciary Nakuru, Kisii and Kisumu Law courts. He started his career at World Vision over 21 years' experience on matters accounting. He is a member of institute of Certified Public Accountants (ICPAK).</p>
<p>2. Hon. Wilson C. Ruto</p> 	<p>Hon. Wilson Ruto holds a Master of Business Administration degree from Moi University and bachelor's degree in Commerce from Marathwada University in India. Before joining Baringo Cabinet, he worked in Access Bank Kenya, PLC as a General Manager having risen from Branch Manager and a Manager corporate Banking. Hon. Ruto also worked at Oriental Commercial Bank as branch manager. He also worked as an Assistant Projects Officer in ICDC Central Province. He is Certified Trustee College of Insurance, Certified Trustee Access Bank Kenya PLC and a Fit and Proper Person Certification Central Bank of Kenya.</p>

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<p>3. Hon. Dr. Solomon Sirma</p> 	<p>Hon. Dr. Solomon Sirma holds a Doctor of Medicine (Verona) from Italy and a Master degree in Master of Medicine (OB/GYN) from University of Nairobi. He possesses a 25-year experience gained in diverse work environments in the country as Chief Officer Medical Services Nakuru County, Director Medical Services Nakuru County, Consultant (Obs/Gyn) Rift Valley Provincial Hospital, Kapsabet District Hospital, Kenyatta National Hospital and Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital. Dr. Sirma spearheaded the preparation of AOP 5 and 6 for Hospital in Nandi County apart from working as a Programme Manager for Walter reed project in Nandi and Central Rift. In Nakuru County, he was a member of Nakuru County Tender Committee and Technical Advisor of Beyond Zero Campaign by First Lady.</p>
<p>4. Hon. Risper Chepkonga</p> 	<p>Hon. Risper Chepkonga holds a Master's Degree in Marketing from University of Nairobi and Bachelors Degree in Business Administration Marketing from St Pauls University. She also hold a Higher Diploma in Psychological Counseling from Maranatha School of Professional Counseling and. She has Diploma in Marketing from Kitale Technical Institute and Diploma in Agriculture and Home Economics from Egerton University. She possesses a 27-year experience gained in Kenya Seed Company Ltd having risen from Distribution Manager, Sales Representative, Regional Sales Officer and as Branch Manager. Prior to joining Kenya Seed Company, She worked as Stores Clerk in ADC.</p>

4. Management Team

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
<p>1. Eng. Silas Kwonyike</p> 	<p>Date of Birth: 18/03/1979.</p> <p>Key Qualifications: MSc, BSc. Environmental Engineering (UoN); Senior Management Course; Lead Member, Environment Institute of Kenya.</p> <p>Experience: Over 18 years' work-related experience in General Management, Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Environment Safeguarding and Climate Risk Management.</p> <p>Chief Officer: Environment, Natural Resource Management, Mining and Climate Change</p> <p>Fund administrator</p>
<p>2. Gikono Kiptoo</p> 	<p>Date of Birth: 19/08/1980</p> <p>Qualifications: Master of Business Administration, BBA, CPA (K), Certified Credit Profession, Certified Investment Analyst, Higher National Diploma in Human Resource, Diploma in Supplies and Purchasing.</p> <p>Profession: Finance and Administration</p> <p>Work Experience: 17 years Chief Officer - Finance</p>
<p>3. Nicholas Kiprotich</p> 	<p>Year of birth 03/04/1981</p> <p>Key Qualifications: Masters in Business Administration (UON), BCOM, Senior Management Course, SLDP</p> <p>Experience: 23Years</p> <p>Profession: Finance and Administration Chief Accountant</p>
<p>4. Jeniffer Kipkazi</p> 	<p>Date of Birth: 31/12/1980</p> <p>Key Qualifications: MSc, BSc. Environmental studies (KU); SLDP Course; certificate in Climate change management course.</p> <p>Experience: 16 years' work-related experience in Environmental and Natural resource management and conservation, Environment Safeguards and Climate change Risk Management.</p> <p>Director: Environment and Climate Change FLLoCA Coordinator</p>

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5. Fund Chairperson's Report

The county was able to receive an allocation of a total Kshs. 130 million FLLoCA grant during the financial year in June 2024, to finance the sub projects selected from the wards through community public participation forums, and submitted their priorities in form of proposals to the CCU for assessment, verification and allocation of funds to the projects after meeting the world bank criteria set out in the (Programme Appraisal Document (PAD)). So far, the County has been able to receive proposals from the community through the ward committee in every ward in October 2023, where three priority projects were submitted from every ward as guided by the Baringo County Climate change Action plan 2023-2027. The projects proposed are all in Water, Agriculture/Livestock and Environment sectors, the status is that, the department has been able to assess and review all the proposals received through the CCU. An assessment of the projects in all the 30 wards was done by the experts by visiting the projects one by one, and 16 projects became eligible, while the others were to undergo re-conceptualization so as to be considered for funding in the next tranche. Data collection and development of the BOQ's has been completed and under procurement process.

The Climate Change FLLoCA Fund (CCRIG) was rolled over in totality due to late disbursement to counties, for Baringo we received the funds from the National treasury at the end of June 2024, we expect to implement the projects related to the grant by December 2024.

