

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



**REPORT**

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
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BY:

Deputy leader Majority Party

OF

Hon. Owen Baya, MP

CLERK-AT  
THE-TABLE:

Mr. Benson Inzofa

**THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**

**ON**

**KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT  
(KOSAP - SNV) CREDIT NUMBER 6135-KE**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30 JUNE, 2025**

**STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENERGY**



**KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP -SNV)**

**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**

**CREDIT NUMBER: 6135-KE: PROJECT ID: P160009**

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**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED**

**JUNE 30, 2025**

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**1<sup>st</sup> Transitional Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the Accrual Basis of Accounting Method under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)**

**Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025**

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## 1. Acronyms and Definition of Terms

CBK	<i>Central Bank of Kenya</i>
ICPAK	<i>Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya</i>
IMF	<i>International Monetary Fund</i>
IPSAS	<i>International Public Sector Accounting Standards</i>
CT	<i>County Treasury</i>
NT	<i>National Treasury</i>
PFM	<i>Public Finance Management.</i>
PSASB	<i>Public Sector Accounting Standards Board</i>
WB	<i>World Bank</i>
Comparative FY	<i>Financial year preceding the current financial year.</i>
AIE	<i>Authority to Incur Expenditure</i>
CCS	<i>Clean Cooking Solutions</i>
CDM	<i>Clean Development Mechanism</i>
CEO	<i>Chief Executive Officer</i>
CRA	<i>Commission on Revenue Allocation</i>
CREOS	<i>County Renewable Energy Officers</i>
CRM	<i>Customer Relationship Management</i>
ESMF	<i>Environmental and Social Management Framework</i>
GoK	<i>Government of Kenya</i>
ICPAK	<i>Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya</i>
IESBA	<i>International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants</i>
IP	<i>Indigenous People</i>
IPSAS	<i>International Public Sector Accounting Standards</i>
ISA	<i>International Standards of Accounting</i>
IVA	<i>Independent Verification Agency</i>
KFM	<i>KOSAP Facilities Manager</i>
KOSAP	<i>Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project</i>
KPI	<i>Key Performance Indicators</i>
KPLC	<i>Kenya Power &amp; Lighting Company</i>
KShs	<i>Kenya Shilling</i>
KST	<i>KOSAP Service Territories</i>
LLP	<i>Limited Liability Partnership</i>
MoEP	<i>Ministry of Energy and Petroleum</i>
PCU	<i>Project Coordinating Unit</i>
PFM	<i>Public Finance Management</i>
PoA	<i>Programme of Activity</i>
PSASB	<i>Public Sector Accounting Standards Board</i>
PV	<i>Photo Voltaic</i>
RBF	<i>Results Based Financing</i>
REA	<i>Rural Electrification Authority</i>
REREC	<i>Rural Electrification &amp; Renewable Energy Corporation</i>
RPF	<i>Resettlement Policy Framework</i>
SSP	<i>Solar Service Providers</i>
UC	<i>Underserved Counties</i>
US\$	<i>United States Dollar</i>

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VMG	<i>Vulnerable &amp; Marginalised Groups</i>
WASH	<i>Water Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</i>
WB	<i>World Bank</i>
WHT	<i>Withholding Tax</i>

## 2. Project Information and Overall Performance

### 2.1 Name and registered office

The Project's official name is Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) – (the “Project”).

#### Objective

The key objective of the Project is to increase access to modern energy services in underserved counties of Kenya.

#### Address

The Facilities Manager's headquarters are:  
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation  
Parkstraat 83 2514 JG Den Haag  
The Netherlands

The local address of its registered office in Kenya is:  
SNV Netherlands Development Organization  
Ngong Road, Ngong Lane  
P.O. Box 30776 – 00100  
Nairobi, Kenya

#### Contacts:

The following are the project contacts  
Telephone: 0718 130909 / 0784 130909  
E-mail: [enquiries@kosap-fm.or.ke](mailto:enquiries@kosap-fm.or.ke)  
Website: <https://snv.org/country/kenya>

Project information and overall performance (continued)

2.2 Project Information

Project Start Date:	The Project start date is 23 November 2018
Project End Date:	The Project end date is 30 <sup>th</sup> November 2025
Project Coordinator:	Ms Rebecca Muniu
Facilities Manager	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
Project Sponsor:	The Project sponsor is the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum

2.3 Project Overview

Line Ministry and State/ County Department	<b>The Kenya Off-grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) is under the supervision of the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum</b>
Project number	6135-KE: PROJECT ID: P160009
Strategic goals of the project	<p>The primary goal of the KOSAP Component 2 is to close the electricity access gap by delivering energy services to remote, low-density, and traditionally underserved areas of the country.</p> <p>Specifically, the project focuses on electrifying households in 14 counties through Solar Home Systems (SHS). These areas lack access to grid electricity and do not have the population density or load clusters necessary to justify mini-grid construction, making SHS the most viable technical and financial solution.</p> <p>The component also embeds a Clean Cooking Solutions sub-component. The sub-component aims to distribute clean cooking technologies to households in the KOSAP Service Territory (KST) to bridge the gap in access to clean and efficient cooking technologies.</p>
Summary of Project Strategies for achievement of strategic goals	Component 2 of the Kenya Off-grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) aims to achieve its objectives through the following key intervention:

*1) Solar Result Based Financing (RBF) Facility*

This intervention seeks to catalyse a private sector-led, market-based approach to delivering modern energy access in underserved counties. It does so by incentivizing off-grid solar companies, usually only operating in Kenya's more densely populated regions, to expand their operations into the 14 underserved KOSAP counties and provide energy services to off-grid households.

To facilitate this, the project has established the Solar Service Providers Results-Based Financing (SSP RBF) Facility, a performance-based financing mechanism designed to support eligible solar service providers (SSPs) in scaling up their operations in the target counties.

The US\$12.5 million SSP RBF Facility, (disbursed in Kenyan Shillings), offers competitive, performance-linked incentives to private sector players. These incentives are intended to offset the initial investment, ongoing operational, and opportunity costs incurred when expanding into remote, low-density areas that are often less commercially attractive.

**The overarching objectives of the SSP RBF Facility are:**

- a) To establish sustainable supply chains for marketing and sales of multi-light Solar-PV systems that are VeraSol or Kenya Bureau of Standards-approved in the KOSAP Service Territories (KSTs) of Kenya using a private sector-led market-based approach.
- b) To support households' access to quality-verified Tier 1 and Tier 2 solar home systems across Kenya's underserved counties.
- c) To encourage the growth of earlier-stage and/or local solar companies where possible, and
- d) To set a foundation for high-potential solar operators to access debt investments to further scale operations in these counties.

The SSP RBF Facility uses the following tools to achieve its objectives

**A. Supply-Side Incentives:**

Offered to the SSPs for initial, ongoing incremental, and opportunity costs associated with an expansion of operations in the KOSAP Counties.

The supply-side incentives are offered in three categories:

i. Market Entry Payment (30%)

The Market Entry (Ex-Ante) Payment is an initial payment that SSPs can claim upon signing their KOSAP contract. This advanced payment is not based on proven sales of products. The Market Entry Incentive will be calculated as 30% of the total allocated supply-side RBF incentives.

ii. Results-Based Payment (60%)

The Result-Based Payment is based on verified sales of multi-light VeraSol-approved SHS in the counties of a specific Lot. The Results-Based RBF incentive will be calculated as 60% of the total allocated supply-side RBF incentives. Selected companies are allowed to put in quarterly RBF claims.

iii. Sustainability Payment (10%)

The Sustainability Payment is claimed at least 5 months after the system has been sold and paid upon verification that the system is still working, and that the SSP is honouring the warranty and providing after-sales services as per the sales agreement.

**B. Demand-Side Incentives:**

Provided to the end-user in the form of a price discount to lower the total cost of acquiring the solar home system. The participating solar service providers can provide a price discount to their customers at the rate of 10% of the cash price of the solar home system.

*2) Clean Cooking Solutions Challenge RBF Facility (CCS RBF)*

This is a US\$ 3.2 million incentive fund whose goals are:

- a) To stimulate the growth of sustainable markets for cookstoves and cleaner cooking fuels in the target KSTs, the CCS RBF provides financial support to private sector companies, including manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, artisanal stove producers, and community-based organisations. The aim is to address market barriers via several incentive mechanisms, so that sector players can venture into these areas and kick-start the market of higher-tier cooking solutions.
- b) De-risk the associated commercial investments, creating an avenue for companies to venture into these more challenging markets. The overall incentive's structure supports sustainable cookstove market-building, with sales and local market knowledge being leveraged through diverse business models.
- c) The facility seeks to stimulate the purchase and use of 60,000 higher tier stoves by households.

