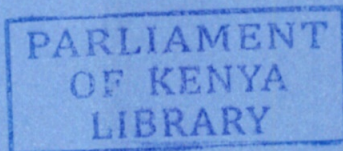


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



*Enhancing Accountability*

# REPORT



OF

# THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

# MARSABIT MUNICIPALITY

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

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	20/3/2024
TABLED BY	Del. Maj. Whip.
COMMITTEE	C.P.I.C
CLERK AT THE TABLE	Cherop

Revised 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL  
UPPER EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE - ISIO

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**MARSABIT MUNICIPALITY**  
*County Government of Marsabit*

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2023**

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

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**1. Acronyms & Glossary of Terms**

*Insert acronyms and glossary of terms used in the report e.g.*

PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
FY	Financial Year
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Act
Fiduciary Management	Key management personnel who have financial responsibility in the entity.
CPA	Certified Public Accountant
CECM	County Executive Committee Member

## **2. Key Entity Information and Management**

### **a) Background information**

Marsabit Municipality is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011(amended 2019) and Cities and Municipal Charter on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2021. The Municipality is under the County Government of Marsabit and is domiciled in Kenya.

### **b) Principal Activities**

#### **Municipality Vision Statement**

To be a Vibrant and an Inclusive Municipality of Choice

#### **Municipality Mission**

To Render High Quality and Cost-Effective Services to our Clients and Customers, Promote Safety and Municipality's Cleanliness through Stable Development Planning, Strategic Project Planning and an all-inclusive Citizen Involvement as well as Effective Administration for the sake of Peoples Prosperity.

#### **Core Values**

We are committed to upholding the following core values as the guiding principles for the operations of the county summarized as THIIRI:

**Transparency & Accountability:** We shall always endeavour to be transparent, answerable and liable at all times

**Hardworking:** We shall be patriotic to the cause of the county and be guided by hardworking ethics in all our undertakings.

**Integrity:** Honesty and sincerity are an integral part of our operations. We shall uphold these through strict adherence to the moral principles underlying all our policies

**Inclusiveness & Teamwork:** In all our undertakings, we shall have people from diverse backgrounds or communities involved in the development. All groups and citizens in the county shall be treated with equity, equality and without exception

**Responsiveness:** We act with a sense of urgency to address citizens' needs, make qualified decisions in time and provide fiscally responsible solutions

**Innovativeness:** We thrive on creativity and ingenuity. We seek the innovations and ideas that can bring a positive change to the County. We value creativity that is focused, data driven, and Continuously-improving based on results

#### c) Key Management

The *Municipality's* management is under the following key organs:

- County department of in charge of Municipalities i.e. Department of Lands, physical planning, energy and urban development.
- Board of Management
- Municipality Manager
- Municipal service units like Revenue, enforcement, Fire and emergency services, public health and environment.
- Others (*specify*)

#### d) Fiduciary Management

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

Ref	Position	Name
1	CECM	Ms Amina Challa
2	Chief Officer	Ghazali Bule
3	Municipal Manager	Boru Golicha
4	Municipal Public Health	Gollo Guyo
5	Municipal Environmental Officer	Mamo Dabasso

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

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6	Public Health Officer	Naye Mare
7	Environmental Officer	Adhi Sora
8	Revenue Officer	Mbarak Sora
9	Fire Officer	Fatuma Kosi
10	Enforcement Officer	Moses Kathambi

**e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements**

*[Provide a high-level description of the key fiduciary oversight arrangements covering (say)]:*

- i) Audit and Risk Management Committee
- ii) County Assembly committees
- iii) Committees of the Senate

**f) Registered Offices**

P.O. Box 384 (60500)

Marsabit County Headquarter.

MARSABIT, KENYA

**g) Contacts**

Telephone: (+254)726560836

E-mail: bggababo@gmail.com

Website: marsabitmunicipality.go.ke

**h) Bankers**

Kenya Commercial Banks,

Marsabit Branch.

Equity Bank

Marsabit Branch

**i) Independent Auditor**

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

3. Municipality Board

Serial No.	Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1	Board Member DAHABO DARRO 	<p><i>Ms Dahabo Daro is the vice chairperson of the municipal board. She has over 27 years working experience in the banking sector rising through the ranks and eventually serving as a branch manager. She also serves as the deputy chair of the Municipal Board. Madam Dahabo is also the chairperson of the finance, trade and procurement committee.</i></p>
2	ALEX ALI GULLEID 	<p>Mr Alex Ali Gulleid was a long serving senior government officer who has served in both national and county governments of Marsabit. He holds a master's degree in Tropical Animal Production and Health. HE has a wide experience in the fields of Agriculture and Livestock Extension services where he served at different levels in Marsabit County as district animal production officer, District Livestock Development officer as well as County Coordinator, Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP). He is also a member of the finance, trade and procurement committee.</p>
3	JACOB ALEMU	<p>Mr Jacob Alemu has a master's degree in Sociology, Advanced Disaster Management, University of Nairobi (2004) and a BA in Community Development &amp; Conflict resolution, Daystar University He has Worked with both local &amp; international NGOs for over 12 years in different capacities, as development facilitator, Project manager, Program coordinators, &amp; Program</p>

		<p>manager. Currently working with Sauti Moja Marsabit, based in Saku sub county, Marsabit County. He is also the chairperson r of the Environment, water and sanitation committee.</p>
4	<p>HALIMA ISAAK</p> 	<p>Ms Halima Isaak has a Diploma in community development &amp; management, institute of community development (2010) and has worked with Care international Kenya as a field officer. She is currently a business woman and a representative of the informal sector on the board. She is also the chairperson of the publicity and social services committee.</p>
5	<p>ABEDNEGO LERUK</p> 	<p>Mr Abednego Leruk is a board member representing people living with disabilities has a diploma in Community Development and social work. He has over 10 years' experience in community development and debt management gained from different organisations. Abednego hails from Karare ward in Saku Sub-County. He is also a member of the Publicity and social service committee.</p>
5	<p>OSMAN MOHAMED</p> 	<p>Mr Osman Mohamed is a board member representing the neighbourhood association. He holds a bachelor of science degree in health records and Information management from Kenyatta university and also a leadership certificate from the same institution. He is also a member of the planning and infrastructure development committee.</p>

<p>CECM Ms <b>Amina Challa</b>, County Executive Committee Member Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Energy and Urban Development</p> 	<p>Amina is credited as a result driven, analytical minded project manager with wealth of experience in managerial levels at various non sector organization, her Strong leadership skills and her organize nature has earned the favor to serve the department for the second term in office. She has inspired her colleagues to reach shared goals through motivation and by mentoring many.</p> <p><b>She holds MA Project Planning and Management</b>, from university of Nairobi and <b>BSc. Community Resource Management</b>, Kenyatta University:</p>
<p>Mr Ghazali Bule Chief Officer, Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Energy and Urban Development.</p> 	<p>Ghazali Bulle is the new chief officer in charge of urban development. He is young and full of energy, the vibrant nature in him is an indication of a resourceful asset to the department and the county government of Marsabit. He enjoys wide networks in business and corporate management as well as not for profit organization. These high-level connections and ability to net in opportunities for the municipality.</p> <p>He is a graduate of Moi University with bachelor degree in business management &amp; entrepreneurship.</p>
<p>Mr Boru Golicha Gababo, Municipality Manager</p>	<p>Mr Boru Golicha Gababo is the municipal manager and secretary to the board. He has a Master's degree in Strategic Management from Africa Nazarene University and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Community Development from Egerton University. He</p>



has a 10 years experience in the NGO world having served in various capacities. A highly organized and meticulous manager, he served as the Town Administrator for Marsabit town for 6 years prior to his current position.

Mr. Boru oversaw the transition of Marsabit from a Town to a Municipality. He has since then been instrumental in the development of the Marsabit Municipal Charter and Integrated Development Plan aligned with the County Integrated Development Plan and many related policies and is overseeing its implementation. He has served in his current capacity for a cumulative period of 9 years.



As the Municipal Manager Mr. Boru provides strategic thinking and oversight in the design, and implementation of major infrastructural investments in the Municipality and the county.

He is the administrative head of the municipality and secretary to the municipal board. Within this capacity he advises the Executive arm of Marsabit county government on all matters development and also serves as crucial linkage between the business community, stakeholders and other investors and the government with regards to investment opportunities and institutional support in the municipality.