The county was able to allocate Kshs 109,199,259 as matching fund to the FLLoCA grant to finance 32 projects in the Water and Agriculture sectors in the County. All of these projects have been implemented and 50% paid so far.

Name RICHARD TOMAR Signature  Date 23/01/2025

Chairperson, Fund Administration Committee



6. Report of the Fund Administrator

This is a presentation of the Baringo County Climate Change Fund performance for the period ended 30 June 2024. The financial statement presents the detailed financial performance of the fund over the last one financial year.

The department of Environment, Natural Resources Management, Mining and Climate Change, which is charged with implementing climate change actions in the county carried out key activities in the year, namely:

- Strengthening of the climate change unit (CCU) through the purchase of equipment
- Enhancement of awareness and capacity of CCU, Climate change planning committee and community members on climate change impacts, risks, and adaptation strategies
- Knowledge Management through the development of climate change website and training
- Development of draft for Climate change education and Public Awareness strategy for the Baringo County
- Development of draft County Climate Change Actions Key Performance Indicators handbook
- Proposal development & approval by the WCCPC;
- Technical assessment of the 66 proposals by the CCU and TWG
- Verification & Feasibility of selected 30 ward proposals

During the period under review, the Baringo County allocated Climate Change matching funds in its budget as a precondition to accessing the climate change funds under the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) program. The Fund received county contribution (matching fund), which was utilized to implement planned climate change actions in the financial year. At the beginning of FY 2023/2024, the fund had a balance of Kshs 22,036,595.00. A county contribution of Kshs 62,788,914.00 was added to the fund in the year under review. During the year, the fund incurred an expenditure of Kshs 21,686,660.00 inclusive of Kshs 1,640 bank charges. At the close of the financial year, the fund had an outstanding balance of Kshs 62,279,849.00.

The Climate Change Unit (CCU) faced several challenges during the implementation period. One such challenge was the difficulty of navigating the rough terrains of the county due to poor

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road networks amid the occasional torrential rainfall that hit most parts of the county. This coupled with the lack of a vehicle dedicated to the climate change projects made things even more difficult. Other challenges that affected smooth running of fund activities were:

- Difficulties in coordinating between various stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, and non-governmental organizations, leading to fragmented efforts.
- Funding Constraints towards the successful implementation of climate change initiatives.
- Reliance on external sources for financing poses risks if these funds are not secured or if donor priorities change.
- Climate Variability: The unpredictable nature of climate impacts complicated planning and implementation efforts.

The fund committee addressed these risks through strategic planning, capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and robust monitoring frameworks to ensure successful implementation of climate action projects. Going forward, the management committee will deliberately allocate resources towards a project vehicle and leverage on existing implementation partners in the county to build synergy in implementation of climate change interventions.

7. Statement of Performance against the County Fund’s Predetermined Objectives

Introduction

The broad development objective of the Fund is to enhance community resilience to climate change impacts through participatory governance, risk assessment, and targeted action planning in all wards.

The specific development objectives of the Fund as per the Baringo Climate Change Action Plan for (2023-2027) are to:

- a) Establish and operationalize climate change structures to enhance community participation and oversight in climate governance.
- b) Enhance community awareness and capacity on climate change impacts, risks, and adaptation strategies
- c) Conduct a comprehensive and participatory climate risk assessment in the county
- d) Develop a locally led county climate change action plan to guide the implementation of climate resilience projects
- e) Identify and implement community resilient activities in the wards under the CCRI grant from the county climate action plan
- f) Facilitate knowledge management on climate resilience initiatives in the County

Progress on attainment of Strategic development objectives

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Climate change institutional support	Strengthen the climate change unit (CCU)	Empowered CCU to lead effective climate action efforts	Number of furniture, cabinet and ICT equipment procured & distributed Number of CCU members trained on climate actions	Cabinets, furniture, IT equipment such as GIS, phones & laptops and office stationery supplied.
	Enhance awareness and capacity on climate change impacts, risks, and adaptation	Increased awareness of climate change impacts and actions	• Number of educational workshops conducted • Number of community	1 training workshop conducted for all the County assembly members and CCU; 1 Training held for the Climate change planning committee in all the 30

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	strategies		sensitization meetings held	wards; 16 community sensitization forums conducted on Participatory Climate Risk Assessment reports and climate change action plan.
	Facilitate Knowledge Management on climate change	Improved access to climate information and resources	- Development and usage statistics of the web platform	One county climate change website developed and operationalized
		Enhanced operational efficiency within the Climate Change Unit	- Number of staff trained on ICT tools and data management	15 members of the CCU were trained on the management of Baringo county climate change website
		Development of a draft comprehensive county strategy for climate change education and public awareness	Number of County Climate change education and Public Awareness strategy developed	One draft for Climate change education and Public Awareness strategy for the county developed
		Development of County Climate Change Actions Key Performance Indicators handbook	Number of County indicator performance handbook developed	A draft County Climate Change Actions Key Performance Indicators handbook developed.
Climate Change Resilient Projects Implementation	Implement Targeted Climate Resilience Projects	Increased community engagement in project activities	- Community satisfaction ratings regarding project outcomes	66 project proposals received during the call for proposals from all wards.
		Successful implementation of prioritized resilience projects	- Number of climate resilience projects initiated	Proposal development & approval by the WCCPC; Proposal assessment of the 66 proposals received by the CCU & TWG; Verification & Feasibility of selected 30 proposals after assessment was done.