Tools Used to achieve these goals are:

1. Ex-ante Incentives  
These are Inventory and Market entry incentives.
  - a) Inventory incentives: to enable Recipients to finance product inventory from eligible cookstove manufacturers. Eligible inventory comprises of product samples and stock for sale on a market testing basis.
  - b) Market Entry Incentives: An ex-ante RBF award is for generating market awareness, sales, and marketing (activities, management training, and operating expenses that are directly attributable to customer acquisition.
2. Ex-post Incentives
  - a) These are RBF Incentives and Affordability incentives. RBF Incentives- Paid on a per cookstove (unit) basis to Recipients (awardees) once sales are

	<p>verified by an Independent Verification Agent (IVA). The incentive is 37% of the market price.</p> <p>3. Affordability Incentives- Incentives availed to boost products affordability through product discounts. It is designed as a one-off incentive calculated as a percentage of the total cost of the product. The estimated incentive amount is 50% of product market price.</p>
<p>Other important background information of the project</p>	<p>Driven by the imperative to provide equal opportunities across the entire Kenyan territory as key to achieving Kenya's Vision 2030, and the national target of achieving universal access to electricity by 2026 and universal access to clean cooking solutions by 2028, the Government of Kenya (GoK) seeks to close the access gap by providing electricity and clean cooking services to remote, low density, and traditionally underserved areas of the country. The GoK intends to use US\$150 million, in Kenya Shillings equivalent, of financing from the World Bank to deliver the Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP).</p> <p>The KOSAP project promotes these objectives by supporting the deployment of clean cooking technologies for households, and the use of solar to drive the electrification of households, enterprises, community facilities, and water pumps. The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP), Kenya Power and Lighting (KPLC) and the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC) will implement the project in 4 components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. US\$78M: Mini grids for Community Facilities, Enterprises, and Households</li> <li>2. US\$15.7M: Stand-alone Solar Systems and Clean Cooking Solutions for Households</li> <li>3. US\$21.3M: Stand-alone Solar Systems and Solar Water Pumps for Community Facilities</li> <li>4. US\$35M: Implementation Support and Capacity Building</li> </ol> <p>SNV is the Facilities Manager (KFM) for the Component 2 of KOSAP. Component 2 consists of two sub-components; (i) sub-component 2A which is a Solar Service Providers (SSPs)</p>

	<p>Results-Based Financing Facility and (ii) sub-component 2B which is a Clean Cooking Solution Service Providers (CCS SPs) Challenge and Results-Based Financing Fund. The activities of Component 2 are aimed at increasing access to modern energy services in remote, low-density, and traditionally underserved territories of the country. The implementation period of the project started on November 23, 2018, and ends on May 31st, 2025.</p> <p>These underserved areas, which cover the geographical scope of the KOSAP project, are identified as 14 counties, deemed 'marginalized' by the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA). Due to the remoteness and sometimes dispersed nature of the target populations and considering the socioeconomic profile and lifestyles of those residing in these counties. The KOSAP project is designed to address the high costs of developing the market infrastructure, low affordability of the potential users, and sustainability of service provision using an abundantly available renewable energy resource.</p>
Areas that the project was formed to intervene	<p>KOSAP Component 2 was established to address critical gaps in energy access across Kenya, particularly in remote, low-density, and traditionally underserved regions. These are the 14 counties categorised as underserved by the Commission on Revenue Allocation. They are: West Pokot, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta and Narok</p> <p>The initiative aims to bridge the electricity and clean cooking access divide, ensuring that all Kenyans, regardless of location, have equal opportunities to benefit from modern energy services. This intervention is aligned with Kenya's Vision 2030 and supports the country's national goals of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving universal access to electricity by 2026, and</li> <li>• Achieving universal access to clean cooking solutions by 2028.</li> </ul> <p>By targeting areas historically overlooked by conventional energy infrastructure, the project contributes to a more inclusive and equitable national development agenda.</p>
Project duration	The Project started on 23 November 2018 and runs until 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2025.

**Project Information and Overall Performance (Continued)**

**2.4 Bankers**

The following are the bankers for the project:

KCB Bank Kenya Limited  
Prestige Branch  
P.O. Box 41294-00100  
Nairobi, Kenya

**2.5 Independent Auditor**

The project is audited by the Office of the Auditor General.

