

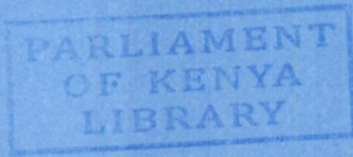
REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

OF



THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	5/3/2024
TABLED BY	Maj. L.
COMMITTEE	—
CLERK AT THE TABLE	Kavata

**NANDI COUNTY EMERGENCY
FUND**

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



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
NORTH RIFT REGIONAL OFFICE

23 DEC 2023

RECEIVED

P O Box 2774-30100 ELDORET



NANDI COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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

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1. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Section 110 of the Public Finance Management Act establishes the County Emergency Fund in Kenya. A County Executive Committee may, with the approval of the County Assembly, establish an emergency fund for the county government under the name County Emergency Fund.

The County Emergency Fund consist of money from time to time appropriated (authorised) by the county assembly to the Fund by appropriation law.

b) Principal Activities

The purpose of the fund is to enable payments to be made in the county with respect to urgent and unforeseen circumstances or events.

Vision

To create an effective framework through which disaster risk management is entrenched in all aspects of the county development plans.

Mission

To build a safe and disaster resilient county through the establishment of a robust disaster risk management system that contributes to the protection of lives, livelihoods, property and the environment

Core Values

Human dignity,

Social justice,

Transparency,

accountability

Integrity,

Responsiveness,

Equity

inclusiveness.

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Name	Position
1	Hillary Serem	Chairperson – Fund Committee
2	Fred Kiptum	Member
3	CPA Mark Too	Member
4	Priscah Jepchirchir	Member-Fund Administrator

d) Key Management

Ref	Name	Position
1	Fund Accountant	Mark Too

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

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

No.	Name	Designation
1.	Hillary Serem	Chairperson – Fund Committee
2.	Mark Too	Fund Accountant

f) Registered Offices

Nandi County Government
P.O. Box 802 – 30300
Kapsabet, Kenya
Nandi County Headquarters Building
1st Floor, Left Wing

g) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) 053 525 2355
E-mail: infor@nandi.go.ke
Website: www.nandi.go.ke

h) Fund Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank
Kapsabet Branch
P.O. Box 164 - 30300 Kapsabet, Kenya.

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

2. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES/ FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

The Board of Trustees (or any other governing body for the Fund) During the Reporting Period the Administration Committee consisted of members whose profiles are captured as follows:

	<p>Mr. Hillary Serem -CECM, Finance and Economic Planning.</p> <p>Mr. Hillary Serem was appointed as the CECM, Finance and Economic Planning on 24th November 2022. Before his appointment Mr. Serem served as a MCA, Nandi County Assembly.</p> <p>Mr Serem as worked in different capacities including Relationship Manager in Groups & Investment Program, Micro Credit Office-Group lending in Co-operative Bank of Kenya,</p> <p>Mr Serem has been involved in management and leadership skills has a Member of County Assembly, Treasurer-Nandi County Sacco, Member,Board Management-Kapsigilai Girls Secondary School.</p> <p>Mr Serem holds Bachelor Of Business Management (Accounting option)</p>
	<p>MR. FREDRICK KIPTUM.</p> <p>Mr. Fredrick kiptum was appointed as the chief officer on 20th march 2023, He is a holder of bachelor of science degree in microbiology and biotechnology from the university of Nairobi.</p> <p>Fredrick kiptum has worked as a Director Health, Administration planning and Finance previously as sub county administrator in Nandi hills.</p> <p>He has also worked in safaricom PLC 2008-2011.</p> <p>Mr. kiptum has vast experience in public service management and administration</p>



MSPRISCA JEPCHIRCHIR-Fund Administrator
Ms Prisca Jepchirchir was appointed as the second Fund Administrator as per Nandi County Executive Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulations ,2023.She has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. She has served as the Head of Budget and Director of Economic Planning .She holds a Degree in Bachelors of Business Management and also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).