8. Corporate Governance Statement

Baringo County Climate Change Fund is established by an Act (The Baringo County Climate Change Act established on 5th April 2022) and derives its authority and accountability from Public Finance Management 2012 Act (Baringo County Climate Change Fund) on Regulations 2023, of 17th April, 2023.

The fund governance is derived from the Baringo County Climate Change Act 2022, which sets up institutions charged with the overall management of climate change funds in the county. According the Act, the County Climate Change Steering Committee are responsible for the oversight of the climate change responses in the county, and shall:

- Mobilize funds and resources for climate change response projects approved by the Planning Committee
- Approve estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Fund for each financial year;
- Approve annual budget, work plan, procurement plans and cash plans for the Fund;
- Allocate funding for cross-ward climate change response projects
- Approve the financial statements of the Fund prepared by the Fund Administrator before they are presented for audit;
- Approve the County Climate Finance Framework and the strategic plan of the Fund.

The Fund remains committed to the highest standards of corporate governance and ethics in order to deliver long term climate change resilience objectives. The fund continues to adhere to its obligations as a public entity in Kenya in compliance with Code of Corporate Governance practices.

The Committee is solely responsible for its agenda; however, it is the responsibility of the chairman to come up with the agenda for the meetings. During financial year 2023-2024, the Fund Steering Committee held 2 meetings. The meetings of the Committee are convened by the Chairperson or in the absence of the Chairperson, by a member designated by the Chairperson and shall be convened at such times as may be necessary for the discharge of the Committee's functions. The quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be two thirds of the committee membership, including the chairperson. Committee agenda items are prepared and circulated to all fund committee members for all substantive agenda items at least one week prior to the

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meeting. This allows time for the committee members to undertake an appropriate review of the agenda to facilitate full and effective discussions at the meetings.

The committee members and chairman are obligated to fully disclose any real or potential conflict of interest, which comes to any committee's attention, whether direct or indirect. The statutory duty to avoid situations in which the committee have or may have interests that conflict with those of the fund has been observed by the committee in the financial year under review. All business transactions with all parties, committee or their related parties are carried out at arm's length. An acknowledgement that should it come to the attention of a committee member that a matter concerning the fund may result in a conflict of interest, obligates the fund committee member to declare the same and exclude himself / herself from any discussion or decision over the matter in question.

Baringo County Climate Change Fund committee members are expected to act with honesty, integrity and fairness in all their dealings with one another and with stakeholders and to respect the diverse cultures of the Kenyan people. The fund adopted Baringo County Government code of conduct. When joining the Fund management, all committee members are provided with a copy of the code and must commit to abide by its requirements.

Committee members undergo regular training and to enable them fulfil their responsibilities through respective departments. All members receive an induction upon joining, and also had one more training within the year under review. The induction and training provides an overview of the fund, new developments in the environment in which the fund operates, accounting and financial reporting developments, as well as any regulatory changes.

The annual financial statements of the Fund are subject to audit by the Auditor- General. Fund committee members are not paid a sitting allowance for every meeting attended since it is deemed part of their responsibility.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

During the period under review, the Baringo County allocated Climate Change matching funds in its budget as a precondition to accessing the climate change funds under the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) program. The Fund received county contribution (matching fund), which was utilized to implement planned climate change actions in the financial year. At the beginning of FY 2023/2024, the fund had a balance of Kshs 22,036,595.00. A county contribution of Kshs 62,788,914.00 was added to the fund in the year under review. During the year, the fund incurred an expenditure of Kshs 21,686,660.00 inclusive of Kshs 1,640 bank charges. At the close of the financial year, the fund had an outstanding balance of Kshs 62,279,849.00.

The Climate Change Unit (CCU) faced several challenges during the implementation period. One such challenge was the difficulty of navigating the rough terrains of the county due to poor road networks amid the occasional torrential rainfall that hit most parts of the county. This The Baringo County Climate Change Fund, in its operations complies with Public Finance Management Act 2012, FLLoCA compliances and regulations and all other relevant laws governing public entities.

In the year under review, the fund experienced various challenges, namely:

- Difficulties in coordinating between various stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, and non-governmental organizations, leading to fragmented efforts.
- Funding Constraints towards the successful implementation of climate change initiatives.
- Reliance on external sources for financing poses risks if these funds are not secured or if donor priorities change.
- Climate Variability: The unpredictable nature of climate impacts complicated planning and implementation efforts.

The fund committee addressed these risks through strategic planning, capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and robust monitoring frameworks to ensure successful implementation of climate action projects.

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The summarised performance statistics over the years is depicted in the table below.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	FINANCIAL YEARS	
	2023/2024 Kshs	2022/2023 Kshs
Total income	62,788,914.00	28,200,000.00
Total Expenditure	21,686,660.00	6,163,405.00
Cash in Bank	41,102,254.00	22,036,595.00
Total assets		

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

1. Sustainability strategy and profile -

Environmental protection, natural resources, climate change and mining sub sector has progressively integrated sustainability into its key strategies. Sustainability principles followed during the period include public participation on environmental and climate issues, wise use of resources and biodiversity conservation principles. The organization strategies priorities have been linked to the Sustainable Development Goals such SDG 13 on climate actions.