**2.6 Roles and Responsibilities**

Names	Title designation	Key qualification	Responsibilities
Alex K. Wachira, CBS	Principal Secretary State Department for Energy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accounting Officer</li> </ul>
Ms. Rebecca Muniu	Project Coordinator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Coordinator</li> </ul>
Ashington Ngigi	Team Leader		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall responsible for achievement of the KOSAP Facilities' Objectives and managing the Facilities under the terms of reference of the KOSAP facilities Manager.</li> <li>Lead focal point in dialogues between the KOSAP facilities Manager and MoEP.</li> <li>Monitoring the Facilities and Reporting to MoEP and the SNV Country Director.</li> <li>Responsible for obtaining required approvals from MoEP</li> </ul>

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Names	Title designation	Key qualification	Responsibilities
			<p>for operations of the Facilities under the terms of reference of the Facilities Manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide substantive inputs to the Facilities.</li> <li>• Provide substantive inputs to the facilities'</li> <li>• Providing verification data to the Independent Verification Agency (IVA) via MCEP</li> </ul>
Dennis Kibira	Senior Officer Solar RBF Facility		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of the SSP RBF facility implementation plan and updating when required.</li> <li>• Responsible for managing the SSP RBF Facility and achieving the facilities objectives.</li> <li>• Facility promotion and proposal solicitation.</li> <li>• Preparation of requests for proposals</li> <li>• Evaluation of proposals and recommending awardees.</li> <li>• Prepare SSP RBF agreements for signing between MoEP and awardees.</li> <li>• Review and clearance of payment requests (including preparation of verification packages for IVA).</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of the SSP Facility Performance.</li> </ul>
Eliud Sabuni	Analyst SSP RBF Facility		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation of proposals and recommending awardees.</li> <li>• Prepare SSP RBF agreements for signing between MoEP and awardees</li> </ul>

Names	Title designation	Key qualification	Responsibilities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processing payment requests (including preparation of verification packages for IVA).</li> <li>• Maintain SSP RBF facility CRM database.</li> <li>• Support bidding process</li> <li>• Maintain RBF facility CRM database.</li> <li>• General implementation support.</li> </ul>
Lynette Korir	Senior Officer Cooking Solutions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of the CCS RBF facility implementation plan and updating when required.</li> <li>• Responsible for managing the CCS RBF Facility and achieving the facilities objectives.</li> <li>• Facility promotion and proposal solicitation.</li> <li>• Preparation of requests for proposals.</li> <li>• Evaluation of proposals and recommend awardees.</li> <li>• Prepare CCS RBF agreements for signing between MoEP and awardees.</li> <li>• Review and clearance of payment requests (including preparation of verification packages for IVA)</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of Facility Performance.</li> </ul>
IBD	Analyst Clean Cooking Solutions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation of proposals and recommend awardees.</li> <li>• Prepare CCS RBF agreements for signing between MoEP and awardees.</li> <li>• Processing payment requests (including preparation of verification packages for IVA)</li> </ul>

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Names	Title designation	Key qualification	Responsibilities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain CCS RBF facility CRM database.</li> <li>• Support bidding process</li> <li>• Maintain RBF facility CRM database.</li> <li>• General implementation support</li> </ul>
Faith Angasa	Social safeguard Specialist		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for managing social safeguards risks and ensuring compliance with World Bank social safeguards policies and ensuring KFM implementation as per KOSAP safeguards framework documents.</li> </ul>
TBD	Environmental Safeguard Specialist		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream environmental safeguards in the implementation arrangements of the RBF Facilities</li> <li>• Monitor and report on environmental safeguards policies and actions by the recipients of RBF Facility</li> <li>• Develop and implement a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan for RBF Facility.</li> </ul>
Martijn Veen	Senior Officer Solar RBF Facility		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review Implementation Manual SSP RBF Facility.</li> <li>• SSP RBF Facility End of Project Report.</li> <li>• Designing and implementing off-grid energy RBF facilities.</li> <li>• Participative evaluation of SSP RBF rounds.</li> </ul>
Laura Clough	Senior Officer CCS RBF Facility		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design Implementation manual RBF clean cookstoves.</li> <li>• Review the midterm evaluation report.</li> </ul>

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Names	Title Designation	Key qualification	Responsibilities
Nicholas Munyoki	Technical Data Processor		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide information and input to the call for proposals.</li> <li>• Maintain database system(s) and web panels of high availability and quality depending on each user's specialised role and pre-defined data metrics.</li> <li>• Design and implement databases in accordance to end users' information needs and views; the KFM Team will provide, from time to time, templates to be used in the Facilities for data collection or analysis, which will be the basis on which databases may be developed.</li> <li>• Update and maintain KOSAP-FM website (domiciled at <a href="http://www.kosap-fm.or.ke">www.kosap-fm.or.ke</a> or as may be directed by the KOSAP Facilities Manager).</li> <li>• Maintain online tools for use by the KOSAP Team or other users as may be determined by the KFM.</li> <li>• Data Retrieval and Deployment.</li> </ul>

**2.7 Funding summary**

The Project is for duration of 6 years 4 months from 23rd November 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 with an approved budget of EUR 42,800,000 with an allocation of EUR 42,000,000 for component 2A and EUR 8,000,000 for component 2B with a further restructuring of the budget amount to EUR 12,500,000 and EUR 5,200,000 for component 2A and 2B respectively.