Amongst his achievements are the establishment and implementation of performance management systems,

		conceiving and implementing major infrastructural projects including the street lighting, municipal market, municipal car park and the town drainage system.
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4. Key Management Team

Serial No	Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1.	<p>Manager 1: CECM <b>Ms Amina Challa</b>, County Executive Committee Member Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Energy and Urban Development.</p> 	<p><i>Also, indicate the main area of responsibility – without details</i></p>
2.	<p>Mr Ghazali Bule Chief Officer, Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Energy and Urban Development.</p> 	
3.	<p>Mr Boru Golicha Gababo,</p>	



Municipality Manager

Mr Boru Golicha Gababo is the municipal manager and secretary to the board. He has a Master's degree in Strategic Management from Africa Nazarene University and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Community Development from Egerton University. He has a 10 year experience in the NGO world having served in various capacities. A highly organized and meticulous manager, he served as the Town Administrator for Marsabit town for 6 years prior to his current position.

Mr. Boru oversaw the transition of Marsabit from a Town to a Municipality. He has since then been instrumental in the development of the Marsabit Municipal Charter and Integrated Development Plan aligned with the County Integrated Development Plan and many related policies and is overseeing its implementation. He has served in his current capacity for a cumulative period of 9 years.

As the Municipal Manager Mr. Boru provides strategic thinking and oversight in the design, and implementation of major infrastructural investments in the Municipality and the county.

He is the administrative head of the municipality and secretary to the municipal board. Within this capacity he advises the Executive arm of Marsabit county government on all matters development and also serves as crucial linkage between the business community, stakeholders and other investors and the

		<p>government with regards to investment opportunities and institutional support in the municipality.</p> <p>Amongst his achievements are the establishment and implementation of performance management systems, conceiving and implementing major infrastructural projects including the street lighting, municipal market, municipal car park and the town drainage system.</p>
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## **5. Municipality Board Chairperson's Report**

The Marsabit Municipality Board faced a series of notable challenges during the 2022-2023 fiscal year. First and foremost, the unexpected abduction of our esteemed Chairperson, Mr. Roba Sereqa, in February 2022 cast a shadow of uncertainty over our operations. His unwavering dedication and extraordinary leadership were deeply felt throughout the municipality. Regrettably, Mr. Sereqa's whereabouts remain unknown, necessitating on-going efforts to identify a suitable successor to fill his irreplaceable role.

Additionally, our municipality encountered significant hurdles stemming from the absence of crucial policy frameworks and regulations to guide our multifaceted functions. The dearth of such guidance occasionally hindered our decision-making processes and overall effectiveness. Furthermore, inadequate funding for municipality functions presented persistent challenges, impeding our capacity to meet the diverse needs of our residents.

The prolonged famine that beset Marsabit also had a detrimental impact on local businesses, particularly in Marsabit town. Economic activity was stifled, and our community grappled with the dire consequences of food scarcity. Moreover, the Marsabit conflict between the Gabra and Borana communities necessitated a three-month dusk-to-dawn curfew. This crisis compelled many businesses to close their doors, and residents sought refuge in neighbouring towns, such as Isiolo and Nanyuki, further exacerbating our economic woes.

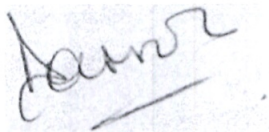
The onset of an electioneering year also introduced a degree of volatility and uncertainty, prompting adjustments and augmentations to our municipal structure. This period necessitated the appointment of a new chairman and the orientation of newly appointed chief officers, temporarily impeding the seamless functioning of the Municipality.

To compound our challenges, some functions, though transferred to the municipality, have not been adequately funded, creating significant obstacles to their efficient execution. Resistance from certain departments reluctant to finance these delegated functions further exacerbated the situation.

In the face of adversity, the Municipality of Marsabit remains steadfast in its dedication to the well-being and prosperity of our residents. With careful planning, strategic investments, and unwavering resolve, we are confident in our ability to overcome challenges and achieve our vision for a vibrant, self-reliant municipality that serves as a beacon of progress in our region.

In summary, while we have faced a multitude of challenges during the 2022-2023 fiscal year, we remain undeterred in our pursuit of excellence. We have learned from these experiences and are poised to turn them into opportunities for growth and development. Our vision for the Municipality of Marsabit is one of progress, prosperity, and self-sustainability. With a dedicated team, strong community support, and prudent management, we are confident in our ability to realize this vision in the years ahead.

Sincerely,



**Dahabo Ahmed Darro**

**Acting Chairperson,**

Marsabit Municipality Board

## **6. Report of the Municipality Manager**

As the Municipality Manager of Marsabit, I have had the privilege of overseeing various projects and initiatives during the 2022-2023 fiscal year. These endeavors have been instrumental in enhancing the well-being of our residents and promoting the sustainable development of our municipality. Here, I will reflect upon the key successes and projects undertaken in the past year.

### **World Bank-Funded Kenya Urban Support Programme**

Under this initiative, we embarked on several critical projects aimed at improving the urban experience for our residents. We benefited from a World Bank fund through Kenya urban support programme fund for the two running years. During the year under review, we undertook a multifaceted project that encompasses laying of cabros within the bus parks that adds beauty to town and serves as a source of revenue from the parking charges. The installation of street lights was a significant milestone, enabling extended business hours and enhancing security within our municipality. The Boda Boda shade project brought much-needed order to our streets, fostering safer and more organized transportation services. Furthermore, strategically locating public toilets has not only improved commuters' work environment but also reflects our commitment to enhancing overall urban hygiene and sanitation. The total project was awarded at **KES. 52,390,019.14**, the total amount already paid after satisfactory certificates raised stands at **KES.48,412,471.44** which is 92.4% of the total awarded amount, while the overall works done was reported at **98%**.

### **Bus Stage and Park Development**

The construction of a Bus Stage and Park was a vital project designed to instill order and generate revenue for our municipality. This strategic facility not only serves as a transportation hub but also offers opportunities for revenue generation, contributing to our financial sustainability.

### **Revenue Generation and Challenges**

Marsabit Municipality relies on various revenue streams, including single business permits and land rates. In the 2022-2023 fiscal year, we encountered challenges in revenue collection. We collected a total of KES 8,383,768, falling short of our KES 12,000,000 target. This deficit was exacerbated by a life-threatening famine, prolonged conflict, a government-imposed curfew, and the general election in August 2022. Despite these hurdles, we remain committed to optimizing our revenue collection processes.

### **Value for Money and Fiscal Responsibility**

All the projects we undertook during this period adhered to the principle of value for money. We diligently managed resources to ensure that every shilling was invested wisely and efficiently.

### **Fire Marshal Initiative**

To enhance safety and emergency response, we successfully established a team of 15 trained and fully equipped fire marshals. This initiative bolsters our capacity to respond swiftly and effectively to fire emergencies within the municipality.

### **Waste Management and Policy Framework**

In the realm of waste management, Marsabit Municipality made significant strides. We collected and disposed of a total of 21,900 tonnes of waste over the fiscal year, with a daily collection rate of 60 tonnes. To reinforce our commitment to responsible waste management, we developed a comprehensive Waste Management Policy and Bill. Notably, we transitioned from employing solid waste management casuals to contracting a private solid waste management company, optimizing efficiency.

### **Market Management and Policy Development**

The Saku Modern Market has experienced remarkable progress, with occupancy rates increasing to 78% of the total 495 stalls. This achievement reflects our commitment to supporting local businesses and fostering economic growth. We are currently in the process of formulating a Market Management Policy to guide our market-related activities.

### **Future Objectives and Priorities**

Moving forward, we are committed to addressing key priorities, including the full functionality of Marsabit Fire Station and the finalization of the Waste Management Policy. Infrastructure development will continue to be a focal point of our efforts. Moreover, we are actively engaged in the development of a Spatial Plan for the entire county, aligning with regulatory requirements.

### **Future Outlook**

Despite these challenges, the Marsabit Municipality Board remains resolute in its commitment to achieving the highest standards of service delivery and municipal governance. Looking ahead, we envision a promising future characterized by several key aspirations.

