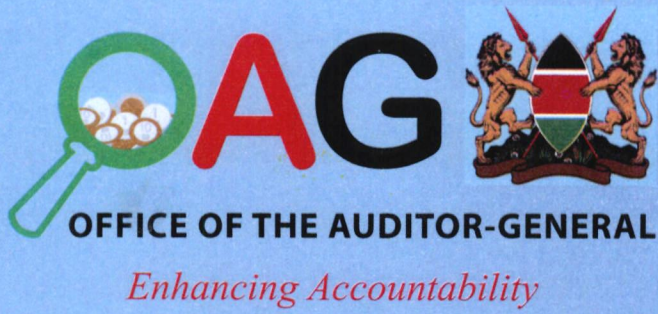


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THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

UASIN GISHU COUNTY CLIMATE
CHANGE FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2025

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	29/10/2025
TABLED BY	Majority Ldr
COMMITTEE	
CLERK AT THE TABLE	Belinda



**UASIN GISHU COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE FUND
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2025**

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





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Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Table of Contents

1. Acronyms And Glossary Of Terms.....	II
2. Key Entity Information And Management	III
3. Fund Administration Committee	VII
4. Management Team	VIII
5. Fund Chairperson’s Report.....	IX
6. Report Of The Fund Administrator.....	X
7. Statement Of Performance Against The County Fund’s Predetermined Objectives.....	XI
8. Corporate Governance Statement	XIX
9. Management Discussion And Analysis.....	XX
10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting	XXI
11. Report From County Climate Change Steering Committee	XXII
12. Statement Of Management’s Responsibilities.....	XXIII
13. Report Of The Independent Auditor On The Financial Statements For Uasin Gishu Climate Change Fund	XXIV
14. Statement Of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30 th June 2025	1
15. Statement Of Financial Position As At 30 June 2025	2
16. Statement Of Changes In Net Assets For The Year Ended 30 th June 2025.....	4
17. Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2025.....	5
18. Statement Of Comparison Of Budget And Actual Amounts For The Period 2025	6
19. Notes To The Financial Statements Significant Accounting Policies.....	7
20. Annexes	38

1. Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

a) Acronyms

BOM	Board of Management
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
Kshs	Kenya Shillings
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act

b) Glossary of Terms

Fiduciary Management The key management personnel who had financial responsibility

Climate change Means a change in the climate system which is caused by significant changes in the concentration of greenhouse gases, as a consequence of human activities and which in addition to natural drivers, has been observed over considerable period of time.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

The Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from The Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Act of 2021. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Uasin Gishu and its account i.e., Special Purpose Account (SPA) is domiciled in the Central Bank of Kenya.

b) Principal Activities

The fund's objective is to provide funding for priority climate change actions and interventions identified in the County Climate Change Action Plan, by communities and other stakeholders and approved by the steering committee.

Specifically, the fund is used to finance:

- a) a project that promotes climate resilience in the locality through Climate Mitigation or Adaptation;
- b) a project that supports economic growth through Climate Adaptation;
- c) projects that benefit a large number of people including vulnerable groups and have clear considerations for gender representation;
- d) detailed situation analysis with clear problem statement to facilitate clarity on level and urgency of vulnerability, and risks arising from delayed intervention;
- e) a properly conducted environmental and social impact Assessment where necessary;
- f) a clearly defined monitoring and evaluation plan with measurable indicators;
- g) a sustainability plan;
- h) a platform for stakeholder engagement;

c) Sources of the fund

The fund is financed through:

- a) Initial capital appropriated by the County Assembly, being not less than two percent (2%) of the county annual development budget;
- b) Money appropriated annually by the County Assembly, which shall be not less than two percent of the annual development budget of the county.
- c) Money received from National Climate Change Fund-Financing of Locally Led Climate Change Actions (Climate Change);
- d) International climate finance received by the County directly or through the National Designated Authority, National Implementing Entity or other agency;
- e) Donations, endowments, bequests, grants and gifts from individuals, public and private entities local or foreign;
- f) Charges, fees, levies or fines received by the county government in connection with activities that adversely impact on climate in the county;
- g) Interest and any other money that may lawfully accrue to the Fund in any form.

Operations of the Fund are guided by the Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund Regulations of 2022, whose main objective is to define procedures for management, operations and winding up of the Fund, and for planning of climate change response interventions to be

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Funded by the Fund. The fund is managed and disbursements made with due regard to the following principles:

- (a) Giving effect to priorities set by communities following a community-driven participatory planning process;
- (b) Strengthening the role of communities, community structures and indigenous knowledge systems in the planning of climate change response interventions; and
- (c) Investing in public goods and structures to strengthen adaptation to climate change

d) Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Steering Committee

The County Government has a Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Steering Committee whose objective is to coordinate and oversee climate change response in the county, and in this connection;

- a) Ensures mainstreaming of climate change into county planning and development process;
- b) Coordinates formulation and monitors implementation of the County Climate Change Action Plan, County Climate Finance Framework and any other county climate change policies, plans and strategies;
- c) Administers the County Climate Change Fund;
- d) Reviews, approves and monitors implementation of Regulations for administration and management of the Fund;
- e) Reviews and makes recommendations on the biennial report on implementation of the County Climate Change Action Plan and any other reports on climate change response interventions in the county;
- f) Advises the county government on legislative, policy and other measures necessary for climate change response and attainment of low carbon climate resilient development;
- g) Approves and oversees the implementation in the county of a comprehensive programme of climate change education, awareness creation and capacity building;
- h) Provides policy direction on research, training and dissemination of information relating to climate change to the public and other stakeholders of the county;
- i) Ensures positive linkages, interaction and synergy between the county, neighboring counties and the national government in climate change response programming and action;
- j) Ensures a coordinated approach to climate change response programming and action within the county government, between the county government and national government, and among the different stakeholders in the county; and
- k) Performs any other functions that may further the foregoing objectives and/or may be assigned by the county government.