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Project information and overall performance (continued)**

Below is the funding summary:

**A. Source of Funds**

Source of funds	Development Partner Commitment		Amount received to date - (30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025)		Undrawn balance to date	
	Donor currency (EUR)	Kshs (A')	Donor currency (EUR)	Kshs (B')	Donor currency (EUR)	Kshs (A') - (B')
(i) Loan						
International Development Association	42,800,000	4,700,000,000	21,520,238	2,223,466,000	21,279,762	2,476,534,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,800,000</b>	<b>4,700,000,000</b>	<b>21,520,238</b>	<b>2,223,466,000</b>	<b>21,279,762</b>	<b>2,476,534,000</b>

*The budget for Component 2 was restructured on 26 June, 2023 from EUR 42.8M to EUR to 14,004,400*

**Project information and overall performance (continued)**

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B. Application of Funds

Application of funds	Amount received to date – (30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025)		Cumulative amount paid to date – (30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025)		Unutilised balance to date (30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025)	
	Development Partner currency EUR	Kshs	Development Partner currency EUR	Kshs	Development Partner currency EUR	Kshs
(i) Grant	(A)	(A')	(B)	(B')	(A)-(B)	(A')-(B')
International Development Association (SSP RBF)	5,494,529	567,693,449	4,272,919	427,291,943	1,221,610	140,401,506
International Development Association (CCS RBF)	2,289,387	236,538,983	748,134	74,813,373	1,541,253	161,725,610
International Development Association (Debt Facility)	13,736,322	1,419,233,567	192,455	19,245,512	13,543,867	1,399,988,055
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,520,238</b>	<b>2,223,466,000</b>	<b>5,213,508</b>	<b>521,350,828</b>	<b>16,306,730</b>	<b>1,702,115,171</b>

## Project information and overall performance (continued)

### 2.8 Summary of Overall Project Performance:

- i) *Budget performance against actual amounts for the current year and for cumulative to-date.*

#### **SSP RBF Facility**

The SSP RBF Facility has awarded contracts to:

- 10 solar service providers in Round 1,
- 14 in Round 2, and
- 11 in Round 3,

bringing the total to 35 contracted service providers.

By the end of this financial year, the SSP RBF Facility had recorded cumulative sales of 311,805 solar home systems. Of these reported sales, 157,239 units (about 50%) are verified and approved by the IVA. The verified sales make up 63% of the SSP RBF Facility target of 250,000 units.

The SSP RBF Facility has cumulatively disbursed KES 427,291,943 to the companies implementing the KOSAP. KES 218,058,709 of this is Market Entry (Ex-Ante) Funds and the other KES 217,884,242 is Ex-Post RBF funds.

#### • **Round 1**

The Round 1 companies began implementing KOSAP Component 2 in June 2020, following the signing of their Solar Service Provider Results-Based Financing (SSP RBF) contracts with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP). Their launch coincided with the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly slowed the pace of establishing and expanding operations in the KOSAP counties. Restrictions on travel and requirements for social distancing particularly hindered their ability to conduct in-person marketing and outreach activities.

Initially, the Round 1 companies were awarded 24-month contracts running from June 2020 to May 2022. However, MoEP approved an 11-month extension for performing companies, extending their contracts from July 2022 to April 2023. Four companies opted for this extension by signing an addendum to their contracts. At the close of this period, MoEP granted a further two-month extension, allowing implementation to continue until June 2023, when the KOSAP Phase 1 implementation period concluded.

By the end of the Round 1 period, the participating companies achieved cumulative sales of 149,011 Solar Home Systems (SHS), representing 92% of the target of 162,033 units for the round.

- **Round 2**

Implementation of Round 2 under the SSP RBF Facility began in June 2022, following the signing of 12-month contracts between the recipient companies and the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP). Three of the 14 Round 2 companies had also participated in Round 1.

Although the contracts were set to end in May 2023, MoEP granted a one-month extension to align the conclusion of Round 2 with the end of the KOSAP Phase 1 contract period in June 2023.

Over the 13-month implementation period, Round 2 companies achieved 26,085 Solar Home System (SHS) sales, representing 21% of the allocation of 122,085 units. This target had originally been designed for a 24-month period, but implementation took place within just over a year.

- **Round 3**

The SSP RBF Facility conducted the evaluation of Round 3 proposals—including due diligence, awarding, and negotiations—in 2024. The Kenya Facility Manager (KFM) advertised the first Round 3 Call for Proposals on 24 January 2024 and the final Call for Proposals on 29 April 2024, with a submission deadline of 24 May 2024.