2. Environmental performance

Baringo County Climate Change Fund through implementation of climate action activities aims at sustainability through ensuring environmental quality and standards. In the management of solid waste, the organization follows the solid waste minimization strategy of Reduce, Re-use and Recycle.

We seek to identify opportunities to optimise consumption of energy, water and other natural resources by striving to re-use and recycle where possible and dispose of non-recyclable items responsibly, thereby minimizing negative impact of waste on the environment.

We have adopted the use of energy saving bulbs in the office, use of water dispensers instead of one use bottled water and printing on both sides and communication using ICT platforms to avoid paperwork. The department has established tree nurseries for tree nurseries for tree growing which improves our environment and biodiversity. We have also sensitized staff on the importance of a clean and healthy working environment.

3. Employee welfare

Hiring process done by the Baringo county public service board guided by the Human Resource Manual. The department of Human resource after receiving request from the County Climate Change Unit (CCU) undertakes this. Staffs are trained periodically on professional issues. In addition, the CCU members and the members of the existing committees on climate change are proposed by the Chief Officer in Climate Change and

appointed by the County Secretary. We have considered gender ratios as required by laws in all the appointments.

Our staff have been provided with ergonomically made seats and tables to ensure comfort. The offices are well lit and ventilated. Our staff have been sensitized on HIV/AIDS and drug and substance abuse with clear messages in our offices.

4. Market place practices-

a) Responsible competition practice.

Baringo County Climate Change Fund has maintained responsible competition practices by adopting various strategies. Openness in selection of ward climate resilience projects for inclusivity and fairness. Open tenders, framework contracts and quotations are used to maintain fair competition amongst suppliers. Declaration of conflict of interest is usually adopted to avoid instances where stakeholders interfere with the activities of the fund. Code of ethics and anti- corruption declaration form is used to reduce instances of corruption malpractices.

b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

Baringo County Climate Change Fund maintains good business practices with suppliers through timely provision of information, prompt payments, good communication and proper record keeping of supplier documents. This has resulted in harmonious relationship.

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement

During procurement of climate change goods and services Baringo climate change organization ensures that advertisements are structured in such a manner that it does not infringe the rights of citizens and ensures that confidentiality is kept.

d) Product stewardship

While implementing climate change actions Baringo county climate change unit ensures that environmental and natural resources sustainability principles are including ensuring quality of work and value for money. The climate change unit ensures that projects are implemented with minimum harm to the environment and community.

5. Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

- Sensitization and education of the community on climate change adaptation and resilience
- Provision of seedlings to the community

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11. Report of the Fund Administration Committee

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

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund are:

- i) Finance implementation of approved climate change projects;
- ii) Provide grants for climate change innovation and Research;
- iii) Finance monitoring and evaluation exercises;
- iv) Provide for capacity building activities at the County level.

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2024 are set out on page 2.

Fund Committee

The members of the Committee who served during the year are shown on page vii-viii.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Fund in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 for the period ended June 30, 2024.

By Order of the Fund Committee.



.....
Chair of the Fund Administration Committee

Date: 23/01/2025

12. Statement of Management’s Responsibilities

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by Baringo County Climate Change Act 2022 shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund’s financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2024. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund’s financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Baringo County Climate Change Act 2022. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund’s financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund’s transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and of the Fund’s financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund’s financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

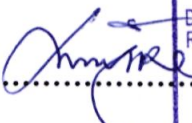
In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the County Public Fund has assessed the Fund’s ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements.

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
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Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on _____ 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

Administrator of the County Public Fund

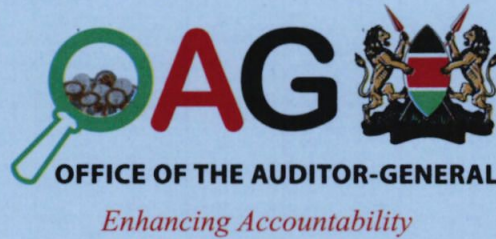
CHIEF OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL
RESOURCES, MINING & CLIMATE CHANGE

23 JAN 2025

BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT
P.O. BOX 53 - 30400, KABARNET

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON BARINGO COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

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 that 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 financial statements of Baringo County Climate Change

Fund set out on pages 1 to 39 which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2024 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Baringo County Climate Change Fund at 30 June, 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management(Baringo County Climate Fund) Regulations, 2023 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Property, Plant and Equipment Balance

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance amounting to Kshs.859,000. However, the corresponding Note 17 to the financial statements reflects total assets worth Kshs.2,036,000 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.1,177,000. In addition, review of the asset register provided for audit, revealed that there were some missing details relating to the assets such as dates of acquisition, serial number of assets, model of the asset and location of the asset.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and ownership of property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.859,000 as at 30 June, 2024 could not be confirmed.