CPA Mark Too

Mark Too was appointed as the Fund Manager on 12th March 2020.He has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. He has served as Chief Accountant Health Department and currently serving as the Head of Financial Reporting Unit. Mr. Too holds a Master’s Degree in Finance and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree. He is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM



Mr. Hillary Serem -CECM, Finance and Economic Planning.

Mr. Hillary Serem was appointed as the CECM, Finance and Economic Planning on 24th November 2022. Before his appointment Mr. Serem served as a MCA, Nandi County Assembly.

Mr Serem as worked in different capacities including Relationship Manager in Groups & Investment Program, Micro Credit Office-Group lending in Co-operative Bank of Kenya,

Mr Serem has been involved in management and leadership skills has a Member of County Assembly, Treasurer-Nandi County Sacco, Member,Board Management-Kapsigilai Girls Secondary School.

Mr Serem holds Bachelor Of Business Management (Accounting option)



MR. FREDRICK KIPTUM.

Mr. Fredrick kiptum was appointed as the chief officer on 20th march 2023, He is a holder of bachelor of science degree in microbiology and biotechnology from the university of Nairobi.

Fredrick kiptum has worked as a Director Health, Administration planning and Finance previously as sub county administrator in Nandi hills.

He has also worked in safaricom PLC 2008-2011.

Mr. kiptum has vast experience in public service management and administration



MS PRISCA JEPCHIRCHIR-FUND ADMINISTRATOR

Ms Prisca Jepchirchir was appointed as the second Fund Administrator as per Nandi County Executive Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulations ,2023.She has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. She has served as the Head of Budget and Director of Economic Planning .She holds a Degree in Bachelors of Business Management and also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).



CPA Mark Too

Mark Too was appointed as the Fund Accountant on 12th March 2020.He has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. He has served as Chief Accountant Health Department and currently serving as the Head of Financial Reporting Unit. Mr. Too holds a Master's Degree in Finance and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree. He is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).

4. BOARD/FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

On behalf of the Fund Administration Committee, it is my pleasure to present the Nandi County Emergency Fund financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2023. The financial statements reflect the financial performance of the Fund over the past one year.

Sustainability

In order to ensure sustainability, the Fund has been conducted as basic assessment of available options for feasible financing tools that would assure the fund of its long-term sustainability. The fund has reviewed its current resource mobilization strategies and proposed feasible sustainability financing options to ensure the Fund is a going concern.

Review of performance

Income and statement of performance

The fund earned revenues amounting to Kshs.6,734 as opening balance. There was no income from county government nor conditional grants from National Government.

Expenditures

The total expenditures during the period amounted to nil.

Future outlook

The Fund focuses on building a robust and sustainable fund with a motivated workforce and operational structures that enhance efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery. The fund looks forward to continued support from the County Government and development partners in the execution of its mandate.

Implementation challenges of strategic objectives

During the financial year there were no challenges encountered by the fund.

Appreciation

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the County Government of Nandi, development partners, stakeholders, management, staff and fellow committee members for support and teamwork which made us achieve these results.

I look forward to a better year 2023/2024.



Hillary Serem
Chairperson, Fund Administration Committee

5. REPORT OF THE FUND MANAGER/ ADMINISTRATOR

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 Nandi County Emergency Fund Regulation 2017 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, 2021. 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 Nandi County Emergency Fund Regulation 2020. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date.

The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as 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.

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.

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the board on2023 and signed on its behalf by:



Sign:

Hillary Serem

Chairperson, Fund Administration Committee

6. STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST COUNTY ENTITY'S PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

Introduction

Section 164 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer when preparing financial statements of each County Government Entity Government entities in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board includes a statement of the county government entity's performance against predetermined objectives.

The key development objectives of the Nandi County Emergency Fund for the Year ended 30th June 2023 plan are to:

- a) Establish an efficient structure for the management of emergency events.
- b) Implement mechanisms to reduce risks and hazards that may cause, contribution to or exacerbate disaster situations in the county.