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Ref	Name	Position
1.	H.E Hon. Evans k. Kapkea	Deputy Governor (Chairperson)
2.	Micah Rogony	County Executive Committee Member in charge of Finance and planning
3.	Edward Sawe	County Executive Committee Member in charge of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
4.	Anthony k. Sitienei	County Executive Committee Member in charge of Water and climate change (Secretary)
5.	Dr. Abraham Serem	County Executive Committee Member in charge of Health
6.	Boaz Kimeli Bulbul	County Attorney
7.	Michael Suter	County Director of Meteorology
8.	Solomon Kihui	County Director of Environment (NEMA)
9.	Ruth Kemboi	Public Benefit Organization representative
10.	Grace Chelagat	Women representative
11.	Philip Kipruto	Youth representative
12.	Margaret Biwott	Persons living with disability representative
13.	Daniel Melli	Private Sector Representative
14.	CPA Silas Rono	Fund administrator (Ex-officio)

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

SN	Name	Position
1.	Kipchumba Barno	Director Environment and Climate Change
2.	Philip Lagat	Deputy Director Environment and Climate Change
3.	Abraham Kiptanui	Director Agriculture and Livestock
4.	Abigael Kibet	Environmental safeguards
5.	Valentine Koech	Accountant
6.	Sally Sang	Social safeguards officer
7.	Stephen Chumba	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
8.	Elijah Tanui	Budgeting Officer
9.	Nelly Chepchirchir	Procurement Officer
10.	Bethwel Kipletting	Grievance Redress Focal Person
11.	Carolyne Ngerechi	Engineer
12.	Mercy Kemboi	Environment Officer
13.	Meshack Amai	Environment Officer
14.	Christopher Mbevi	Natural Resource Officer
15.	Geoffrey Rono	Natural Resource Officer
16.	Roselyn Sugut	Engineer

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

f) Registered Offices

KVDA 9TH FLOOR, Oloo street
P.O. Box 40-30100,
Eldoret, KENYA

g) Fund Contacts

P.O. Box 40-30100,
Eldoret, KENYA
info@uasingishucounty.org
Tel no.+254-053-2061330
www.uasingishu.go.ke

h) Fund Bankers

Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

i) Independent Auditors

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





**j) Principal Legal Adviser The
County Legal Advisor County
Hall**

Uganda Road
P.O. Box 40 - 30100
Eldoret, Kenya

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

3. Fund Administration Committee

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
<p>Mr. Eliud Chemaget Chief Officer Finance</p> 	<p>Chief officer for finance. He has been a member of the fund since February 2023. Has a Bachelor of Science with IT Majors in Mathematics & Computer Science, with over 11 years working experience in the banking sector and the county Government of Uasin Gishu as Chief officer finance currently.</p>
<p>Mr. Mark Some Chief Officer: Energy, Environment, Natural resources and Climate Change</p> 	<p>He has been a member of the fund since February 2025. Has a Bachelor of Science in Agribusiness Management and Trade, with over 20 years working experience in various sectors and currently he is the Chief Officer Energy, Environment, Natural resources and Climate Change in County Government of Uasin Gishu.</p>
<p>CPA Silas Ronoh Fund Administrator</p> 	<p>Fund administrator since inception of the fund he is also the Chief Executive Officer of Uasin Gishu County Public Service Board. With a Bachelor of business management (Accounting) and CPA (K), CPS (K), previously worked as an accountant in the local government for ten years and county government of Uasin Gishu as an accountant for three years.</p>
<p>Mrs. Valentine Koech Fund Accountant</p> 	<p>A Fund accountant since May 2023. With Bachelor of Business Administration (Accounting) and CPA Part II. Previously worked at County government of Uasin Gishu as an accountant for four years in Department of Revenue.</p>


Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

4. Management Team

Ref	Name	Position
1	H.E Hon. Evans K. Kapkea	Deputy Governor Uasin Gishu County (Chairperson of the steering committee)
2	Mr. Anthony K. Sitienei	County Executive Committee Member in charge of Water and climate change
3	Micah Rogony	County Executive Committee Member in charge of Finance and Economic Planning
4	Abigael Kibet	Director Climate Change
5	CPA Mary Kiarie	Director Internal Audit
6	CPA Silas Rono	Fund Administrator

5. Fund Chairperson's Report

The Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund was established in the financial year 2021. The principal objective of the fund is mobilization and coordination of resources for Climate Change programs from public and private entities. The fund has since been rolled over from the financial year 2023/2024. The fund's operations are guided by provisions of the County Climate change Act, 2021 and the Uasin Gishu County Fund Regulations, 2022. The Fund is administered from the Special Purpose Account Domiciled in the Central Bank of Kenya.

Name Anthony Scienci Signature  Date 30/6/25
Chairperson of the Fund/ Steering Committee

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

6. Report of the Fund Administrator

On behalf of the fund secretariat, I am delighted to present our annual Report and financial statement for the year ended 30th June 2025. This is the second financial report since the inception of the fund. Uasin Gishu County Climate Change fund was established in the year 2021. Its operation are guided by provision of the county climate Act 2021 and Uasin Gishu county Regulation 2022.

During the financial year 2024/2025 the fund received Kshs 11,000,000 which was meant for county climate Institutional Support (CCIS) and were spend as per the approved budget. The fund had unspent balance of Kshs 224,735,981 which was brought forward from financial year 2023/2024 which were used to fund roll over projects from the said year.

The fund had budgeted 60 projects during 2024/2025 financial year which was actually rollovers as per approved workplan 2023/2024. The fund have completed 44 projects and paid Kshs 139,467,103 for 40 projects while the remaining 4 projects totaling Kshs 9,020,189 payment has been initiated. The total expenditure for projects is kshs 148,487,292 and acquisition of Assets Kshs 9,124,990 totally to 157,612,282 representing 75% absorption rate.

The total expenditure is Kshs 201,394,398 i.e., for recurrent expenditure Kshs 43,783,116 and capital expenditure Kshs 157,612,282. This represents 85% absorption rate of the fund. Total final budget of Kshs 235,735,981 and actual expenditure of Kshs 201,394,398.

The fund majors on three sectors i.e., Environment, Water and Agriculture and the outcomes for the above sectors are felt throughout the county because implementation of projects are ward based and originate from the communities through public participation.