2. Inaccuracies in the Accumulated Surplus Balance

The statement of changes in net assets reflects accumulated surplus for the year under review amounting to Kshs.39,925,254. However, the statement of financial performance indicates a surplus for the year totaling Kshs.41,102,254 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.1,177,000. In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the accumulated surplus amount of Kshs.39,925,254 could not be confirmed.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budget and Budgetary Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final total revenue budget and actual on comparable basis amounts of Kshs.276,253,296 and Kshs.62,788,914 respectively resulting to underfunding of Kshs.213,464,382 or 77% of the budget. Similarly, the statement reflects final total expenditure budget and actual on comparable basis expenditure of Kshs.276,253,296 and Kshs.21,686,660 respectively resulting to under expenditure of Kshs.254,566,636 or 92% of the budget.

The underfunding and under expenditure affected the planned activities of the Fund and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

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 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 Information

Management is responsible for the other information set out on page iii to xxiv 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 County Fund's Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of the Fund Administration Committee 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 for Conclusion

1. Late Submission of Financial Statements

The Fund's financial statements for the financial year 2023/2024 were submitted for audit on 14 November, 2024 which was one and a half months after the expected submission date of 30 September, 2024. This is contrary to Section 164(4)(a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that within three months after the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer for an entity shall - submit the entity's financial statements to the Auditor-General.

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

2. Non-Enactment of Baringo County Conservancies Fund Management Bill

Review of the Baringo County Climate Change Action Plan, 2023-2027 revealed that the Baringo County Conservancies Fund Management Bill, 2021 has not been enacted into law hence delaying the County's climate change efforts.

In the circumstances, Management may not be able to prioritize County level climate change response projects and carry out climate change research and knowledge management in the County.

3. Irregular Framework Agreement Contracting

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance amounting to Kshs.859,000. Review of records revealed that the framework agreement procurement method was used to procure furniture and fittings and computers and office equipment. However, no evidence of the framework agreement(s) was provided to confirm that the conditions specified in Regulation 102(1) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020 were met. Further, no evaluation committee minutes and professional opinions as required by Regulation 102 (6) and (7) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations 2020 were provided for audit verification.

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

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Effectiveness of Programs for Implementation of Priority Climate Change Actions

The statement of financial performance reflects transfers from the county government amounting to Kshs.62,788,914 as disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements. In addition, the Baringo County Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027 indicates that the aggregate five (5) - year budget amounts to Kshs.2,175,500,000. The Action Plan listed seven (7) priority climate change areas namely: disaster risk management, food and nutrition security, water sufficiency and accessibility, environment and ecosystem stability, solid waste management related adaptation, green and renewable energy and sensitive health risks.

Further, there were no programs on integration of the climate change Action Plan, reporting on sectoral greenhouse gas emissions, monitoring and review mechanisms, sustainability mechanisms, response to unsatisfactory performance and public participation on the identified priority areas.

In addition, considering the low funding during the year under review, the practicability of implementing all the priority climate change actions by end of the year 2027 could not be confirmed.

In the circumstances, the efficiency and effectiveness of controls in implementing the priority climate change actions could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of a Risk Management Policy

The Fund did not have in place a customized risk management policy and risk register during the year under review. Therefore, there were no approved processes and guidelines on how to mitigate operational, legal and financial risks. Management could not identify significance of business risks and likelihood of their occurrence.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls on risk management could not be confirmed.

3. Lack of Information Technology (IT) Strategic Plan and IT Strategy Committee

Review of information technology systems and processes in use revealed that the Fund has not established an Information Technology (IT) strategy committee. Further, the Fund lacked an IT security policy and an approved IT strategic plan which should provide

governance on IT matters. In addition, there is no back-up retention strategy and therefore if a disaster occurs the Fund may not be able to continue its services. There are no formal documented and approved processes to manage upgrades which means that unauthorized changes can be made without change request documentations.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls in relation to information technology environment and disaster recovery could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Fund or to cease operations. Management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements 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 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 for 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 IFPP 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

29 January, 2025

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

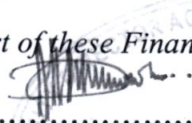
14. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

Description	Note	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions			
Public Contributions and Donations	1	-	-
Transfers From the County Government	2	62,788,914.00	28,200,000.00
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	3	-	-
		62,788,914.00	28,200,000.00
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income	4	-	-
Other Income	5	-	-
		-	-
Total Revenue		62,788,914.00	28,200,000.00
Expenses			
Employee Costs	6	-	-
Use of goods and services	7	21,686,660.00	6,163,405.00
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8	-	-
Finance Costs	9	-	-
Total Expenses		21,686,660.00	6,163,405.00
Other Gains/Losses			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	10	-	-
Gain /Loss on fair value of investments	11	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period		41,102,254.00	22,036,595.00

(The notes set out on pages 9 to 38 form an integral part of these Financial Statements)


 Name: Eng. Silas Kwonyike

Administrator of the Fund
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL
 RESOURCES, MINING & CLIMATE CHANGE
 23 JAN 2025
 BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT
 P.O. BOX 53-30400, KABARNET


 Name: CPA DAVID K. RERIMO
 Fund Accountant
 ICPAK Member Number: 6624


Baringo County Climate Change Fund**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024****15. Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2024**