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Nandi county emergency fund	Reduce disaster risk and vulnerabilities by undertaking systematic identification and assessment of disaster risk and enhancing early warning systems.	Reduced fatalism in county prone areas.	80% decrease in fatalities.	In FY 22/23 we ensured effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation to the residents with respect to covid-19 pandemic.

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT.

During the period the chairperson convened one meetings, the meeting was attended by all the members, the main agenda for the above meetings was to discuss on how to mobilize resources to effectively address the anticipated El Nino havoc rains. Being the season of rains there was also discussion on ways to Ensure effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation that provide protection both physically and in terms of human dignity To avert any form of conflict of interest the board members was guided by strict adherence to the regulation coupled by the core values of the fund.

8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

During the financial year 2022-2023 the fund experienced no challenge.

A full adoption of the public finance management Act i.e (Nandi county Emergency fund) regulation 2020 was adhered to.

Payment was made in respect to urgency and unforeseen circumstances or events, the payment was indeed related to:

- Urgency and unforeseen and there is no other legislative authority;
- Are of the public interest;
- Have caused damage, loss, hardship or suffering to the residents of the county; and
- Threatens to damage the environment and such an event is limited to the county.

9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

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

1. Sustainability strategy and profile -

In the financial year 2022-2023 we had to go an extra mile to balance the politics and service provision to the public, value for money remains to be our key objective.

The County Government of Nandi has advocated for all the stakeholders i.e.

Constituencies and County officials to work together in promoting participatory, governance and accountability.

The strategy has been achieved through public participation in budget making process.

2. Employee welfare

Nandi County Emergency fund has provided instruction, training and supervision so as to ensure health and safety at work of his workers

3. Market place practices-

To ensure responsible competition practices, Nandi County Emergency fund has undertaken vigorous training at various sub counties on emerging issues of ~~comp~~ both touching on county staff and the public.

10. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES/ FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

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

10.1 Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund are to enable payments to be made in the county with respect to urgent and unforeseen circumstances or events.

10.2 Performance

The performance of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2023, are set out on page 1 under financial performance.

10.3 Trustees

The fund committee members who served during the year are shown on page (xvii &xviii).

10.4 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 to carry out the audit of the Nandi County Emergency Fund for the year ended June 30, 2023 in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015

By Order of the Board



Chair of the Board/Fund Administrator Committee

Date:

11. 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 Nandi County Emergency Fund Regulation 2017 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, 2022. 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 Nandi County Emergency Fund Regulation 2020. 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, 2022, 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.

Nandi County Emergency Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

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

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

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the board on 30th August 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



Hillary Serem

Chairperson, Fund Administration Committee

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000
E-mail: 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 NANDI COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nandi County Emergency Fund set out on pages 1 to 38, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at

30 June, 2023, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual 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.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Nandi County Emergency Fund as at 30 June, 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Nandi County Emergency Fund Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on 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 opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Issues

In the audit report of the previous year, a number of paragraphs were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. However, Management has not resolved the issues nor disclosed the prior year matter as provided by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board templates and The National Treasury Circulars.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Failure to Prepare Fund Budget

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final budget of Kshs.7,925. The Nandi County Supplementary Appropriation (No.2) Act, 2022 allocated the Nandi County Government a total of Kshs.8,512,743,743, implying that the Fund budget should have been at least Kshs.42,563,719 which is 0.5 % of all the County Government annual budget .This was contrary to Section 5 (2) (a) of the Nandi County Emergency Fund Act, 2020 which states that the Fund shall consist of monies as allocated by the County Assembly for the purposes of the Fund, of an amount of not less than zero point five per centum(0.5%) of all the County Government annual budget in every financial year.