A total of 12 applications were received during this window. Of these, 11 were successful and subsequently contracted by the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP).

Round 3 companies reported cumulative sales of 136,898 Solar Home Systems (SHS). The high sales volume was due to MoEP's approval to include additional sales data from July 2023 to August 2024. This approval allowed Round 3 companies, particularly those that had participated in earlier rounds, to report sales made in the period between the end of Round 2 and the official start of Round 3.

### ***CCS RBF***

The CCS RBF Facility was allocated KES 500M for 150,000 cookstove products. During the restructure it was revised to KES 320 M with a target of 60,000 clean cooking products. The CCS RBF facility implementation status is in two sections namely Phase 1 and Phase 2 which is the current implementation phase. Phase 1 implementation covers activities that are associated with the implementation period from November 2018 till 30th June 2023. This is also referred to as Lot 1 below. Phase 2 covers implementation activities for Lot 2 and Lot 3 starting September 2024 to the current reporting date of June 2025. The lots are described below.

**Lot 1:** Lot 1 implementation started in June 2020 to June 2023. This round had 10 clean cooking companies participating. Implementation started in 5 counties; this was later approved and

expanded in all the 14 KOSAP counties. Total reported sales achieved at the close of this period was 13,940 units.

**Lot 2:** Launch of Lot 2 Call for Proposals was done on November 5, 2021. The applicants had a submission window of 60 days till January 12, 2022. The call attracted 20 applicants. The technical and evaluation process was undertaken in January and February 2022 and 12 companies attained the minimum score of 70%. Due diligence exercise was undertaken in March 2022 with 11 successful companies proceeding to the pre-awarding stage. There were delays in contracting attributed to changes in appointed of the Permanent Secretaries at MOEP. Implementation therefore delayed and could only happen if there was KOSAP implementation period extension. The KFM renegotiated the company awards. 7 companies were approved by MOEP to implement the project in the extension phase, and they signed their contracts with an implementation period starting September 2024 to November 2025.

**Lot 3:** The KFM advertised this call on 24th January 2024. The final call was made on the on 29th April 2024 with a deadline proposal submission date of 24th May 2024. The CCS RBF Facility received a total of 17 applications in this application window. 10 applications were successful and received approval from the MoEP. The MoEP processed contracts for these companies with an implementation period starting September 2024 to November 2025.

**Progress:** There are total of 17 clean cooking companies implementing the project with a period starting September 2024 to November 2025. These are both Lot 2 and Lot 3 companies and considered as phase 2 of the KOSAP CCS RBF implementation. This phase features a diverse mix of clean cooking technologies being deployed across the counties, including LPG, electric pressure cookers, wood stoves, and charcoal stoves. As of 22nd April 2025, companies have reported a total of 24,595 cookstove sales under the facility since inception which is 41% target achievement. These figures are pending verification by the IVA.

### **SSP Debt**

The overarching objectives of the Debt Facility are to support access to Lighting Global approved solar home systems across Kenya's Underserved Counties; to encourage the growth of earlier-stage and/or local solar companies where possible; to set a market precedent for debt investments in these geographies; and to preserve GoK capital.

Debt Facility for SSPs (US\$30 million). The performance of the debt facility was Unsatisfactory, and the activity experienced low uptake by the SSPs. Only one loan of an estimated US\$0.5 million was disbursed and pipeline development was unsuccessful. Delays in the RBF processes contributed to low transition of SSPs to debt-readiness as RBF is a key entry tool to build the market before seeking debt financing. Further, non-concessional debt terms such as interest rate, security and loan tenor under the Facility were unmatched to the

challenging and dynamic operating environment of the underserved counties. The single beneficiary company, which signed up for 18% interest for 24 months, ran into losses and faced working capital constraints.

The company was issued with a notice of default to accelerate the loan recovery process and the loan was fully recovered.

*ii) Physical progress based on outputs and outcomes since project commencement,*

The KFM progress report is divided into the three implementation facilities for the Project (SSP RBF & CCS RBF) and the Social and Environmental Safeguards.

*a) SSP RBF Facility*

The SSP RBF Facility has six performance indicators based on product sales to households, disbursement of RBF funds, number of people connected to electricity through solar home systems, power installed through solar home systems and number of women-headed households connected to electricity through solar home systems.

The table below shows these KPIs, the Facility's performance against them and the % achievement against the target.