1. The comprehensive handover of all 15 functions to the municipality, accompanied by full and independent funding, thereby liberating our operations from county coffers.
2. The formulation and implementation of essential policies designed to foster the smooth and effective operation of the Municipality, ensuring that our activities are governed by a robust regulatory framework.
3. The transformation of our municipality into a fully functional, fully funded, and wholly independent entity, capable of self-sustainability without reliance on external financial sources.
4. Enhanced Collaboration and Community Engagement. We recognize the importance of forging strong partnerships with civil society, the private sector, community-based organizations, and the Chamber of Commerce. Our goal is to harness collective efforts for the betterment of our municipality and its residents. Strengthened collaboration will drive socio-economic growth and promote strategic investments within our jurisdiction.
5. Infrastructure Development and Modernization. We remain committed to enhancing our municipality's infrastructure. This includes ongoing efforts to expand Bakuli dam, ensuring a reliable water supply. Additionally, the establishment of social parks will offer residents recreational spaces while fostering a closer connection with the environment.
6. Responsive and Efficient Emergency Services. The establishment of a modern fire station, equipped with state-of-the-art firefighting equipment, is well underway. This endeavor will

empower us to respond rapidly to fire emergencies, bolstering our emergency preparedness and disaster management capabilities.

7. **Continuous Learning and Capacity Building.** To tackle challenges effectively, we prioritize ongoing learning and capacity building for our workforce. This commitment extends to our new Chief Officers, ensuring that they integrate seamlessly into our management structure, ultimately promoting optimal municipal performance.
8. **Sustainable Waste Management.** We recognize that waste management is a pressing issue. Efforts to educate our residents on good hygiene and waste disposal practices are underway. Promoting a shift in attitudes and behaviors is essential for achieving a cleaner and healthier municipality.

As we reflect on these achievements, we acknowledge that they would not have been possible without the dedication, hard work, and collaborative spirit of our entire team, the Board, and the support of our community. These successes inspire us to aim higher, working tirelessly to elevate the Municipality of Marsabit to even greater heights

We remain committed to serving our residents with excellence and to creating a municipality that is not only sustainable but also an exemplar of progress and prosperity.



**Boru Golicha Gababo**  
**Municipality Manager**

**7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for the FY 2022/2023**

**Guidance**

Section 164 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer for a County Government entity shall prepare financial statements in respect of the entity in formats to be prescribed by the Accounting Standards Board including a statement of the county government entity's performance against predetermined objectives.

The key development objectives of the Marsabit Municipality (state the period of the strategic document/plan) plan are to:

- a) Provide quality physical infrastructure.
- b) Urban planning.
- c) Urban governance and administration

*(Progress on attainment of Strategic development objectives (Adopted from Marsabit Municipality- Customize as per specific Municipality),*

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
<b>Environmental Management and Waste Disposal</b>	To promote environmental sustainability and effective waste management practices.	Reduced environmental impact, improved waste disposal, and cleaner surroundings.	Reduction in environmental pollution levels, waste recycling rates, waste disposal compliance.	We reduced environmental pollution levels by 10%, increased waste recycling rates by 20%, and achieved 95% compliance with waste disposal regulations, contributing to a

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
				cleaner and greener municipality.
<b>Infrastructure and Public Works</b>	To enhance the urban infrastructure and improve the overall urban experience for residents.	Successful initiation and completion of critical infrastructure projects under the Kenya Urban Support Programme, including the construction of a Bus Park, a Boda Boda shade, and a strategically located Public Toilet. Installation of solar lights at the Bus stage for increased safety and convenience.	Completion of infrastructure projects, installation of solar lights, and improved urban amenities.	All infrastructure projects initiated and completed on schedule, solar lights installed at the Bus stage, and urban amenities significantly improved, leading to a better quality of life for residents.
<b>Effective Board Committees</b>	To ensure efficient governance and decision-making processes	Well-equipped and experienced Board Committees that execute their roles diligently, contributing to	Capacity-building initiatives for Board Committees and their active participation in	Successful capacity-building initiatives resulting in well-prepared Board Committees that actively contribute

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
	within the Municipality	effective governance	Municipality affairs.	to efficient governance and decision-making processes.
<b>Fire Marshal Training</b>	To enhance emergency response capabilities and improve safety and security within the Municipality.	Establishment of a team of trained and dedicated fire marshals responsible for emergency response.	Successful recruitment and training of fire marshals, improved emergency response capabilities.	Successful recruitment and training of a team of fire marshals, resulting in enhanced emergency response capabilities and improved safety and security for residents.
<b>Public Safety and Enforcement</b>	To ensure the safety and security of residents and enforce municipal regulations	Enhanced public safety, reduced crime rates, and greater adherence to municipal by laws.	Reduction in crime rates, response time to emergency calls, percentage of by law violations addressed.	We recorded a 12% reduction in crime rates, improved our response time to emergency calls by 25%, and addressed 90% of reported bylaw violations promptly

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
<b>Public Services Enhancement</b>	To enhance the delivery of public services to residents and businesses.	Improved access to essential public services, increased resident satisfaction, and enhanced business operations within the municipality.	Response time to service requests, resident satisfaction survey results, and percentage increase in business licenses issued.	Our response time to service requests improved by 20%, resident satisfaction survey results showed a 15% increase in overall satisfaction, and we issued 30% more business licenses compared to the previous year.

## **8. Corporate Governance Statement**

The process of appointing and removing members of the Board within the Marsabit Municipality is governed by a well-defined framework outlined in the Municipal Charter. The Charter stipulates that Board members are appointed through a rigorous and competitive process. Specifically, four members are selected by the County Executive Committee, subject to approval by the County Assembly. Additionally, five members are nominated by various associations representing different sectors within the Municipality and are subsequently appointed by the County Executive Committee.

The removal of Board members is a process grounded in transparency and accountability. Members can be removed from office under specific circumstances. These include grounds such as mental or physical infirmity, bankruptcy, criminal convictions resulting in imprisonment of six months or more, professional misconduct, absence from three consecutive meetings within a financial year without reasonable cause, among others. The removal can be initiated either by the Board itself, requiring the support of at least two-thirds of its members, or by a petition from the residents of the Municipality.

The Charter ensures that the succession of Board members is carefully planned to guarantee the continuity of leadership within the Municipality.

### **Roles and Functions of Board Members**

The Marsabit Municipality Board is vested with a wide array of powers and functions as detailed in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, the County Government Act, County legislations, and the Charter itself. These functions encompass the full spectrum of municipal governance, ensuring the orderly development of the Municipality.

Key responsibilities of the Board include executive authority delegated by the County Executive Committee, provision of services to residents, imposition of authorized fees and charges, promotion of Constitutional values, monitoring policy compliance, participation in County legislation formulation, and more. Additionally, the Board plays a crucial role in overseeing

Municipality affairs, formulating and implementing development plans, controlling land use and development, promoting infrastructure projects, and maintaining comprehensive administrative databases.

### **Induction, Training, and Performance of Board Members**

The Municipal Charter sets clear qualifications for Board members. These qualifications encompass factors such as residence within the Municipality, business engagement in the area, relevant education, professional experience, and compliance with Chapter Six of the Constitution. Performance evaluation and capacity-building initiatives are essential for ensuring that Board Committees are well-equipped to fulfill their roles effectively.

### **Number of Board Meetings and Attendance**

The Charter has set the frequency of Board meetings as four ordinary meetings with provisions of special and subcommittee meetings. It also emphasizes the importance of attendance, and excessive absences without reasonable cause can trigger removal procedures. Meetings, when convened, must adhere to established procedures that align with the Charter's principles of decision-making and governance.

### **Succession Plan**

The Charter establishes a clear succession plan to fill vacancies on the Board, ensuring the smooth transition of leadership within the Municipality.

### **Conflict of Interest**

To maintain transparency and prevent conflicts of interest, the Charter expects Board members to declare any personal interests they may have in matters under consideration by the Board.

### **Board Remuneration**

Board members, including the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson, are remunerated with allowances and benefits determined by the County Executive Committee. These remuneration packages require approval from the County Assembly and are guided by recommendations from the Salaries and Remuneration Commission.

### **Ethics and Conduct**

The Charter underscores the importance of ethical conduct and adherence to Chapter Six of the Constitution as fundamental qualifications for Board membership. Upholding ethical standards and promoting good governance are central to the Board's responsibilities.