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

2. Late Submission of Financial Statements

The financial statements of Nandi County Emergency Fund were submitted to the office of the Auditor General on 20 November, 2023, which was one and a half months later contrary to Section 81(1) and 4(a) of Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that not later than three months after the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer for the entity shall submit the entity's financial statements to the Auditor-General and a copy of the statement to the Controller of Budget, the National Treasury and the Commission on Revenue Allocation.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective

processes and systems of internal controls, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and 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 overall 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 Board 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 are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

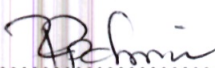
25 January, 2024


Nandi County Emergency Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

13. Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30th June 2023

	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions			
Balances brought forward	1	-	-
Transfers From the County Government	2	-	-
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	3	-	-
		-	-
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income	4	-	31,990
Other Income	5	-	-
		-	-
Total Revenue			
Expenses			
Employee Costs	6	-	-
Use of goods and services	7	-	23,000
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8	-	-
Finance Costs	9	1,191	1,065
Total Expenses		1,191	24,065
Other Gains/Losses			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	10	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) For The Period		(1,191)	7,925


 Name: PRISCA S. O. OCHIENG
 Administrator of the Fund


 Name: MARK W. OCHIENG
 Fund Accountant
 ICPAK Member Number: 800

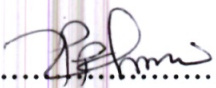
14. Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2023


	Note	2022/2023	2021/2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	6,734	7,925
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables From Exchange Transactions	12	-	-
Prepayments	13	-	-
Inventories	14	-	-
		6,734	7,925
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	15	-	-
Intangible Assets	16	-	-
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	12	-	-
		-	-
Total Assets		6,734	7,925
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions	17	-	-
Provisions	18	-	-
Current Portion of Borrowings	19	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligations	20	-	-
		-	-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	20	-	-
Long Term Portion of Borrowings	19	-	-
Total Liabilities		-	-
Net Assets			
Revolving Fund		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated Surplus		6,734	7,925
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		6,734	7,925

Nandi County Emergency Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on _____ 2023 and signed by:


.....
Name: *PRISCA SUPATTAIN*
Administrator of the Fund


.....
Name: *Nandoo*
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number:8010

15. Statement Of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30th June 2023

	Revolving Fund	Reserve	Accumulated Surplus	Total
	Rxix	Rxx	Rxx	Rxx
Balance As At 1 July 2023				
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period	-	-	7,925	7,925
Funds Received During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June 2023	-	-	7,925	7,925
Balance As At 1 July 2022	-	-	7,925	7,925
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period		-	-1,191	-1,191
Funds Received During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June 2023	-	-	6,734	6,734

.....
 Name: *Prisca J. J. J. J. J.*
 Administrator of the Fund

.....
 Name: *Mark*
 Fund Accountant
 ICPAK Member Number: *2010*


Nandi County Emergency Fund

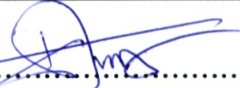
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

16. Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

	N o t e	2023	2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the county government		-	-
Interest received		-	-
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Total receipts		-	-
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		-	(23,000)
General expenses			
Finance cost		(1,191)	(1,065)
Other payments		-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	21	(1,191)	(24,065)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		-	-
Loan disbursements paid out		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	-
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		(1,191)	(24,065)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	11	7,925	31,990
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	11	6,734	7,925

Nandi County Emergency Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023


.....
Name: *Priscilla Joseph*
Administrator of the Fund


.....
Name: *Mark Z*
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number: *800*

Nandi County Emergency Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

17. Statement Of Comparison Of Budget And Actual Amounts For The Period

	Original budget	Actuals	Final budget	Actuals	Variance	% Utilization
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Revenue						
Balance b/d	7,925.15	-	7,925.15	7,925.15	-	100
Transfers From County Govt.	-		-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-		-	-	-	-
Other Income	-		-	-	-	-
Total Income	7,925.15	-	7,925.15	7,925.15	-	100
Expenses						
Fund Administration Expenses	6,734.15		6,734.15	-	6,734.15	0%
General Expenses	-		-	-	-	0%
Finance Cost	1,191.00		1,191.00	1,191.00	-	100%
Total Expenditure	7,925.15		7,925.15	-	6,734	0%
Surplus For The Period	-	-	-	6,734	(6,734.15)	-

18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Nandi County emergency Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from 2012 Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Nandi County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to reduce disaster risk and vulnerabilities by undertaking systematic identification and assessment of disaster risk and enhancing early warning system.