The challenges which the fund still faces is late disbursement of the funds and the management is laying strategies to overcome it.

The fund did not implement projects for financial year 2024/2025 but it had identified 30 projects with budget of Kshs. 320,000,000 which is in line with CIDP and the Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027 of Uasin Gishu county.

I wish to thank the all the climate change committees i.e., Steering, County Planning, Ward Climate Change Planning and County Climate Change Unit for their efforts for making all the programs of the fund run smoothly despite the challenges.

Name Wilson K. Rowah Signature [Signature] Date 30/6/2025

Fund Administrator

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

7. Statement of Performance Against the County Fund's Predetermined Objectives

The performance of the Climate Change Fund has so far achieved all the targets as indicated below

S/No	Project	Objective	Outcome	indicator	Performance
1.	Sergoit bee youth keeping project	To enhance climate resilience through sustainable food production	Increased household income and enhanced resilience to climate change shocks for beneficiaries	Number of Langstroth bee hives distributed	Provision of 170 langstroth bee hives
2.	Kiplombe bee keeping project	To enhance climate resilience through sustainable food production	Increased household income and enhanced resilience to climate change shocks for beneficiaries	Number of Langstroth bee hives distributed	Provision of 110 langstroth bee hives and the harvesting gear
3.	Tapsagoi bee keeping project	To enhance climate resilience through sustainable food production	Increased household income and enhanced resilience to climate change shocks for beneficiaries	Number of Langstroth bee hives distributed	Provision of 110 langstroth bee hives and the harvesting gear
4.	Bombo/Kiptenden water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by Conservation of water source and Improved livelihood	Conservation and length of distribution	Spring protection Sump construction, distribution line, communal water points and fencing works
5.	Mwamko mpya SHG multi storey gardens	To increase household food security	Enhance climate resilience through establishment of multi-storey gardens	Number of multi-storey garden equipment	Installation of 10 multi storey kitchen gardens

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

S/No	Project	Objective	Outcome	indicator	Performance
6.	Kandie Primary Rain water harvesting	To promote climate resilience through sustainable rain water management	Enhance the capacity for school to cope with drought and water shortages	Volume of water storage system installed	Rain water harvesting system with 50M ³ underground sump and 10 M ³ tank for storage and solar power pump
7.	Kapkeben water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	length of distribution	4.5 km water distribution, water points,
8.	Kaptebee springs	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by Conservation of water source and Improved livelihood	Conservation through tree planting and length of distribution	5M ³ storage tank, 3Km Water distribution and 100 tree seedlings planting on the spring
9.	Fencing of Kiptang springs	To protect the water catchment area from encroachment and degradation	Reduced cases of encroachment, grazing and illegal logging	Area of land fenced	Surveying, demarcation and fencing of 3 acre land
10.	Chepsaita aquaculture project	To increase household food security and nutrition through fish farming	Improved availability and consumption of fish protein	Number of fingerlings provided	Construction of three 10*20m fish pond, supply of 3,000 2" male fingerlings and fish feeds
11.	Sosiani aquaponic project	To increase household food security and nutrition through fish farming	Improved availability and consumption of fish protein	Number of fingerlings provided	Construction of aquaponic fish pond system, supply of 1,200 2" male fingerlings and fish feeds

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

S/No	Project	Objective	Outcome	indicator	Performance
12.	Tendenei water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by Conservation of water source and Improved livelihood	Conservation and length of distribution	Spring protection and 600M water distribution
13.	Kaptik water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	length of distribution	Water supply of 1.1 Km distribution line
14.	Koitoror dam water distribution project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	length of distribution	Solar water pumping and 600 M distribution line
15.	Kapsaos wetland water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by Conservation of water source and Improved livelihood	Conservation and length of distribution	Surveying, fencing, spring protection, roughs, planting, solar water pumping and 600M distribution line
16.	Sergoit ward women group apiculture project	To enhance climate resilience through sustainable food production	Increased household income and enhanced resilience to climate change shocks for beneficiaries	Number of Langstroth bee hives distributed	Provision of 170 langstroth bee hives and 17 complete harvesting kits
17.	Kapchunga/Kaprobu Irrigation project	To enhance climate resilience and food security by increasing water supply for agriculture particularly during dry seasons	Improved agricultural productivity by enhancing household and community resilience to dry season	Length of water distribution line to the beneficiaries	108M ³ elevated steel tank, solar pumping and 5 Km distribution line

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

S/No	Project	Objective	Outcome	indicator	Performance
18.	Moiben pasture enhancement project	To improve availability of quality pasture for livestock	Increased livestock feed security and reduced dry season shortages	Type of pasture feeds	Provision of boma Rhodes and fodder sorghum to various farmers groups in Moiben ward
19.	Chagaiya water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	Number of beneficiaries	Equipping and distribution of water to 784 pupils and the adjacent community
20.	Racecourse olwenge Oasis drainage rehabilitation	To reduce flooding and waterlogging in settlement areas	Increased capacity to manage heavy rainfall and surface runoff	Length of Drainage channels constructed	1 Km earthworks, culvert and drainage works, grading and graveling
21.	Kapchepchai water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water from the source and Improved livelihood	Size of tank installed and length of distribution line	Solar water system, 900-meter pipeline, 10M ³ double layered tank
22.	Tulwet Chuiyat/ Tapsagoi coffee crop diversification project	To enhance sustainable food production and environmental conservation	Enhance livelihood improvement	Number of seedlings distributed	Provision of 166,00 coffee seedlings
23.	Tapsagoi/ Tulwet Chuiyat crop diversification project (Avocado and Macadamia)	To enhance sustainable food production and environmental conservation	Enhance livelihood improvement	Number of seedlings distributed	Provision of 3343 Hass avocado, 371 Fuete Avocado, 1,000 Murang'a Macadamia and 1,000 Kirinyaga Macadamia tree seedlings
24.	Nzoia River riparian land conservation	To enhance environmental	Increased vegetation	Number of tree seedlings	Conservation of water