## **9. Management Discussion and Analysis**

The municipality is in the process of gaining the autonomy to manage its own affairs in the coming financial year; otherwise, currently its budget is captured under the mother department of lands and physical planning. However, the funds from the partner (KUSP) which involves the urban institutional grants with resemblance of recurrent expenditure and the urban development grant of development nature was utilized prudently with clear evidence based and value for money fully considered.

These resources are channeled through the county revenue account and subsequently transferred to the municipal special purpose accounts for the UIG and UDG. Sometimes these transfers take long to be effected affecting the flow of resources and hence affect the deadlines as committed by the board. Nonetheless, the projects and activities have been approved and offered a clean bill by the partners.

The municipality is undertaking a second project as funded by the Kenya urban support programme. The laying of cabro at the bus stations has several components in itself which include solarized street lights, public toilets and bodaboda shed. The project is at the tail end waiting commissioning.

The municipality is observing the statutory obligation as defined in the existing laws and HR policies. The obligations that involve deductions and transmission of NHIF and NSSF are strictly observed by the human resource units. Further KRA obligations are strictly observed. So far, the municipality is not under threat/ risk of non-compliance of financial obligations.



## **10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting**

### *1. Sustainability strategy and profile*

As the principal governing body responsible for the welfare and progress of the Marsabit Municipality, our primary mandate rests upon ensuring the well-being and satisfaction of our residents. At the heart of our governance lies a deep commitment to sustainability, recognizing it as the cornerstone of our ability to provide essential services and maintain the quality of life for our citizens over the long term. Sustainability, in our context, extends far beyond environmental considerations; it encompasses the comprehensive and judicious management of resources, both natural and financial, to secure the Municipality's viability and growth. In this introductory paragraph, we delve into our strategy on sustainability, delving into our deliberate efforts to align with international best practices, adapt to evolving political and macroeconomic landscapes, and learn from both our key achievements and failures on this crucial journey. Our unwavering dedication to sustainable governance remains resolute, as we steer the Marsabit Municipality toward a future of enduring prosperity.

### *2. Environmental performance*

#### Environmental Policy Statement

The Marsabit Municipality is committed to preserving and enhancing the natural environment while fulfilling its mandate to provide essential services to the community. We acknowledge that sustainable development requires responsible stewardship of our resources and minimizing our environmental footprint. Our environmental policy guides our efforts in achieving this balance.

#### Evidence of the Policy

- a. Implementation of energy-efficient measures, such as the installation of solar lights in public areas and municipal buildings, reducing our energy consumption and carbon footprint.
- b. In line with our urban planning, the Municipality prioritizes sustainable infrastructure development to reduce environmental impact, including efficient road networks and public transport systems.

- c. A Waste Management Policy and Bill have been developed, emphasizing proper waste disposal and recycling. We've also transitioned to a private solid waste management company to improve efficiency.

#### Successes

- a. The installation of solar lights has significantly reduced our dependence on conventional energy sources, resulting in reduced greenhouse gas emissions and energy costs.
- b. Our efforts in waste management led to the collection and disposal of 21,900 tons of waste during the year, promoting cleaner and healthier urban areas.

#### Shortcomings

1. Inadequate funding remains a challenge for implementing all aspects of our environmental policy effectively.
2. While we have made strides in waste management, we need to enhance our recycling programs to further reduce waste sent to landfills.

#### Efforts to manage biodiversity include

- Preservation of green spaces within the Municipality.
- Collaboration with conservation organizations for urban biodiversity conservation.
- Integration of biodiversity considerations into urban planning.

#### **Waste Management Policy**

The Waste Management Policy focuses on waste reduction, proper disposal, and recycling, aiming to minimize environmental impact.

#### Efforts to Reduce Environmental Impact of Products

1. Public awareness campaigns promote responsible consumption, waste reduction, and recycling among residents.
2. The Municipality seeks suppliers and products with environmentally friendly attributes when procuring goods and services.
3. We are committed to developing and maintaining green spaces within the urban area, contributing to urban biodiversity and reducing the heat island effect.

4. Initiatives are underway to increase recycling collection points and educate residents about the importance of recycling.

In conclusion, our environmental policy underscores our commitment to sustainability, evidenced by energy-efficient measures, sustainable infrastructure, and a waste management policy. While we've achieved significant milestones, challenges such as funding and the need to improve recycling persist. Our proactive biodiversity management efforts and sustainable procurement practices align with international best practices, ensuring our commitment to environmental stewardship.

### *3. Employee welfare*

The Marsabit Municipality is dedicated to upholding principles of transparency, fairness, and inclusivity across all facets of our operations, including our hiring processes. Our policies governing the hiring process are designed to ensure equal opportunities for all, consider gender diversity, and engage stakeholders in key decisions. Additionally, we are committed to continuously improving our hiring practices. Beyond recruitment, we prioritize the growth and well-being of our employees through skill enhancement, robust career management, performance appraisal, and reward systems. Moreover, the safety and health of our workforce are paramount, and we adhere to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007 (OSHA) to maintain a secure working environment, all our fire marshals, enforcement officers, revenue clerks and garbage collectors are adequately trained and equipped with the best protective gears. This comprehensive approach reflects our commitment to sustainability and fostering a workplace that values and nurtures its greatest asset—our people.

### *4. Market place practices*

#### *a) Responsible competition practice.*

- a. Marsabit Municipality believes in fair competition and respects the rights of competitors. We comply with all relevant laws and regulations governing competition and do not engage in any anti-competitive practices such as price-fixing, collusion, or monopolistic behaviour. We compete solely on the basis of merit, quality, and innovation, promoting a level playing field for all stakeholders.

- b. Marsabit Municipality maintains a strict anti-corruption stance. We have implemented comprehensive anti-corruption policies and protocols. All employees are required to adhere to a code of conduct that prohibits any form of bribery, extortion, or corrupt practices. Regular training and awareness programs on anti-corruption are conducted to ensure compliance across the organization.
- c. We engage with political stakeholders in a transparent and ethical manner, ensuring that our interactions are in line with legal requirements and ethical standards. We do not contribute to political campaigns or parties to maintain neutrality and prevent undue influence.

***b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations***

Marsabit Municipality is committed to ethical supply chain practices. We establish clear, fair, and transparent contracts with our suppliers, ensuring that all terms and conditions are mutually agreed upon and adhered to. Payment practices are prompt and in line with contractual agreements.

We value our relationships with suppliers and treat them with respect and fairness. We encourage open communication, feedback, and collaboration to ensure that both parties benefit from a mutually advantageous relationship. We are committed to honouring our contractual obligations and addressing any disputes through fair and transparent mechanisms.

***c) Responsible marketing and advertisement***

Marsabit Municipality upholds ethical marketing practices. Our marketing and advertising efforts adhere to established industry standards and legal requirements. We do not engage in false or misleading advertising, and all claims made in our marketing materials are accurate and substantiated.

We also ensure that our marketing and advertising materials are transparent and do not exploit or mislead our audience. Any endorsements or testimonials are genuine and accurately represent the experiences of those involved. We actively seek feedback from our stakeholders to continuously improve our marketing practices and maintain the highest ethical standards.