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) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2022

IPSASB deferred the application date of standards from 1st January 2022 owing to Covid 19. This was done to provide entities with time to effectively apply the standards. The deferral was set for 1st January 2023.

(ii) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2022

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p>

Nandi County Emergency Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity;</p> <p>(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>

Nandi County Emergency Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

Standard	Effective date and impact:
Instruments	<p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>
Other improvements to IPSAS	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2023</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> <p>Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> <p>Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement <p>Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.</p>
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</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>

(iii) Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2023.

1. 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.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022-2023 was approved by the County Assembly on June 2022. 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 entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly,

The entity'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.

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 page 4 of these financial statements.

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) 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.

a) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and receivables

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

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Held-to-maturity

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Loans and borrowing

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

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

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) 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 Entity.

c) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities

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

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

d) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. *Entity to state the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted.*

e) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

f) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

The Entity provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

g) 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.

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

h) 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.

i) Related parties

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

j) 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.

k) Comparative figures

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

l) Events after the reporting period

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

m) Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by xxx Act (*state the legislation establishing the Fund*) under the Ministry of xxx. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of XXX.

n) Currency

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

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

State all 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 Entity. 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

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2022-23	2021-22
Donation From Development Partners	-	-
Contributions From The Public	-	-
Total	-	-

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2022-23	2021-22
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations	-	-
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity	-	-
Total	-	-

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2022-23	2021-22
Late Payment Penalties	-	-
Fines	-	-
Total	-	-

4. Interest income

Description	2022-23	2021-22
Balance b/d	-	-
Interest Income From Car Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Investments	-	-
Balances b/d	-	31,990
Total Interest Income	-	31,990

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

5. Other income

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Insurance Recoveries	-	-
Income From Sale Of Tender Documents	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Total Other Income	-	-

6. Employee Costs

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Salaries And Wages	-	-
Staff Gratuity	-	-
Staff Training Expenses	-	-
Social Security Contribution	-	-
Other (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

7. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2022/23	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses		
Loan Processing Costs	-	-
Professional Services Costs	-	-
Administration Fees	-	-
Committee Allowances	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-
Insurance Costs	-	-
Postage And Courier	-	-
Printing And Stationery	-	23,000
Rental Costs	-	-
Total		23,000

Nandi County Emergency Fund
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8. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2022/23	2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total	-	-

9. Finance costs

Description	2022/23	2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Interest On Bank Overdrafts	1,191	1,065
Interest On Loans From Banks	-	-
Total	1,191	1,065

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2022/23	2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property, Plant And Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total	-	-

Nandi County Emergency Fund
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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Nandi county Emergency Fund	6,734	7,925
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account	-	-
Others	-	-
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	6,734	7,925

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

Financial Statement	Account Number	2022-2023	2021-2022
		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	1272656985	6,734	7,925
Bank B		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
		-	-
d) Others(Specify)		-	-
Cash In Transit		-	-
Cash In Hand		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
Grand Total		6,734	7,925

Nandi County Emergency Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

12. Receivables from exchange transactions

	2023	2022
	KShs	KShs
Current Receivables		
Interest Receivable	-	-
Current Loan Repayments Due	-	-
Other Exchange Debtors	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	-	-
Total Current Receivables		
Non-Current Receivables		
Long Term Loan Repayments Due	-	-
Total Non- Current Receivables	-	-
Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-

Additional disclosure on interest receivable

	2023	2022
	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	-	-

13. Prepayments

	2023	2022
	KShs	KShs
Prepaid Rent	-	-
Prepaid Insurance	-	-
Prepaid Electricity Costs	-	-
Other Prepayments (Specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