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

S/No	Project	Objective	Outcome	indicator	Performance
	project	conservation	cover and biodiversity	planted	resource and supply of 650, 1.5meter high tree seedlings
25.	Moi's Bridge poultry farming	To promote women and youth empowerment through poultry farming	Enhance livelihood improvement through poultry farming	Number of solar powered incubators and number of chicks provided	Jabali Provision of 4 solar powered incubators and 600 day old chicks to women and youth groups
26.	Bondeni, nabiswa, kilima, St. Peters point mbili, Bwayi schools rain water harvesting project	To promote climate resilience through sustainable rain water management	Enhance the capacity for school to cope with drought and water shortages	Volume of water storage system installed	Installation of ten 10M ³ tanks, gutters
27.	Lemoru water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	length of distribution	1.8 Km distribution of water
28.	Lamaywet wetland	To enhance environmental conservation and management	Increased vegetation cover and biodiversity	Length of perimeter fenced and Number of tree seedlings planted	Surveying and Fencing 1250m perimeter and 150 tree seedlings to be planted
29.	Sachangwan water distribution project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	length of distribution	1.5Km distribution line
30.	Mwamba spring water project	To enhance environmental conservation and management	Increased vegetation cover and biodiversity	Length of perimeter fenced	200meter perimeter fencing and spring protection
31.	Soy pasture enhancement project	To improve availability of quality pasture	Increased livestock feed security and	Type of pasture feeds	Provision of Boma Rhodes, desmodium,

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

S/No	Project	Objective	Outcome	indicator	Performance
		for livestock	reduced dry season shortages		panicum maximum, lucerne and forage soghurm
32.	Kabenes drainage system	To reduce flooding and waterlogging in settlement areas	Increased capacity to manage heavy rainfall and surface runoff	Length of Drainage system constructed	Drainage system construction, grading of 1km road and 1 culvert
33.	Segero moiben water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	length of distribution	5.5Km distribution line
34.	Kipsomba apiculture project	To enhance climate resilience through sustainable food production	Increased household income and enhanced resilience to climate change shocks for beneficiaries	Number of Langstroth bee hives distributed	Provision of 220 langstroth bee hives and 22 complete harvesting kits
35.	Chepkero Primary/ Bondeni water project 1	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	length of distribution	Water distribution 2.3 Km pipeline
36.	Chepkero Primary/ Bondeni water project 2	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	Establishment of an infrastructure for distribution	Construction of a reinforced concrete stand and distribution mains
37.	Kimuruk Chemng'oror water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	length of distribution	Establishment of a 2KM distribution line
38.	Teech gaa women	To enhance	Increased	Number of	Supply and

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

S/No	Project	Objective	Outcome	indicator	Performance
	group apiculture project	climate resilience through sustainable food production	household income and enhanced resilience to climate change shocks for beneficiaries	Langstroth bee hives distributed	installation of 170 langstroth bee hives and 17 complete harvesting kits
39.	Asis road drainage system improvement project	To reduce flooding and waterlogging in settlement areas	Increased capacity to manage heavy rainfall and surface runoff	Drainage channels constructed	Grading , gravelling and installation of 4 culverts on the road
40.	Koibarak Primary Rain water harvesting	To promote climate resilience through sustainable rain water management	Enhance the capacity for school to cope with drought and water shortages	Volume of water storage system installed	Rainwater harvesting with solar power and 50M ³ underground water storage
41.	Nairiri water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	length of distribution	1.8 Km Water distribution line, pump repair
42.	Langas poultry farming project	To promote women and youth empowerment through poultry farming	Enhance livelihood improvement through poultry farming	Number of solar powered incubators and number of chicks provided	Provision of 3 solar powered incubators and 1200 day old chicks to women and youth groups
43.	Langas Primary water project	To improve water availability in the institution	Increased availability of water for institutional use	Volume of water storage tanks	Two 10M ³ elevated steel tower, solar powered pump and distribution pipes
44.	Chebarus water project	To secure and increase the local community's access to clean and safe water	Enhance climate resilience by distribution of water and Improved livelihood	length of distribution	Solarization, 24M ³ tank, equipping and 1 Km distribution
45.	Kapkenduywo	To improve	Increased	Volume of	Two 10M ³

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

S/No	Project	Objective	Outcome	indicator	Performance
	primary water project	water availability in the institution	availability of water for institutional use	water storage tanks	plastic tanks elevated steel tower, solar powered pump and distribution pipes
46.	Kiambaa primary rain water harvesting project	To promote climate resilience through sustainable rain water management	Enhance the capacity for school to cope with drought and water shortages	Volume of water storage system installed	Rain water harvesting system with 50M ³ underground sump and 10 M ³ for storage and solar power pump

8. Corporate Governance Statement

The Fund is managed and disbursements are made with due regard to the following principles:

- a) giving effect to priorities set by communities following a community-driven participatory planning process;
- b) strengthening the role of communities, community structures and indigenous knowledge systems in the planning of climate change response interventions; and
- c) investing in public goods and structures to strengthen adaptation to climate change

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

During the 2024-2025 financial year Uasin Gishu County Climate Change fund received Kshs. 11,000,000. For County Climate Institutional Support from FLLoCA Program and a rollover of 2023-2024 unspent funds of kshs 224,735,981 bringing total amount to kshs 235,735,981.00 which the fund had, to be spent during financial year 2024-2025.

The initial capital of the Fund shall be not less than two percent of the annual development budget of the county appropriated by the County Assembly in the financial year commencing immediately after the date of commencement of these Regulations.

The object and purpose of the Fund is to provide funding for climate change activities identified in the County Climate Change Action Plan and County Climate Finance Framework and for connected purposes

Specifically, the fund shall be used to finance:

- (a) climate resilience assessments
- (b) climate change resilience investments
- (c) implementation of climate change response projects proposed by Ward Planning Committees and communities and approved by the Planning Committee
- (d) priority county level climate change response projects approved by the Planning Committee
- (e) climate change research and knowledge management in the county
- (f) public education, sensitization and awareness creation on climate change and its impacts
- (g) capacity building for stakeholders to effectively respond to climate change
- (h) monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning on climate change response in the county

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

1. Employee welfare

The Climate Change Unit utilizes seconded staff from the program sectors; Water, Environment and Agriculture who were competitively hired by the County Public Service Board taking into account gender rule. The County Climate Change Fund has taken into account training and capacity building of the Climate Unit Officers. To comply with statutory obligations; EMCA Amendment Act Cap 387, the county undertakes Environmental Social Impact Assessment and obtains NEMA licenses before the project implementation hence ensuring safety and compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007, (OSHA),

2. Market place practices-

The fund utilizes the existing government procurement procedures in line with Assessment and disposal Act, the Public Finance and Management Act. The program is locally led and therefore the local communities provide labour to the contractors undertaking the Climate Change project and are paid as per SRC rates on minimum wage per day for casual laborers.

3. Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

The fund promotes school greening initiatives as part of Corporate Social Responsibility in order inculcate the culture of good environmental practices to young responsibilities. To ensure waste management the program undertakes environmental clean ups.

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

11. Report from County Climate Change Steering Committee

The County Climate Change Steering Committee submit their report of financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

The fund's objective is to provide funding for priority climate change actions and interventions identified in the County Climate Change Action Plan, by communities and other stakeholders and approved by the steering committee.

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2025 are set out on page 1 to 6 of Financial Statements.


County Climate Change Steering Committee

The members of the Climate Change Steering Committee who served during the year are shown on page v (*refer to the key entity information and management page*).

Auditors

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

By Order of the Board

Anthony Sifesi 

Chair of the County Climate Change Steering Committee

Date: *30/6/25*

12. Statement of Management’s Responsibilities

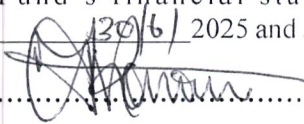
Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Act shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed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

The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund’s financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2025. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund’s financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund Regulations, 2022. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund’s financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund’s transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of the Fund’s financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund’s financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control. In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the County Public Fund has assessed the Fund’s ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements.

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund’s financial statements were approved by the steering committee on

_____ 30/6/2025 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

Fund Administrator

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON UASIN GISHU COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund set out on pages 1 to 38, which comprise the statement of financial position

Report of the Auditor-General on Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2025

as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net asset, 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 effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund as at 30 June, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Act, 2021 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Inaccurate Property, Plant and Equipment Balance

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.12,322,887 as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements. However, no depreciation was charged on the assets contrary to the requirements of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 17 paragraph 42 which requires an entity to apply, as an accounting policy, either the Cost Model (paragraph 43) or the Revaluation Model (paragraph 44) consistently to an entire class of assets. Under the Cost Model, assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, while under the Revaluation Model, assets whose fair value can be measured reliably are carried at revalued amounts less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.12,322,887 could not be confirmed.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects actual on comparable basis expenditure of Kshs.201,394,398 against the actual receipts of Kshs.235,735,981 resulting to an under-expenditure of Kshs.34,341,583 or 15% of the actual receipts.

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

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Audit Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several paragraphs were raised under the Report on Financial Statements and Emphasis of Matter. However, no report or recommendations from the Management of the Fund and oversight bodies were submitted for audit verification.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on pages (iii) to (xxiv) which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, Fund Administration Committee, Management Team, Report of the Fund Administrator, Statement of Performance against the County Fund's Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report from Board of Trustees and Statement of Management's Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Asset Management Policy

The statement of financial position and Note 17 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.12,322,887 comprising of motor vehicles, furniture and fittings and computer and office equipment of which Kshs.3,197,897 was the balance brought down from the previous financial year and Kshs.9,124,990 were the acquisitions for the year.

Management had indicated that the Fund did not have an assets management policy which includes depreciation policy. This was contrary to Section 149 (2)(o) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that in carrying out a responsibility imposed by Subsection (1), an accounting officer shall, in respect of the entity concerned, ensure that the respective County Government entity has adequate systems and processes in place to plan for, procure, account for, maintain, store and dispose of assets, including an asset register that is current, accurate and available to the relevant County Treasury or the Auditor-General.

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

2. Transfers from Non-Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial performance reflects transfers from the County Government Entities amount of Kshs.11,000,000 which relates to Unconditional Development Grants as disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements. However, the amount was not inclusive of transfers from Uasin Gishu County Government contrary to Section 48(2) of the Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Act, 2021 which states that the Fund shall be financed through money appropriated annually by the County Assembly, which shall be not less than two per cent of the annual development budget of the County.

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

3. Public Education and Awareness Creation on Climate Change

Review of the Fund's records revealed that there was no evidence that the Fund Planning Committee had developed a comprehensive county strategy for public education and awareness creation on climate change involving all stakeholders in the County, and validated at public meetings organized by Ward Climate Change Planning Committees in every ward. This was contrary to Section 43(1) and (2) of the Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Act, 2021.

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

4. Capacity Building for Effective Public Participation

Review of the Fund's operations revealed that there was no evidence that the Fund Planning Committee and Ward Climate Change Planning Committees had implemented a comprehensive programme of capacity building to equip individual citizens and communities in the County for effective participation in climate change governance and response. The capacity building was also to support and facilitate communities to establish Community-Based Organizations and other frameworks for mobilization and engagement with climate governance and response issues in the county. This was contrary to Section 45(1) and (2) of the Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Act, 2021.

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

5. Project Verification Status

During the year under review, the Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund implemented sixty-two (62) projects, rolled over from the 2023-2024 financial year. Out of the sixty-two (62) projects, forty-four (44) projects were fully paid and implemented while the remaining eighteen (18) projects were either not started or were at various stages of implementation. A total of twenty-three (23) projects were verified during the year and the following observations were made:

5.1 Water Projects

Out of the twenty-three (23) projects verified during the audit, seventeen (17) projects were water projects that had a budget allocation of Kshs.64,400,000 and were implemented at a total cost of Kshs.58,976,049. Fourteen (14) of the projects with a total cost of Kshs.48,980,909 were found to be complete and in use. However, the remaining three (3) projects, with total project cost of Kshs.9,995,140 were found to have anomalies; scope included; two (2) 10 cubic metre(M³) plastic tanks, elevated steel tower, solar powered pump and distribution pipes had been completed but had not been handed over to the beneficiary school hence it was not in use.