Key Performance Indicator	Status as of October 2024	% Achievement
250,000 solar home systems sold	SHS 157,239 verified and approved. <i>Total reported sales up to January 2024 is 311,805 units</i>	63% (verified)
KES 1.25 billion disbursed out for Result-based financing	KES disbursed 427,291,943. <i>Additional claims of over KES 500 million have been submitted for verification</i>	35%
1.1 million people receive electricity from off-grid solar	891,919 people received electricity from off-grid solar <i>(Average of 5.1 people per household: Household Size Averages from 2019 KNHPC Report. Calculated using the verified sales)</i>	72%
4.6 MW of power capacity installed	4.31 MW installed <i>(Calculation based on the SHS panel wattage)</i>	93%
20% of households provided with new electricity connection headed by women	32% - 50,316 households <i>(Calculation based on 2016, KNBS- Kenya Socio-Economic Atlas)</i>	

*b) CCS RBF Facility*

The table below shows the facility KPIs, the Facility's performance. These results are for target achieved till 30th June 2025.

Key Performance Indicator (Clean Cooking)	Status	Achievement
60,000 Clean Cooking Units	24,595 clean cookstoves (Reported Sales)	41%
KES 320 million disbursed out for Result-based financing	KES 74,813,373	23%
20% HH Headed by Women	125,435 Households – (2019 KPHC Analytical Report on Households and Family Dynamics Volume XI)	44.5%
Products	Wood, Charcoal, LPG and Electrical Pressure cookers	

### c) Debt Facility

In January 2024, Ignite Power Services Company Ltd applied for the KOSAP Solar Service Providers Result-Based Financing (SSP RBF) Facility following the Round 3 Call for Proposals. As part of the application, through a letter dated 19 March 2024, Ignite Power Services Company Ltd formally committed to repaying the outstanding Pawame loan as follows:

1. Repayment of 30% of the outstanding balance (interest and principal) as of 30 September 2024, no later than 15 October 2024.
2. Repayment of 70% of the outstanding balance (interest and principal) as of 31 December 2024 no later than 15 January 2025.

### Loan Repayment

In line with this commitment to fully pay the Pawame loan, Ignite Power Services Company Ltd made the following payments:

1. KES 7,383,195 on 30 September 2024 (30% of the outstanding balance)
2. KES 16,336,865 on 16 January 2025 (70% of the outstanding balance)

Following these payments, the Pawame Kenya Limited KOSAP Debt Facility loan is now fully settled. Below is a summary loan statement as of March 2025.

Principal Amount Disbursed (KES)	19,245,512.00
Interest (KES)	11,184,904.44
Default Interest (KES)	991,012.05
Total Loan interest (KES)	12,175,916.49

Total Loan Amount (KES)	31,421,428.49
Total Repayments (KES)	31,421,428.49
Total Amount Due (KES)	0.00

#### ***d) Environmental & Social Safeguards***

During this period, the KFM Environmental and Social Safeguards team was actively involved in the evaluation of proposals under both the CCS (Clean Cooking Solutions) and SSP (Solar Service Providers) RBF (Results-Based Financing) Facilities. The team also conducted due diligence on the successful companies.

A Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Plan (VMGP) was developed to establish a framework for identifying, engaging, and including vulnerable and marginalized groups in the implementation of Component 2. This framework is designed to ensure equitable access to solar energy and clean cooking solutions, particularly for remote and underserved populations.

Additionally, the team fully updated the Gender-Responsive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Register, which plays a crucial role in systematically addressing and recording KOSAP Component 2 grievances and concerns.

Below is a summary of Grievances that have been received by KFM for KOAP Component 2 RBF Facilities since the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of implementation.

Table 1 Summary of Grievances and their status

Complainant	Grievance	Status
Solar Integrated Appliance Ltd	Thorough review of the IVA's initial assessment, to validate their sales. Based on the Solaria closure meeting/correspondence.	Ongoing
Rafode	Complaint on the delay of issuing of Verification certificates issued by the IVA and the delay in disbursement of the Ex-post funds.	Ongoing

#### **Comment on value-for-money achievements**

The KFM ensures value for money in all its procurement processes and in implementing the Project. The achievements below have been attained showing value for money.

##### ***a) SSP RBF Facility***

*The SSP RBF Facility has achieved the below milestones, showing the value for money.*

- 311,805 SHS reported sales out of a target of 250,000. 157,239 of these have been verified by the IVA and approved.
- KES 427,291,943 of incentives were disbursed to the service providers, of which KES 218,058,709 is ex-ante incentives and KES 217,884,242 is ex-post incentives.
- 801,919 people have received electricity through the off-grid solar in the KOSAP counties. This is calculated using the verified sales and assuming an average of 5.1 people per household
- 4.6 MW of power has been installed in the KOSAP counties through the solar home systems. These systems can supply over 14,000 kWh of electricity per day.
- 32% of beneficiary households are female headed.