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14. Inventories

Description	2022	2021
Consumable Stores	-	-
Spare Parts And Meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other Inventories (Specify)	-	-
Total Inventories At The Lower Of Cost And Net Realizable Value	-	-

Nandi County Emergency Fund

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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Property, plant and equipment

At 1st July 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2021					
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation And Impairment					
At 1st July 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-

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	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Other
	KSh	KSh	KSh	KSh	KSh
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Values					
At 30 th June 2022	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2023	-	-	-	-	-

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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Intangible assets

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	-	-

17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Trade Payables	-	-
Refundable Deposits	-	-
Accrued Expenses	-	-
Other Payables	-	-
Total Trade And Other Payables	-	-

18. Provisions

Balance At The Beginning Of The Year (1.07.2021)	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision Utilised	-	-	-	-
Change Due To Discount And Time Value For Money	-	-	-	-
Transfers From Non -Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance At The End Of The Year (30.06.2022)	-	-	-	-

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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

19. Borrowings

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
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	2022-2023	2021-2022
External Borrowings		
Dollar Denominated Loan From 'X Organisation'	-	-
Sterling Pound Denominated Loan From 'Y Organisation'	-	-
Euro Denominated Loan from Z Organisation'	-	-
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	2022-2023	2021-2022
Short Term Borrowings(Current Portion)	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Employee benefit obligations

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

21. Cash generated from operations

	2022	2021
	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	-	-

Other Disclosures

22. 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

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From Related Parties'	-	-
Transfers To Related Parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Board Of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Due From Parent Ministry	-	-
Due From County Government	-	-
Total	-	-

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Other Disclosures Continued

e) Due to related parties

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Due To Parent Ministry	-	-
Due To County Government	-	-
Due To Key Management Personnel	-	-
Total	-	-

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Court Case Against The Fund	-	-
Bank Guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

Other Disclosures Continued**24. 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:

	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2023				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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

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

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxxx

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.

	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2023				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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

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

		Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2022			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ Receivables			
Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

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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.

	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2023			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2022			
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)

d) Capital risk management

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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:

	2021/22	2020/21
	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	-	-

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19. 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. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date the issue to)
1.	Operating an Unapproved Fund	The Nandi County Emergency was approved by County Assembly and gazetted into law on 12th March 2020 and herein attached	resolved	15/9/2023
2.	Misstatement of Emergency Expenditure: The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.23,000 as disclosed in Note 7 to financial statements. However, the analysis of Integrated Financial Management and Information System (IFMIS) records revealed that an amount of Kshs.5,503,587 incurred on emergency expenditure under code number 2640201 was not accounted for in the emergency fund cash book, bank statements and emergency fund financial statements.	The payment of Kshs.5,503,587 was payment made in regard to emergency issues in the county government of Nandi majorly on land slides in Tinderet and drowning victims in our various rivers. This amount was payment was made through IFMIS and accounted for under executive financial statement under the use of goods vote	resolved	15/9/2023
3.	Budgetary Performance: The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.31,990 and Kshs.31,990 respectively, being 100% funding. Similarly, the Fund expended Kshs.25,256 against an approved budget of Kshs.31,990, resulting to an under-expenditure of Kshs.6,734 (or 21% of the budget.	The under expenditure of Kshs.6,734 represents money held in the bank to cushion the Fund's account against bank charges and other incidental costs arising from day-to-day bank transactions.	resolved	15/9/2023
4.	Failure to Transfer Emergency	During the year under review the Controller of	resolved	15/9/2023

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe (Put a date the issue to)
	Funds	Budget didn't approve requisition for the Emergency fund to be spent outside the system, and therefore it was not possible for the funds to be transferred to the Emergency Fund Account. This amount was spent on payments of pending bills relating to emergency issues in Nandi County and accounted for in the Executive Financial Statements.		