Further, a project which involved laying of a 1.8-kilometre (km) water distribution line and pump repair at a total cost of Kshs.2,497,000 was complete, however, it was not in use as the tank had burst.

In addition, another project involved 2.3-kilometre (km) water distribution pipeline at a total cost of Kshs.4,999,240. Though water was connected, the connections lacked proper end points leading to leakages.

5.2 Roads and Culverts

The Fund undertook the construction of roads and culverts. Audit inspection revealed instances of poor workmanship in the Asis road drainage system improvement project at Kapsoya, which involved the grading, gravelling and installation of four (4) culverts on the road at a project cost of Kshs.1,490,217.

In the circumstances, project sustainability, accountability and the effective delivery of benefits to intended beneficiaries could not be confirmed.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

Financing County Climate Change Projects - Compliance with Funds Allocation Criteria

Section 2 of the First Schedule of the Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Act, 2021 outlines factors to be considered when allocating funds to climate projects. However, the Fund did not demonstrate how the sustainability of the projects would be ensured beyond implementation as there was no evidence of arrangements to safeguard assets created after project completion or to guarantee long-term beneficial impacts to the community. Further, the Fund did not demonstrate the existence of a clear and budgeted Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning (MERL) plan with defined indicators, nor were there evidence in the organizational structure to support this function.

In the circumstances, the lack of adherence to several guidelines of the prescribed funds allocation criteria exposes the Fund to risks of inefficiency, duplication and reduced impact on the target communities.

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

Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

Management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply with the authorities which govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way. In addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

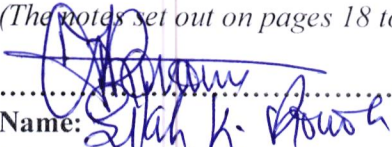
02 October, 2025


Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

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

Description	Note	2024/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions			
Public Contributions and Donations	1	-	184,363,692
Transfers From the County Government	2	11,000,000	60,000,000
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	3		
		11,000,000	244,363,692
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income	4	-	10,993
Other Income	5		
		-	10,993
Total Revenue		11,000,000	244,374,685
Expenses			
Employee Costs	6		
Use of goods and services	7	43,782,116	17,841,866
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8		
Projects	9	148,487,292	-
Total Expenses		192,269,408	17,841,866
Other Gains/Losses			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	10		
Gain /Loss on fair value of investments	11		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period		(181,269,408)	226,532,819

(The notes set out on pages 18 to 39 form an integral part of these Financial Statements)

.....

Name: Sarah K. Kibet
Administrator of the Fund
ICPAK NO.8151

.....

Name: Valentine Koech
Fund Accountant

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

15. Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2025

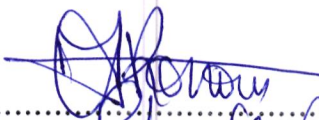
Description	Note	2024/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	44,655,044	224,735,981
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables From Exchange Transactions	13		
Prepayments	14		
Inventories	15		
Investments in financial assets	16		
Total current assets		44,655,044	224,735,981
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	17	12,322,887	3,197,897
Intangible Assets	18		
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	13		
Investment Property	19		
Total non- current assets		12,322,887	3,197,897
Total Assets (A)		56,977,931	227,933,878
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions	20	10,313,461	-
Current Provisions	21		
Current Portion of Borrowings	22		
Employee Benefit Obligations	23		
Social benefit liabilities	24		
Total current liabilities		10,313,461	-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Provisions	21		
Long Term Portion of Borrowings	22		
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	23		
Social benefit liabilities	24		


Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Description	Note	2024/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Total Liabilities (B)		10,313,461	-
Net Assets (A-B)		46,664,470	227,933,878
Represented By:			
Revolving Fund		227,933,878	1,401,059
Reserves			
Accumulated Surplus/Deficit		(181,269,408)	226,532,819
Net Assets		46,664,470	227,933,878

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 _____ 2025

and signed by:


 Name: Silvan K. Bouch
 Administrator of the Fund
 ICPAK NO. 8151


 Name: Valentin Koeck
 Fund Accountant

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

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

Description	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance As At 1 July 2024				
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period			227,933,878	227,933,878
Funds Received During the Year				
Transfers				
Revaluation Gain				
Balance As At 30 June 2024			227,933,878	227,933,878
Balance As At 1 July 2024				
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period			(181,269,408)	(181,269,408)
Funds Received During the Year				
Transfers				
Revaluation Gain				
Balance As At 30 June 2025			46,664,470	46,664,470

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description	Note	2024/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations	1	-	184,363,692
Transfers from the county government	2	11,000,000	60,000,000
Interest received	3	-	10,993
Receipts from other operating activities	4		
Total receipts		11,000,000	244,374,685.00
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		15,634,574	17,841,866
General expenses		26,854,271	-
Finance cost			
Projects		139,467,102	-
Total Payments		181,955,947	17,841,866
Net cash flows from operating activities	25	(170,955,947)	226,532,819
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets		(9,124,990)	(3,197,897)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment			
Proceeds from loan principal repayments			
Loan disbursements paid out			
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(9,124,990)	(3,197,897)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts			
Additional borrowings			
Repayment of borrowings			
Net cash flows used in financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash Equivalents		(180,080,937)	223,334,922
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2024		224,735,981	1,401,059
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2025		44,655,044	224,735,981

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Period 2025

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% Utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	a	B	C=(a+b)	D	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Revenue						
Public Contributions and Donations						
Transfers From County Govt.	11,000,000		11,000,000	11,000,000	0	100%
Interest Income						
Other Income/ Roll over 2023-2024	-	224,735,981	224,735,981	224,735,981	0	100%
Total Income	11,000,000	224,735,981	235,735,981	235,735,981		100%
Expenses						
Fund Administration and General Expenses	23,635,981	-	23,635,981	43,782,116	(20,146,135)	185%
Acquisition of Assets	10,400,000	-	10,400,000	9,124,990	1,275,010	88%
Finance Cost/ Projects	201,700,000	-	201,700,000	148,487,291	53,212,708	74%
Total Expenditure	235,735,981	0	235,735,981	201,394,398	34,341,583	85%
Surplus For the Period	(224,735,981)	224,735,981	0	34,341,583		