Description	Note	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	62,279,849.00	22,036,595.00
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables From Exchange Transactions	13	-	-
Prepayments	14	-	-
Inventories	15	-	-
Investments in financial assets	16	-	-
Total current assets		62,279,849.00	22,036,595.00
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	17	859,000.00	-
Intangible Assets	18	-	-
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	13	-	-
Investment Property	19	-	-
Total non- current assets		859,000.00	-
Total Assets (A)		63,138,849.00	22,036,595.00
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions	20	1,177,000.00	-
Current Provisions	21	-	-
Current Portion of Borrowings	22	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligations	23	-	-
Social benefit liabilities	24	-	-
Total current liabilities		1,177,000.00	-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Provisions	21	-	-
Long Term Portion of Borrowings	22	-	-
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	23	-	-
Social benefit liabilities	24	-	-


**Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

Description	Note	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Total Liabilities (B)		1,177,000.00	-
Net Assets (A-B)		61,961,849.00	22,036,595.00
Represented By:			
Revolving Fund		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated Surplus		61,961,849.00	22,036,595.00
Net Assets		61,961,849.00	22,036,595.00

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


 CHIEF OFFICER
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL
 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

 Name: Eng. Silas Kwonjike
 Administrator of the Fund
 BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT
 P.O. BOX 53-30400, KABARNET


 DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR ACCOUNTING SERVICES
 23 JAN 2025
 BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT
 P.O. BOX 53-30400, KABARNET

 Name: CPA DAVID K. RGRIMOJ
 Fund Accountant
 ICPAK Member Number: 6624

Baringo County County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30th June 2024

Description	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance As At 1 July 2022	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period	-	-	22,036,595.00	22,036,595.00
Funds Received During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June 2023	-	-	22,036,595.00	22,036,595.00
Balance As At 1 July 2023	-	-	22,036,595.00	22,036,595.00
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period		-	39,925,254.00	39,925,254.00
Funds Received During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June 2024	-	-	61,961,849.00	61,961,849.00

**Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

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

Description	Note	Current FY 2023/2024	Current FY 2022/2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the county government		62,788,914.00	28,200,000.00
Interest received		-	-
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Total receipts		62,788,914.00	28,200,000.00
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		-	-
General expenses		21,686,660.00	6,163,405.00
Finance cost		-	-
Other payments		-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	25	41,102,254.00	22,036,595.00
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets		(859,000.00)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		-	-
Loan disbursements paid out		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(859,000.00)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		-	-
Additional borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash Equivalents		40,243,254.00	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2023		22,036,595.00	22,036,595.00
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2024		62,279,849.00	22,036,595.00

Baringo County County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

18. Statement Of Comparison Of Budget And Actual Amounts For The Period 2024

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% Utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	a	b	C=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Revenue						
Public Contributions and Donations	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers From County Govt.	145,448,914.00	-	145,448,914.00	62,788,914.00	82,660,000.00	43%
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Climate initiative Grant	130,804,382.00	-	130,804,382.00	0	0	0%
Total Income	276,253,296.00	-	276,253,296.00	62,788,914.00	213,464,382.00	23%
Expenses						
Fund Administration Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	
General Expenses	276,253,296.00	-	276,253,296.00	21,686,660.00	254,566,636.00	8%
Finance Cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditure	276,253,296.00	-	276,253,296.00	21,686,660.00	254,566,636.00	8%
Surplus For the Period	-	-	-	41,102,254.00	(41,102,254.00)	-
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

Significant Accounting Policies

1. General Information

The Baringo County Climate Change Fund is established by an Act (The Baringo County Climate Change Act established on 5th April 2022) and derives its authority and accountability from the PFM Act 2012 and the Baringo County Climate Change Fund Regulations 2023 (established on 17th April 2023). The Baringo County Climate Change Fund is wholly owned by the Baringo County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The principal activity is to facilitate and finance climate change adaptation and mitigation activities at the community level for resilience to climate change impacts.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

3. Adoption of new and revised standards

(i) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2024

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	<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>

Baringo County Climate Change Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

<p>IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> 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>IPSAS 45- Property Plant and Equipment</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> 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>IPSAS 46 Measurement</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS; iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>
<p>IPSAS 47- Revenue</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> 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>IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> 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>IPSAS 49- Retirement</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public</p>

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Benefit Plans	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.
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(i) Early adoption of standards

The Fund 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 entity’s financial statements.)*

1. 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 entity and can be measured reliably.

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

Dividends

Dividends or similar distributions must be recognized when the shareholder's or the Entity's right to receive payments is established.

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 for FY 2023/2024 was approved by the County Assembly on 27th July 2023. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the County climate change fund upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Fund recorded additional appropriations of Kshs 130,804,382 on the FY 2023/24 budget following the governing body's approval.

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 xxx of these financial statements.

c) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the 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.

a) 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.

b) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. *Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over an xx-year period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit.* Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) 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.

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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

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.

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.

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 (ECL) are set out in *Note xx*.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

d) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

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

e) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Fund 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.

f) 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 fund 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) the entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g) Contingent liabilities

The Fund 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.