***d) Product stewardship***

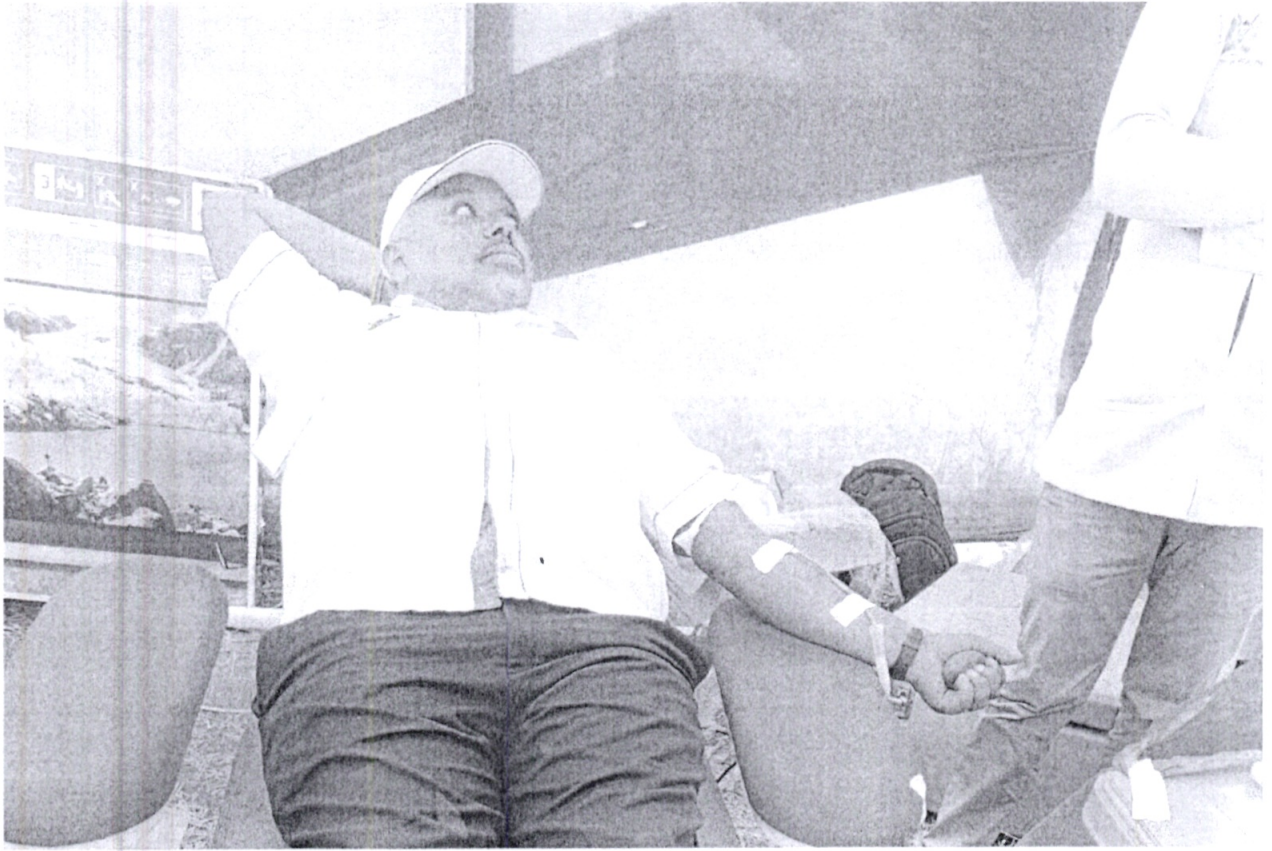
*Outline efforts to safeguard consumer rights and interests*

Marsabit Municipality is dedicated to safeguarding consumer rights and interests. We prioritize transparency, quality, and safety in all products and services offered to our residents. Our efforts include

- Conducting regular quality assessments and safety checks on municipal services, such as garbage collection and provision and maintenance of public sanitation facilities, to ensure they meet or exceed established standards.
- Maintaining an efficient complaint resolution system that allows consumers to report any concerns or issues promptly.
- Providing accessible and clear information on the rights and responsibilities of consumers regarding our services.
- Collaborating with consumer protection organizations and regulatory bodies to stay updated on best practices and regulations related to consumer rights and product safety.

**5. *Community Engagements***

Marsabit Municipal staffs were involved in blood donation drive as its main charitable effort in the 2022-2023 reporting period.



## **11. Report of the Municipality Board Members**

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

### **Principal activities of the municipality include**

- a. The principal activities of the Municipality are the promotion, regulation, and provision of efficient refuse collection and solid waste management services to ensure a clean and healthy environment.
- b. Promotion and provision of reliable water and sanitation services and the development of related infrastructure to meet the needs of the community.
- c. Construction and maintenance of urban roads and the necessary infrastructure to facilitate safe and convenient transportation.
- d. Construction and maintenance of storm drainage systems and flood control measures to mitigate flooding risks.
- e. Development and upkeep of walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure to encourage pedestrian and cyclist-friendly urban spaces.
- f. Construction and maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces, enhancing the quality of life for residents.
- g. Installation and maintenance of street lighting to improve safety and visibility in public areas.
- h. Construction, maintenance, and regulation of traffic controls and parking facilities to ensure smooth traffic flow and organized parking.
- i. Development and maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands to facilitate public transportation services.
- j. Oversight and regulation of outdoor advertising within the Municipality to maintain aesthetic standards.
- k. Construction, maintenance, and regulation of Municipal markets and abattoirs to support local businesses and ensure food safety.
- l. Construction and maintenance of fire stations, provision of fire-fighting services, and preparedness for emergencies and disaster management.

- m. Promotion, regulation, and provision of sports and cultural activities within the Municipality to foster community engagement and well-being.
- n. Promotion, regulation, and provision of services related to animal control and welfare within the Municipality.
- o. Development and enforcement of Municipal plans and development controls to ensure orderly urban growth and development.

### **Performance**

The performance of the Municipality for the year ended June 30, 2023 is set out on page

### **Board Members**

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page *vii-x* (refer to the *key entity information and management page*). The changes in the Board during the financial year are as shown below:

### **Auditors**

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

OR

*[XYZ Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of the entity for the year/period ended June 30, 2023, in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf].*

By Order of the Board



**Name: Boru Golicha Gababo**

**Secretary of the Board**



## 12. Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Section 180 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer of the Municipality established by Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011 shall prepare financial statements in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Municipality manager is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Municipality's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Municipality for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period, (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Municipality, (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 Municipality, (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Municipality Manager accepts responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and *Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011*. The Municipality Manager is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Municipality's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and the financial position as at that date.

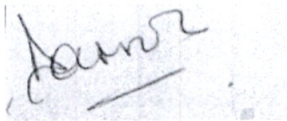
The Municipality Manager further confirms the completeness of the accounting records which have been relied upon in the preparation of financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern (*disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements*) OR

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

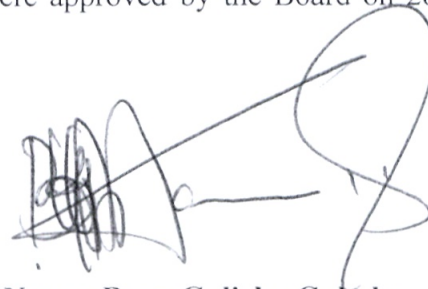
**Approval of the financial statements**

The City/Municipal/City's financial statements were approved by the Board on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



**Name: Dahabo Daro**

**Chairperson of the Board**

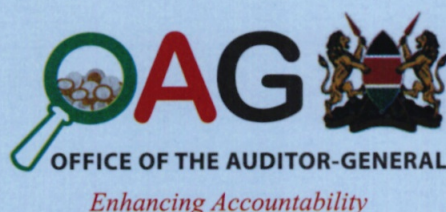


**Name: Boru Golicha Gababo**

**Accounting officer of the Board**

# REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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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 MARSABIT MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

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### PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

### REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Marsabit Municipality set out on pages 1 to 63, 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. 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 Marsabit Municipality 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 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

## **Basis for Qualified Opinion**

### **1.0 Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements**

The financial statements submitted for audit revealed the following anomalies;

#### **1.1 Unsupported Opening Balances**

The financial statements reflects Kshs.36,483,058 in respect to transfers from the county government as disclosed in Note 6, which further includes Kshs.10,470,264 shown as opening cash and cash equivalents balance as at 1 July, 2022. However, the Municipality prepared financial statements for the first time in the year under review and, therefore, the source of the opening balance could not be confirmed.

#### **1.2 Misclassification of Expenditure**

##### **1.2.1 Pending Bills**

The statement of financial performance reflects Kshs.22,939,071 in respect of pending bills. However, the same was not supported by an explanatory note and further examination of the records revealed that the Municipality did not pay any pending bills during the year, resulting into understatement of the surplus by Kshs. 22,939,071.

##### **1.2.2 Board Expenses**

The financial statements reflects Kshs.350,000 and Kshs.711,200 all totaling Kshs.1,061,200 in respect of sitting allowances and conference costs, respectively as disclosed in Note 14. This amount further includes Kshs.300,000 paid in respect to repair of furniture and car hire services, respectively, which did not relate to expenses for the Board. The board expenses may have been overstated by a similar amount thereby making the financial statements misstated.

### **1.3 Variances Between the Ledgers and the Financial Statement**

The financial statement reflects Kshs.1,061,200 in respect of board expenses as disclosed in Note 14, whereas the respective ledgers reflect Kshs.1,261,200 resulting to unexplained and unreconciled variance of Kshs.200,000.