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30,2025**

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

Significant Accounting Policies

1. General Information

Uasin Gishu county climate change fund entity is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Uasin Gishu county climate change fund Act of 2021. The entity is wholly owned by the Uasin Gishu County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity’s principal activity is to provide funds for climate change actions and interventions.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

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

3. Adoption of new and revised standards

(i) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2025

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

(ii) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2025.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> 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. The new standard requires entities to recognize, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30,2025**

Discontinued Operations	of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.
IPSAS 45- Property Plant and Equipment	Applicable 1st January 2025 The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognized as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.
IPSAS 46 Measurement	Applicable 1st January 2025 The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS; iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.
IPSAS 47- Revenue	Applicable 1st January 2026 This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.
IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses	Applicable 1st January 2026 The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30,2025

IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans	<i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.
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(i) Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably.

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2023/2024 was approved by the County Assembly on 22nd June, 2022. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Fund recorded additional appropriations of 223,000,000 on the FY 2023/2024 budget following the governing body's approval. This budget of Ksh.223,000,000 was utilized in financial year 2024/2025.

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

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

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

a) Intangible Assets

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

The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

b) Investment property

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The entity classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized 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 cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

d) Inventories

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

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

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

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

e) Provisions

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

f) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and / or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The entity recognizes a social benefit as an expense for the social benefit scheme at the same time that it recognizes 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.

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30,2025

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g) Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

h) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

i) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

j) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

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

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

k) Foreign currency transactions

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

l) 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.

m) Related parties

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

n) Cash and cash equivalents

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

o) Comparative figures

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

a) Estimates and assumptions –

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

b) Useful lives and residual values

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

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

c) Provisions

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

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30,2025

6. Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Donation From Development Partners		
Contributions From The Public		
Total		

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations	-	60,000,000
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity		
Unconditional Development grants	11,000,000	184,363,692
Total	11,000,000	244,363,692

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Late Payment Penalties		
Fines		
Total		

4. Interest income

Description	2024/2025	2023/2025
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income from Mortgage Loans		
Interest Income From Car Loans		
Interest Income From Investments in financial assets		
Interest Income On Cancelled withholding tax	-	10,993
Total Interest Income		10,993

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30,2025**

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

5. Other income

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance Recoveries		
Income from Sale of Tender Documents		
Bad debts recovered		
Miscellaneous Income		
Total Other Income		

6. Employee Costs

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries And Wages		
Staff Gratuity		
Staff Training Expenses		
Social Security Contribution		
Other (<i>Specify</i>)		
Total		

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30,2025

7. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses	27,812,070	-
Loan Processing Costs		
Professional Services Costs		
Administration Fees	9,293,660	17,841,866
Committee Allowances	5,669,970	-
Bank Charges		
Electricity And Water Expenses		
Fuel And Oil Costs		
Insurance Costs		
Postage And Courier		
Printing And Stationery		
Rental Costs	1,006,416	-
Security Costs		
Telephone And Communication Expenses		
Bank Charges		
Audit Fees		
Provision For Doubtful Debts		
Other		
Social benefit expenses*		
Total	43,782,116	17,841,866

8. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property Plant and Equipment		
Intangible Assets		
Total		

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30,2025**

9. Finance costs (Projects)

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Projects	148,487,292	
Total	148,487,292	

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Intangible Assets		
Total		

11. Gain/ (loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Investments at Fair Value- Equity investments		
Fair value – Investment property		
Fair value- other financial assets (specify)		
Total Gain		

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Car Loan Account		
County Mortgage Account		
Fixed Deposits Account		
On – Call Deposits		
Current Account (SPA-1000583018)	44,655,044	224,735,981
Others (<i>Specify</i>)		
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	44,655,044	224,735,981

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30,2025

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

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

Financial Institution	Account number	2024/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Fixed Deposits Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank			
Equity Bank, Etc.			
Sub- Total			
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank			
Equity Bank - Etc.			
Sub- Total			
c) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank			
Bank B			
Sub- Total			
d) Others(Specify)			
Cash In Transit			
Cash In Hand			
Sub- Total			
Grand Total			

13. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Interest Receivable		
Current Loan Repayments Due		
Other Exchange Debtors		
Less: Impairment Allowance		
Total Current Receivables		
Non-Current Receivables		
Long Term Loan Repayments Due		
Total Non- Current Receivables		
Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions		

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30,2025**

Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Receivable		
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans of previous years		
Accrued interest receivable from of long-term loans of previous years		
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year		
Current loan repayments due		
Current portion of long-term loans from previous years		
Accrued principal from long-terms loans from previous periods		
Current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year		

14. Prepayments

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepaid Rent		
Prepaid Insurance		
Prepaid Electricity Costs		
Other Prepayments (<i>Specify</i>)		
Total		

15. Inventories

Description	2024/2025	2024/2025
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable Stores		
Spare Parts And Meters		
Catering		
Other Inventories (<i>Specify</i>)		
Total Inventories at The Lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value		

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30,2025

16. Investments in financial assets

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
a. Investment in Treasury bills and bonds		
Financial institution		
CBK		
CBK		
Sub- total		
b. Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks		
Bank x		
Bank y		
Sub- total		
c. Equity investments (specify)		
Equity/ shares in Entity xxx		
Sub- total		
Grand total		

Movement of Equity Investments

Impairment allowance/ provision	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year		
Purchase of investments in the year		
Sale of investments during the year		
Gain/(loss) in fair value of investments through surplus or deficit		
At the end of the year		

d) Shareholding in other entities

Name of Entity where investment is held	No of shares			Nominal value of shares	Fair value of shares	Fair value of shares
	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding	Effective shareholding		2025	2024
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Entity A						
Entity B						
Entity C						