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.

h) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Fund creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

i) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

The Fund 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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

j) 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.

k) Borrowing costs

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

l) Related parties

The Fund regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Entity, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the CEO and senior managers.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

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

n) Comparative figures

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

State all judgements, estimates and assumptions made e.g.

a) 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 Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140.

b) Useful lives and residual values

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

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

c) Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note xxx.

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.

6. Notes To The Financial Statements Continued

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Donation From Development Partners	0	0
Contributions From The Public	0	0
Total	0	0

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations	62,788,914.00	22,800,000.00
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity	-	-
Unconditional Development grants	-	-
Total	62,788,914.00	22,800,000.00

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Late Payment Penalties	-	-
Fines	-	-
Total	-	-

4. Interest income

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income from Mortgage Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Car Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Investments in financial assets	-	-
Interest Income On Bank Deposits	-	-
Total Interest Income	-	-

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

5. Other income

Description	Current	Comparative
	FY 2023/2024	FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance Recoveries	-	-
Income from Sale of Tender Documents	-	-
Bad debts recovered	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Total Other Income	-	-

6. Employee Costs

Description	Current	Comparative
	FY 2023/2024	FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries And Wages	-	-
Staff Gratuity	-	-
Staff Training Expenses	-	-
Social Security Contribution	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

7. Use of Goods and Services

Description	Current	Comparative
	FY 2023/2024	FY 2022/2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses	-	-
Loan Processing Costs	-	-
Professional Services Costs	-	-
Administration Fees	-	-
Committee Allowances	-	-
Bank Charges	1,640.00	605.00
Electricity And Water Expenses	-	-

Baringo County Climate Change Fund**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Fuel And Oil Costs	-	-
Insurance Costs	-	-
Postage And Courier	-	-
Printing And Stationery	-	-
Rental Costs	-	-
Security Costs	-	-
Telephone And Communication Expenses	-	-
Audit Fees	-	-
Provision For Doubtful Debts	-	-
Capacity building and other expenses	21,685,020.00	6,163,405.00
Social benefit expenses*		
Total	21,686,660.00	6,163,405.00

8. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total	-	-

9. Finance costs

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest On Bank Overdrafts	-	-
Interest On Loans From Banks	-	-
Total	-	-

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total	-	-

11. Gain/ (loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Investments at Fair Value- Equity investments	-	-
Fair value – Investment property	-	-
Fair value- other financial assets	-	-
Total Gain	-	-

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Baringo County Climate Change Fund (CBK)	62,279,849.00	22,000,000.00
Baringo County Mortgage Account	-	-
Fixed Deposits Account	-	-
On – Call Deposits	-	-
Current Account (KCB)	-	36,595.00
Others	-	-
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	62,279,849.00	22,036,595.00

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

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

Financial Institution	Account number	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Fixed Deposits Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank, Etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank - Etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
c) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1286305640	-	36,595.00
Bank B		-	-
Sub- Total		-	36,595.00
d) Others CBK Account			
	1000564016	62,279,849.00	22,000,000.00
Cash In Transit		-	-
Cash In Hand		-	-
Sub- Total		62,279,849.00	22,036,595.00
Grand Total		62,279,849.00	22,036,595.00

13. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Interest Receivable	-	-
Current Loan Repayments Due	-	-
Other Exchange Debtors	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	-	-
Total Current Receivables	-	-
Non-Current Receivables		

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Long Term Loan Repayments Due	-	-
Total Non- Current Receivables	-	-
Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Receivable		
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Accrued interest receivable from of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-
Current loan repayments due		
Current portion of long-term loans from previous years	-	-
Accrued principal from long-terms loans from previous periods	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-

14. Prepayments

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepaid Rent	-	-
Prepaid Insurance	-	-
Prepaid Electricity Costs	-	-
Other Prepayments	-	-
Total	-	-

15. Inventories

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable Stores	-	-
Spare Parts And Meters	-	-
Catering	-	-

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Other Inventories (Specify)	-	-
Total Inventories at The Lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

16. Investments in financial assets

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
a. Investment in Treasury bills and bonds		
Financial institution		
CBK	-	-
CBK	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
b. Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks		
Bank x	-	-
Bank y	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
c. Equity investments		
Equity/ shares in Entity xxx	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
Grand total	-	-

Movement of Equity Investments

Impairment allowance/ provision	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Purchase of investments in the year	-	-
Sale of investments during the year	-	-
Gain/(loss) in fair value of investments through surplus or deficit	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

e) Shareholding in other entities

Name of Entity where investment is held	No of shares			Nominal value of shares	Fair value of shares	Fair value of shares
	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding	Effective shareholding		Current year	Prior year
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Entity A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity C	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1st July 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2023	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2023					
Additions	-	-	549,000.00	1,487,000.00	2,036,000.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation And Impairment					
At 1 st July 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2024	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2024					
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Values					
At 30 th June 2023	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2024	-	-	549,000.00	1,487,000.00	2,036,000.00

Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024
Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

18. Intangible assets

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At Beginning of The Year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At End of The Year	-	-
Amortization And Impairment		
At Beginning of The Year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At End of The Year	-	-
Impairment Loss	-	-
At End of The Year	-	-
NBV	-	-