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

### **2.0 Un-Supported Trade and Other Payables**

The financial statements together reflects Kshs.22,939,071 in respect of trade and other payables as disclosed in Note 26. However, creditors ledgers and other support schedules were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and completeness of the trade and other payables amount of Kshs.22,939,071 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Marsabit Municipality 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**

#### **Dependence on Grants**

The statement of the financial performance reflects Kshs.36,483,058 in respect of transfer from county government. However, the whole amount relates to grants from Kenya Urban Support Program the only source of funding both on development as well as recurrent expenses. In the unlikely event of failure to receive such funding from donors, the Board may not be able to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The financial statements have, therefore, been prepared on ongoing concern basis with the assumption of continued financial support from the donors.

In the the circumstances, the Municipality may cease operations when the donor funding is cut off.

My opinion is not qualified on the effects of the above matter.

## **Key Audit Matters**

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

## **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**

#### **1.0 Non-Preparation of Financial Statements**

Marsabit Municipality was established in 2019, however, the Management has not prepared and submitted to the Auditor-General the financial statements for the financial years 30 June 2020 to 30 June, 2022 contrary to Section 47 (1) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which states that “the financial statements required under the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and any other legislation, shall be submitted to the Auditor-General within three months after the end of the fiscal year to which the accounts relate”.

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

#### **2.0 Project Verification**

The financial statements reflects Kshs.12,482,786 in respect of Use of Goods and Services as disclosed in Note 12, which further includes Kshs.11,560,840 spent on laying of cabro pavement blocks, paid to a contractor for the proposed laying of cabro blocks and associated civil works for taxi stage and bus park within Saku through contract no. MBT/COU/URBAN/65/2020-21 on 21 June, 2021 at a contract sum of Kshs.52,390,019. The contract period was twelve (12) months commencing on 8 November, 2021 the date the site was handed over. However, available information indicates that on 15 October, 2022 the contractor was granted an extension of one hundred and eighty (180) days and the final completion was revised to 15 April, 2023. Further on 14 April, 2023 the contractor was granted a further extension of 120 days and the final completion was revised to 8 August, 2023.

At the time of audit in the month of December, 2023, the project was incomplete despite the contract period having elapsed at 99 weeks or approximately 113% of the allowed time. In addition, the overall percentage of works done was noted to be about 97% contrary to

Section 149 (1) (a) and (b) of Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that an accounting officer is accountable to the county assembly for ensuring that the resources of the entity for which the officer is designated are used in a way that is lawful and authorized; and effective, efficient, economical and transparent.

In the circumstance, the value for money and intended benefits of the project to the public could not be determined.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 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 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

### **Conclusion**

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

### **Basis for Conclusion**

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

### **Responsibilities of Management and the Municipality Board**

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 control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Municipality'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 the Management is aware of the intention to dissolve the Municipality or to cease operations.

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*Report of the Auditor-General on Marsabit Municipality for the year ended 30 June, 2023*

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 Municipality'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 control 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 the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Municipality's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Municipality to cease to continue 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 Municipality to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

I also provide Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and 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**

**23 January, 2024**

14. Statement of Financial Performance for The Year Ended 30 June 2023.

Description	Note	2022-2023
		Kshs.
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>		
Transfers from the County Government	6	36,483,058
Public contributions and donations	7	-
Levies Fines and Penalties	8	-
Other revenues ( <i>Specify</i> )	9	-
		<b>36,483,058</b>
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>		
Interest income	10	-
Miscellaneous Income	11	-
		-
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>36,483,058</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Use of goods and services	12	12,482,786
Staff costs	13	-
Board expenses	14	1,061,200
Finance costs	15	-
Depreciation and amortization	16	-
Repairs and maintenance	17	
Pending Bills		22,939,071
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>36,483,057</b>
<b>Other gains/losses</b>		
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	18	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the period</b>		

The notes set out on pages 1 to 88 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2023 and signed by:



**Name: Boru Golicha Gababo**  
**Municipality Manager**

**Name: CPA Galm Waqo Guyo**  
**Head of Finance**  
**ICPAK M/No 18333**

## 15. Statement of Financial Position as At 30 June 2023

Description	Note	2022-2023
		Kshs.
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	19	22,939,071
Receivables from exchange transactions	20	-
Receivables from Non- exchange transactions	21	-
Prepayments	22	-
Inventories	23	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>22,939,071</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Property, plant, and equipment	24	-
Intangible assets	25	-
<b>Total Non-current Assets</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>22,939,071</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	26	22,939,071
Refundable deposits from customers	27	-
Provisions	28	-
Borrowings	29	-
Employee benefit obligations	30	-
Deferred Income	31	-
Social Benefits	32	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>22,939,071</b>

Description	Note	2022-2023
		Kshs.
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Provisions	28	-
Borrowings	29	-
Non-current employee benefit obligation	30	-
Deferred Income	31	-
Social Benefits	32	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>22,939,071</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		
Capital/Development Grants/Fund		-
Reserves		-
Accumulated surplus		-
<b>Total net assets and liabilities</b>		<b>22,939,071</b>

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 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2023 and signed by:



**Boru Golicha Gababo**  
Municipality Manager  
Date: 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2023



**Name: CPA Galm Waqo Guyo**  
Head of Finance  
ICPAK M/No 18333  
Date: 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2023

*Comparative FY refers to the financial year preceding the current year.*

## 16. Statement of Changes In Net Assets For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Description	Capital/ Development Grants/Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
<b>Bal as at 1 July 2022</b>		-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		-	-	-
Funds received during the year	26,012,794	-	-	26,012,794
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2023</b>				

*(Provide details on the nature and purpose of reserves)*

17. Statement Of Cash Flows for The Year Ended 30 June 2023

Description	Note	2022-2023
		Kshs.
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
<b>Receipts</b>		
Transfers from the County Government		26,012,794
Public contributions and donations		-
Interest received		-
Miscellaneous receipts ( <i>Specify</i> )		-
<b>Total Receipts</b>		<b>26,012,794</b>
<b>Payments</b>		
Use of goods and services		12,482,786
Staff costs		-
Board expenses		1,061,200
Finance costs		-
<b>Total Payments</b>		<b>(13,543,986)</b>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	33	<b>12,468,808</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of PPE & intangible assets		-
Proceeds from sale of PPE		-
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Receipts from Capital grants		-
Proceeds from borrowings		-
Repayment of borrowings		-
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>

Description	Note	2022-2023
		Kshs.
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>		<b>12,468,808</b>
Cash And Cash Equivalents At 1 July	19	10,470,264
<b>Cash And Cash Equivalents At 30 June</b>	19	<b>22,939,071</b>

*(PSASB has now prescribed the direct method of cashflow presentation for all entities under the IPSAS Accrual basis of accounting).*

*Comparative FY refers to the financial year preceding the current year.*

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual Amounts for the Year ended 30 June 20XX

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilisation
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	
	A	b	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c
<b>Revenue</b>		Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	
Transfers from the County Government	36,483,058	-	36,483,058	36,483,058	0	100%
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Revenue</b>		-	36,483,058	36,483,058	0	100%
<b>Expenses</b>						
Use of goods and services	12,482,786	-	12,482,786	12,482,86	0	100%

County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

Board expenses	1,061,200	-	1,061,200	1,061,200	0	100%
			0			
Staff Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pending bills	22,939,071	-	22,939,071	22,939,071	0	100%
			71			
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	36,483,058	-	36,483,058	36,483,058	0	100%
			58			
<b>Surplus for the period</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

**Budget notes**

*[Provide an explanation of differences between actual and budgeted amounts (any over utilisation and underutilisation of below 90%)]*

*(Provide an explanation of changes between original and final budget indicating whether the difference is due to reallocations or other causes.*

*Where the total of actual on comparable basis does not tie to the statement of financial performance totals due to differences in accounting basis (budget is cash basis, statement of financial performance is accrual) provide reconciliation.)*

## 19. Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1. General Information

Marsabit Municipality is established by and derives its authority and accountability from xxx Act. The Municipality is under the Marsabit County Government and is domiciled in Kenya.