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1 st July 2024			1,197,200	2,000,697	3,197,897
Additions		6,989,000	1,136,000	999,990	9,124,990
Disposals					
Transfers/Adjustments					
At 30 th June 2025		6,989,000	2,333,200	3,000,687	12,322,887
At 1 st July 2025					
Additions					
Disposals					
Transfer/Adjustments					
At 30 th June 25					
Depreciation And Impairment					
At 1 st July 2024					
Depreciation					
Impairment					
At 30 th June 2025					
At 1 st July 2025					
Depreciation					
Disposals					
Impairment					
Transfer/Adjustment					
At 30 th June 2025					
Net Book Values					
At 30 th June 2024					
At 30 th June 2025		6,989,000	2,333,200	3,000,687	12,322,887

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025
Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

18. Intangible assets

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At Beginning of The Year		
Additions		
At End of The Year		
Amortization And Impairment		
At Beginning of The Year		
Amortization		
At End of The Year		
Impairment Loss		
At End of The Year		
NBV		

19. Investment Property

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year		
Additions		
Disposal during the year		
Depreciation		
Impairment		
Gain/(loss) in fair value (if fair value is elected)		
At end of the year		

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade Payables				
Refundable Deposits				
Accrued Expenses		10,313,461		-
Other Payables				
Total Trade and Other Payables		10,313,461		-
Ageing analysis (Trade and other payables)	2025	% of the Total	2024	% of the Total
Under one year	10,313,461	%	-	%
1-2 years		%		%
2-3 years		%		%
Over 3 years		%		%
Total (tie to above total)	10,313,461		-	

21. Provisions

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

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

22. Borrowings

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At Beginning of The Period		
External Borrowings During the Year		
Domestic Borrowings During the Year		
Repayments of External Borrowings During the Period		
Repayments of Domestic Borrowings During the Period		
Balance At End of The Period		

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

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
External Borrowings		
Dollar Denominated Loan From 'X Organization'		
Sterling Pound Denominated Loan From 'Y Organization'		
Euro Denominated Loan from Z Organization'		
Domestic Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling Loan From KCB		
Kenya Shilling Loan from Barclays Bank		
Kenya Shilling Loan from Consolidated Bank		
Borrowings From Other Government Institutions		
Total Balance at End of The Year		

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

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)		
Long Term Borrowings		
Total		

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025
Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

23. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post employment t t medical benefits	Other Provisions	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation					
Non-Current Benefit Obligation					
Total					

24. Social Benefit Liabilities

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme		
Unemployment social benefit scheme		
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme		
Elderly social benefit scheme		
Bursary social benefits		
Total		
Current social benefits		
Non- current social benefits		
Total (tie to totals above)		

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025
Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

25. Cash generated from operations.

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/ (Deficit) For the Year Before Tax	(181,269,408)	226,532,819
Adjusted For:		
Depreciation		
Amortization		
Gains/ Losses On Disposal Of Assets		
Interest Income		
Finance Cost		
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase In Inventory		
Increase In Receivables		
Increase In Payables	10,313,461	-
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities	(170,955,947)	226,532,819

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

26. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

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

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

b) Related party transactions

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From Related Parties'		
Transfers To Related Parties		

c) Key management remuneration

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Board Of Trustees		
Key Management Compensation		
Total		

d) Due from related parties

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Due From Parent Ministry		
Due From County Government		
Total		

Other Disclosures Continued

e) Due to related parties

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Due To Parent Ministry		
Due To County Government		
Due To Key Management Personnel		
Total		

27. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Court Case Xxx Against the Fund		
Bank Guarantees		
Total		

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

28. Financial risk management

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

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

a) Credit risk

The Fund has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments. Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the entity's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

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

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

b) Liquidity risk management

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

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

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Trade Payables				
Current Portion Of Borrowings				
Provisions				
Employee Benefit Obligation				
Total				
At 30 June 2023				
Trade Payables				
Current Portion Of Borrowings				
Provisions				
Employee Benefit Obligation				
Total				

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

c) Market risk

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

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

The Fund's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies.

There has been no change to the entity's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

i. Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on Equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2023/2024			
Euro	10%		
USD	10%		
2022/2023			
Euro	10%		
USD	10%		

ii. Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

The Fund analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year. Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of Kshs xxx (2022: Kshs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs xxx (2021 – Kshs xxx).

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

d) Capital risk management.

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

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve		
Revolving fund		
Accumulated surplus		
Total funds		
Total borrowings		
Less: cash and bank balances		
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)		
Gearing		

29. Events after the reporting period

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

30. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund Act of 2021. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Uasin Gishu

31. Currency

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

*Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements For the year ended June 30, 2025*

20. Annexes

Annex I: Progress on Follow Up Of Prior Year Auditor's Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved/ Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.	Uses of Goods and Services kshs.17,841,866.00. Procurement files for eight (8) payments totaling kshs, 4,777,297.00 were not provided	Schedule of use of Goods and Services provided of kshs.17,841,866.00 The procurement files were provided	Resolved	
2	Cash and Cash equivalent balance of kshs. 224,735,981 could not be confirmed	Supporting documents were provided.	Resolved	
3.	Property Plant and Equipment's	Development of policy is in the process	Resolved	



Fund Manager/Accounting Officer Uasin Gishu County CLIMATE CHANGE Fund

Date...30/6/2025.....

**Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

Annex II: Inter-Fund Confirmation Letter


Climate Change Fund

The *Climate Change FUND* wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30th June 2025 as indicated in the table below. Please compare the amounts disbursed to you with the amounts you received and populate the column E in the table below Please sign and stamp this request in the space provided and return it to us.

Confirmation of amounts received by Climate Change Fund] as at 30 th June 2025							
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by Climate Change FUND (Kshs) as at 30 th June 2025				Amount Received by UGCCC Fund] (Kshs) as at 30 th June 2025 (E)	Differences (Kshs) (F)=(D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter-Ministerial (C)	Total (D)=(A+B+C)		
	03/02/2025	11,000,000			11,000,000	11,000,000	0
Total		<u>11,000,000</u>			11,000,000	11,000,000	0

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

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Fund:

Name ... MARTIN KOECH Sign  Date 30/6/2025

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Annex III: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

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

Uasin Gishu County Climate Change Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Annex IV: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

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