19. Investment Property

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gain/(loss) in fair value (if fair value is elected)	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

Baringo County Climate Change Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	Current FY 2023/2024		Comparative FY 2022/2023	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade Payables	1,177,000.00		-	
Refundable Deposits	-		-	
Accrued Expenses	-		-	
Other Payables	-		-	
Total Trade and Other Payables	1,177,000.00		-	
Ageing analysis (Trade and other payables)	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparati ve FY	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (tie to above total)	-		-	

21. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Gratuity Provision	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance b/f	-	-	-	-
Additional provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-	-	-
Change due to discount and time value for money	-	-	-	-
Total provisions year end	-	-	-	-
Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Provisions	-	-	-	-

**Baringo County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

22. Borrowings

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At Beginning of The Period	-	-
External Borrowings During the Year	-	-
Domestic Borrowings During the Year	-	-
Repayments of External Borrowings During the Period	-	-
Repayments of Domestic Borrowings During the Period	-	-
Balance At End of the Period	-	-

The table below shows the classification of borrowings into external and domestic borrowings:

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
External Borrowings		
Dollar Denominated Loan From 'X Organization'	-	-
Sterling Pound Denominated Loan From 'Y Organization'	-	-
Euro Denominated Loan from Z Organization'	-	-
Domestic Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling Loan From KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings From Other Government Institutions	-	-
Total Balance at End of The Year	-	-

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

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

Baringo County Climate Change Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

23. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

24. Social Benefit Liabilities

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

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25. Cash generated from operations.

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/ (Deficit) For the Year Before Tax	-	-
Adjusted For:		
Depreciation	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ Losses on Disposal of Assets	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase In Inventory	-	-
Increase In Receivables	-	-
Increase In Payables	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	-	-

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

26. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

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

- a) The County Government;
- b) The Parent County Government Ministry;
- c) Key management;
- d) Board of Trustees; etc.

b) Related party transactions

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From Related Parties'	-	-
Transfers To Related Parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Board Of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Due From Parent Ministry	-	-
Due From County Government	-	-
Total	-	-

Other Disclosures Continued

e) Due to related parties

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Due To Parent Ministry	-	-
Due To County Government	-	-
Due To Key Management Personnel	-	-
Total	-	-

27. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Court Case Against the Climate Change Fund	-	-
Bank Guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

28. Financial risk management

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

The Fund's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

a) Credit risk

The Fund has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments. Management assesses the credit quality of each 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. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2022				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

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 no significant concentration of credit risk.

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

b) Liquidity risk management

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

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

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

c) Market risk

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

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The Fund's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management 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 manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

i. Foreign currency risk

The fund has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate.

The carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Description		Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ Receivables	-	-	-
Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
FY 2024			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
(Comparative FY)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

ii. Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

The Fund 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 xxx (2022: Kshs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs xxx (2021 – Kshs xxx).

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

d) Capital risk management.

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

Description	Current FY 2023/2024	Comparative FY 2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Revolving fund	-	-
Accumulated surplus	-	-
Total funds	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	-	-
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	0%	0%

29. Events after the reporting period

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

30. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Baringo and is domiciled in Kenya.

31. Currency

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

20. Annexes

Annex I: Progress on Follow Up of Prior Year Auditor’s Recommendations

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

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

Guidance Notes:

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

Fund Administrator/Accounting Officer

Date.....




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Annex II: Inter-Fund Confirmation Letter
Baringo County Climate Change Fund



The *Baringo County Climate Change Fund* wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to us as at 30th June 2024 as indicated in the table below. Please compare the amounts disbursed to you with the amounts you received and populate the column E in the table below Please sign and stamp this request in the space provided and return it to us.

Confirmation of amounts received by Baringo County Climate Change Fund as at 30 th June 2024							
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by Baringo County County Government (Kshs) as at 30 th June 2024				Amount Received by Baringo County Climate Change (KShs) as at 30 th June 2024 (E)	Differences (KShs) (F)=(D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter-Ministerial (C)	Total (D)=(A+B+C)		
	25.03.2024		62,788,914.00	0	62,788,914.00	62,788,914.00	-
Total							

In confirm that the amounts shown above are correct as of the date indicated.

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Fund:

Name Nicholas K. Kiprotich Sign  Date 23/1/2025

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Annex III: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities	Source Of Funds				Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Knengei-Lomus water project	Supply of pipe water.	-To supply clean water to Loyamorock community Tiaty Sub County -To improve livelihood of the community. -To reduce conflict arising from the scarce resource.	-Trenching, laying and backfilling pipes -Pipework -Construction of raised metallic tower and installation of 6,000 litres plastic tank.					Baringo County Government Baringo County Government department of water.
Pasture seeds for Kabarnet ward	Supply of certified pasture seeds.	- To improve the livestock production. - To increase supply of livestock feeds. - To increase grass coverage hence control soil erosion	-To supply and deliver certified pasture seeds to Kabarnet ward.					Baringo County Government Baringo County Government Livestock department.
Kalewen Community		To enable community to	Drilling, equipping and					KDSP KDSP Funds

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borehole		access sustainable water for livelihood and environmental management.	pipng work						
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Annex IV: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

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