- a. The *entity's* principal activity is The promotion, regulation, and provision of efficient refuse collection and solid waste management services to ensure a clean and healthy environment.
- b. Promotion and provision of reliable water and sanitation services and the development of related infrastructure to meet the needs of the community.
- c. Construction and maintenance of urban roads and the necessary infrastructure to facilitate safe and convenient transportation.
- d. Construction and maintenance of storm drainage systems and flood control measures to mitigate flooding risks.
- e. Development and upkeep of walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure to encourage pedestrian and cyclist-friendly urban spaces.
- f. Construction and maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces, enhancing the quality of life for residents.
- g. Installation and maintenance of street lighting to improve safety and visibility in public areas.
- h. Construction, maintenance, and regulation of traffic controls and parking facilities to ensure smooth traffic flow and organized parking.
- i. Development and maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands to facilitate public transportation services.
- j. Oversight and regulation of outdoor advertising within the Municipality to maintain aesthetic standards.
- k. Construction, maintenance, and regulation of Municipal markets and abattoirs to support local businesses and ensure food safety.
- l. Construction and maintenance of fire stations, provision of fire-fighting services, and preparedness for emergencies and disaster management.
- m. Promotion, regulation, and provision of sports and cultural activities within the Municipality to foster community engagement and well-being.

- n. Promotion, regulation, and provision of services related to animal control and welfare within the Municipality.
- o. Development and enforcement of Municipal plans and development controls to ensure orderly urban growth and development.

## **2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation**

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

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the *entity*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act (*include any other applicable legislation*), and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Application of New and revised standards (IPSAS)

- i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p><b>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</b></p>	<p><b>Applicable: 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023:</b></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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></p>
<p><b>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</b></p>	<p><b>Applicable: 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023</b></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</p>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>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><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p><b>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</b></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> <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>d) 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> <p><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></p>
<p>Other improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p><b>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</li> <li>• <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</li> <li>• <i>IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> Standard no longer included in the 2023 IPSAS handbook as it is</li> </ul>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023.</p> <p><i>State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

ii. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> 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> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> 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> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

iii. *Early adoption of standards*

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



(Notes to financial statements continued)

#### 4. 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. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, the amount is recorded in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds.

###### 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 for each period.

##### b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022/23 was approved by the County Assembly on xxx (Date). 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 Municipality upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Municipality recorded additional appropriations of xxxxx (Amount) on xxxx (Date) following the governing body's approval.

The Municipality'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. 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 Municipality 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.



*(Significant accounting policies continued)*

**e) 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.

*(Significant accounting policies continued)*

**Subsequent measurement**

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

**Amortized cost**

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

**Fair value through net assets/ equity**

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through net assets, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in surplus/deficit. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

**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.

*(Significant accounting policies continued)*

### **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*.

### **Financial liabilities**

#### **Classification**

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

#### **f) 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 Municipality.

*(Significant accounting policies continued)*

**g) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Municipality 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 Municipality 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.

**h) Social Benefits**

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

**i) Contingent liabilities**

The Municipality 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.

*(Significant accounting policies continued)*

**j) Contingent assets**

The Municipality 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 Municipality 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

**k) Nature and purpose of reserves**

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

**l) Changes in accounting policies and estimates**

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

**m) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans**

The Municipality provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate fund and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the Municipality does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to scheme 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 benefits 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.

*(Significant accounting policies continued)*

**n) 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 in 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.

**o) 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.

**p) Related parties**

The Municipality 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 Municipality, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Board members, the Municipality Managers and Municipality Accountant.

**q) 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 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.

*(Significant accounting policies continued)*

**r) Comparative figures**

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

**s) Events after the reporting period**

Events after the reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue.

Two types of events can be identified:

- (a) Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- (b) Those that is indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (*non-adjusting events after the reporting date*).

The Municipality should indicate whether there is material adjusting and non- adjusting events after the reporting period.

**t) Currency**

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

## **5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the Municipality'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.

### **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 Municipality 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 Municipality. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

### **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:

- i) The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Municipality.
- ii) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- iii) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- iv) Availability of funds to replace the asset.
- v) Changes in the market in relation to the asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Transfers from the County Government

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Transfers from County Govt. – Recurrent	-
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	-
Opening Balance	10,470,264
Conditional development grants	26,012,794
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,483,058</b>

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

(a) Transfers from County Government entities (Categorized)

Name Of The Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of financial performance* Kshs	Amount deferred under deferred income Kshs	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year
			Kshs	Kshs
Kenya Urban Support Programme	26,012,794	-	-	26,012,794
Ministry	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,012,794</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,012,794</b>

(Ensure that the amount recorded above as having been received from the County fully reconciles to the amount recorded by the sending County office. An acknowledgement note/receipt should be raised in favour of the sending County office.) \*Amount recognised in the statement of financial performance should be the recurrent grant and the development

grant to the extent that there are no conditions attached. Total of column 1 should tie to note 6

The details of the reconciliation have been included under appendix xxx

#### 7. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Donation from development partners	-
Contributions from the public	-
<b>Total</b>	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Levies, Fines and penalties

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Levies	-
Fines	-
Penalties	-
Others ( <i>indicate and specify</i> )	-
<b>Total</b>	-

9. Other Revenues from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Transfers from other government entities	-
Others ( <i>indicate and specify</i> )	-
<b>Total</b>	-

(Provide a brief explanation for this revenue)

10. Interest income

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Interest income from investments	-
Interest income on bank deposits	-
Others ( <i>Specify</i> )	-
<b>Total interest income</b>	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

11. Miscellaneous income

Description	2022-023
	Kshs.

County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

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Income from sale of tender documents	-
Others ( <i>specify</i> )	-
<b>Total other income</b>	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

12. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2022-2023 FY
	Kshs.
Utilities, supplies and services	382,000
Communication, supplies and services	-
Domestic travel and subsistence	-
Foreign travel and subsistence	-
Printing, advertising, supplies & services	-
Rent and rates	-
Training expenses	538,500
Hospitality supplies and services	-
Insurance costs	-
Specialized materials and services	-
Office and general supplies and services	-
Fuel, oil and lubricants	-
Other operating expenses ( <i>Specify</i> )	-
Routine maintenance – vehicles and other equipment	-
Routine maintenance – other assets	-
Contracted Professional Services	-
Audit fees	-
Hire of Transport, equipment etc	-
Bank Charges	1,446
Laying of Cabro Pavement Blocks	11,560,840
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,482,786</b>

\*Social benefit schemes include benefits such as cash transfers for unemployment or elderly in line with IPSAS 42.

13. Staff costs

County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

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Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Salaries and wages	-
Staff gratuity	-
Social security contribution	-
Other staff costs ( <i>Specify</i> )	-
<b>Total</b>	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

14. Board expenses

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Chairman/Members' Honoraria	-
Sitting allowances	350,000
Medical Insurance	-
Induction and Training	-
Travel and accommodation	
Conference Costs	711,200
Other allowances ( <i>Specify</i> )	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,061,200</b>

15. Finance costs

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Interest on Bank overdrafts	-
Interest on loans from banks	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>

16. Depreciation and amortization

Description	2022-2023
	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	-
Intangible assets	-
Investment property carried at cost	-
<b>Total depreciation and amortization</b>	<b>-</b>



Notes to the Financial Statements

17. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2022- 2023
	KShs
Property- Buildings	-
Office equipment	-
Furniture and fittings	-
Motor vehicle expenses	-
Maintenance of civil works	-
<b>Total repairs and maintenance</b>	<b>-</b>

18. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Property, plant and equipment	-
Intangible assets	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>

19. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Fixed deposits account	-
On – call deposits	-
Current account- UIG	608,895
Development account- UDG	22,330,176
Others( <i>specify</i> )	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>22,939,071</b>

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

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*(The amount should agree with the closing and opening balances as included in the statement of cash flows)*

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Financial institution	Account number	2022-2023
		Kshs.
<b>a) Fixed deposits account</b>		
Kenya Commercial bank		-
Equity Bank, etc		-
<b>Sub- total</b>		-
<b>b) On - call deposits</b>		
Kenya Commercial bank		-
Equity Bank - etc		-
<b>Sub- total</b>		-
<b>c) Current account</b>		
Kenya Commercial bank	1260446824	608,895
<b>Sub- total</b>		<b>608,895</b>
<b>d) Development account -UDG</b>		
<b>Kenya Commercial Bank</b>	1260445232	22,330,176
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>22,330,176</b>
<b>e) Others(specify)</b>		
Cash in transit		-
Cash in hand		-
Mobile Money		-
<b>Sub- total</b>		-
<b>Grand total</b>		

20. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
<b>Current Receivables</b>	
Service, water and electricity debtors	-

Other exchange debtors	-
Less: impairment allowance	-
<b>Total Current receivables (a)</b>	-
<b>Non-Current receivables</b>	
Service, water and electricity debtors	-
Other exchange debtors	-
Less: impairment allowance	-
<b>Total Non- current receivables (b)</b>	-
<b>Total receivables from exchange transactions</b>	-

Ageing analysis for Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2022-2023	
	Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	-
Between 1- 2 years	-	-
Between 2-3 years	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-
<b>Total (a+b)</b>	-	-

21. Receivables from Non-Exchange transaction.

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Transfer from County Executive	-
Transfer from XXXX Fund	-
<b>Total receivables from non-exchange transactions</b>	-

Ageing analysis for Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Description	2022-2023	
	Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	-
Between 1- 2 years	-	-
Between 2-3 years	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**22. Prepayments**

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Prepaid rent	-
Prepaid insurance	-
Prepaid electricity costs	-
Other prepayments( <i>specify</i> )	-
<b>Total</b>	-

**23. Inventories**

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Stationery	-
Consumables	-
Other inventories( <i>specify</i> )	-
<b>Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value</b>	-

County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

(Notes to the Financial Statements Continued)

24. Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Land	Building	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
As at 1 July 20XX (previous year)								
Additions								
Disposals								
Transfers/adjustments								
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 20XX								
Additions for the year								
Disposals for the year								
Transfer/adjustments								
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 20XX (current year)								
Depreciation and impairment								
At 1 July 20XX (previous year)								
Depreciation								

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

Description	Land	Building	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
Impairment								
Transfers/ Adjustments								
<b>As at 30 June 20XX</b>								
Depreciation for the year								
Disposals for the year								
Impairment for the year								
Transfer/adjustment								
<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 20XX (current year)</b>								
<b>NBV as at 30<sup>th</sup> Jun 20XX (previous year)</b>								
<b>NBV as at 30<sup>th</sup> Jun 20XX (current year)</b>								

*(Include a brief description of WIP as footer.)*

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

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(Notes to the Financial Statements Continued)

25. Intangible assets

Description		2022-2023	2023
		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		-	-
At end of the year		-	-
NBV		-	-

26. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description		2022-2023	2022-2023
		Kshs.	
Trade payables		22,939,071	
Retentions		-	
Accrued expenses		-	
Other payables (Specify)		-	
Total trade and other payables		-	
Ageing analysis:			
% of the Total	2022-2023		

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

---

Under one year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

27. Refundable deposits from customers

Description	2022-2023	
	KShs	
Rent deposits	-	
Others ( <i>specify</i> )	-	
<b>Total</b>	-	
<b>Ageing analysis:</b>	<b>2022-2023</b>	<b>% of the Total</b>
Under one year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

28. Provisions

Description	2022-2023	
	Kshs.	
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	
Additional Provisions ( <i>Specify</i> )	-	
Provision utilised	-	
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	-	
Current Portion of provision	-	
Long term portion of provision	-	
<b>Total Provisions</b>	-	

## 29. Borrowings

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

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Short term borrowings (current portion)	-
Long term borrowings	-
<b>Total</b>	-

(NB: the total of this statement should tie to note 29 totals. Current portion of borrowings are those borrowings that are payable within one year or the next financial year. Additional disclosures on terms of borrowings, nature of borrowings, security and interest rates should be disclosed)

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
<b>Balance at beginning of the period</b>	-
Borrowings during the year	-
Repayments of borrowings during the period	-
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	-

The table below shows the Distribution of borrowings:

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
<b>Borrowings</b>	
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	-
----------------------------------	---

30. Employee Benefit Obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Non-current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
<b>Total employee benefits obligation</b>	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

31. Deferred Income

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
National/County Government	-
International Funding Bodies	-
Public Contributions and Donations	-
<b>Total Deferred Income</b>	-

The deferred income movement is as follows:

Description	County government	International funders/ donors	Public contributions and donations	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance brought forward	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Transfers to capital fund	-	-	-	-
Transfers to income statement	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-
Balance carried forward	-	-	-	-

Include columns as needed for the various sources of income deferred

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	-
Non- Current	-
<b>Total</b>	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

32. Social Benefit Liabilities

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme	-
Unemployment social benefit scheme	-
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme	-
People Living with disabilities benefit scheme	
Elderly social benefit scheme	-
Bursary social benefits	-
<b>Total</b>	-
Current social benefits	-
Non- current social benefits	-
<b>Total (tie to totals above)</b>	-

Social benefit schemes include benefits such as cash transfers for unemployment or elderly in line with IPSAS 42. They are incurred to militate against a certain social risk e.g. poverty, age, unemployment among others.

33. Cash generated from operations

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
<b>Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax</b>	-
<b>Adjusted for:</b>	
Depreciation	-
Amortisation	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	-
<b>Working Capital adjustments</b>	

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

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Increase in inventory	-
Increase in receivables	-
Increase in payables	-
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	-

*(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from operating activities)*

Notes to the Financial Statements

**34. Related party balances**

**a) Nature of related party relationships**

Entities and other parties related to the Municipality 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 Municipality/scheme is related to the following entities:

- a) The County Government.
- b) The Parent County Government Ministry.
- c) County Assembly.
- d) Key management.
- e) Municipality Board; etc.

**b) Related party transactions**

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Transfers from related parties'	-
Transfers to related parties	-

**c) Key management remuneration**

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Board Members	
Key Management Compensation	
<b>Total</b>	

**d) Due from related parties**

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Due from parent Ministry	-
Due from County Government	-
Due from County Assembly	-

County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

<b>Total</b>	-
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Notes to the Financial Statements

e) Due to related parties

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Due to parent Ministry	-
Due to County Government	-
Due to Key management personnel	-
Due to County Assembly	-
<b>Total</b>	-

35. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Court case xxx against the entity	-
Bank guarantees	-
<b>Total</b>	-

(Give details)

36. Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities	2022-2023
	Kshs.
Court case xxx against the entity	-
Others Specify	-
<b>Total</b>	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

**37. Financial risk management**

The Municipality's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The Municipality'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 Municipality 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 Municipality's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

**I. Credit risk**

The Municipality 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 Municipality'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 Municipality'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.
<b>At 30 June 2023</b>				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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 Municipality has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The Municipality has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxx.

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

**II. Liquidity risk management**

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

The table below represents cash flows payable by the Municipality 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.

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

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<b>At 30 Jun 2023</b>				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

*Notes to the Financial Statements*

**III. Market risk**

The Board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the Municipality on an on-going 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 Municipality'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 Municipality'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 Municipality's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

**IV. Foreign currency risk**

The Municipality 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 Municipality'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.
<b>At 30 June 2023</b>			
Financial assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ receivables	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	-	-	-

Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

(The entity manages foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.)

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

##### 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.
<b>20XX (current year)</b>			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

#### V. 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

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

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

*Notes to the Financial Statements*

**VI. Capital risk management.**

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

Description	2022-
	2023
	Kshs.
Revaluation reserve	-
Capital/Development Grants/Municipality	-
Accumulated surplus	-
<b>Total Funds</b>	-
Total borrowings	-
Less: cash and bank balances	-
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-
<b>Gearing</b>	-

20. Appendices

Appendix 1. Progress on Follow up of Auditors 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:**

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

.....  
*To be Signed by the Accounting officer of the Entity*

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

**Appendix 2: Inter Entity Transfers**

MUNICIPALITY NAME:			
Breakdown of Transfers from the County Executive of xxx County			
FY 2022/2023	Bank Statement Date	Amount (Kshs.)	Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate
a. Recurrent Grants			
<b>Total</b>			
b. Development Grants			
<b>Total</b>			
c. Direct Payments			
<b>Total</b>			

*(The above amounts have been communicated to and reconciled with the parent Department in the County.)*

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

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*Signed by the Head of Accounts of the Entity and the transferring Entities*

*County Government of Marsabit  
Marsabit Municipality  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

**Appendix 3: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures**

Name of the Organization  
 Telephone Number  
 Email Address  
 Name of CEO/MD/Head

Name and contact details of contact person (in case of any clarifications) .....

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities	Quarter				Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		

Appendix 4: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

Date:

Entity

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