#### *b) CCS RBF Facility*

The CCS RBF Facility has achieved the below milestones, showing the value for money.

- One round of implementation completed.
  - 17 Clean cooking companies implementing in Phase 2 of the clean cooking Facility.
  - a diverse mix of clean cooking technologies being deployed across the counties, including LPG, electric pressure cookers, wood stoves, and charcoal stoves.
  - 24,595 clean cooking products reported sold by participating companies in 14 counties out of a target of 60,000 products.
  - 125,435 people received Clean cooking products supported by KOSAP (calculated based on the average HH size per county).
  - 44.5% of beneficiary households are headed by women.
- i) *Indicate the absorption rate for each year since the commencement of the project.*

#### *a) SSP RBF Facility*

##### SSP RBF Facility Disbursements

Implementation Round	Allocated RBF Funds			Actual Disbursement			
	Ex-Ante	Ex-Post	Total	Ex-Ante	Ex-Post	Total	%
Round 1	87,012,353	203,028,823	290,041,176	68,359,543	150,588,939	218,948,482	75%
Round 2	117,142,693	273,332,951	390,475,644	58,163,479	66,731,931	124,915,410	32%
Round 3	184,779,965	714,108,369	898,888,335	83,428,052	0	83,428,052	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>388,935,011</b>	<b>1,190,470,144</b>	<b>1,579,405,155</b>	<b>209,951,073</b>	<b>217,340,870</b>	<b>427,291,943</b>	

Table 2: Funds Depletion

SSP RBF Facility	1,579,405,155
Actual Disbursement	427,291,943
% Disbursement	27%

#### *b) CCS RBF*

The CCS RBF facility implementation status is in two sections namely Phase 1 and Phase 2 which is the current implementation phase. Phase 1 implementation covers activities that are

associated with the implementation period from November 2018 till 30th June 2023. Phase 2 covers implementation activities for Lot 2 and Lot 3 starting September 2024 to the end of this reporting period which is June 2025.

SUMMARY		KES	% of Utilization
<b>Total Facility Fund</b>		<b>320,000,000</b>	
<b>Phase 1</b>	Total Market Entry Utilized	31,093,299	10%
	Total Approved Ex-Post Phase 1	20,766,564	6%
	<b>Total Utilized Phase 1</b>	<b>51,859,863</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Phase 2</b>	Total Market Entry Disbursed	22,953,510	7%
	<b>Total Utilized Phase 2</b>	<b>22,953,510</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Total Facility Fund Utilisation (Phase 1 and 2)</b>		<b>74,813,373</b>	<b>23%</b>

ii) List the implementation challenges and recommend the next steps.

#	Challenges	Proposed Solutions
1.	<b>Short implementation period:</b> Companies in SSP Round 3 and CCS Lot 2 and 3 have only 7–8 months to implement their projects. While the KOSAP extension initially allowed for an 18-month implementation period, delays in the Call for Proposal process and contracting significantly reduced the available time. As a result, awarded companies have raised concerns that the shortened timeline may hinder their ability to meet sales targets and deliver the intended impact on the ground.	<b>Extend the Implementation Period:</b> The MoEP should grant a longer implementation period to at least December 2025 to allow the companies enough time to set up the market infrastructure and carry out sales and marketing activities to meet their contractual target.
2.	<b>Delays in Disbursement of Market Entry (Ex-Ante) Funds:</b> The already shortened implementation period for companies has been further complicated by delays in disbursing market entry funds. Although contracts were signed in September 2024, companies only began receiving their Market Entry RBF Incentive funds in February 2025. This delay has hindered their ability to initiate market entry activities, particularly impacting emerging businesses with limited financial resources.	<b>Streamlining Ex-Ante Approval and Disbursement Processes at MoEP:</b> In Phase 2 of KOSAP Component 2, the responsibility for disbursing funds to companies shifted from the KFM to MoEP. To streamline the process and ensure timely disbursement, the MoEP should: a) Plan Early: Budget funds in advance based on disbursement projections and ensure they are readily available. b) Fast-Track Disbursement Processes. Establish an efficient approval and disbursement mechanism to release funds within two weeks of receiving a drawdown request.
3.	<b>Delays in payment of Ex-Post RBF incentives:</b> Companies faced significant delays in receiving Ex-Post RBF incentives, waiting nearly six months (April–October 2024) for payments after the independent Verification Agent (IVA) completed verification and issued approval certificates.	<b>Streamlining Ex-Post Incentives Payment Processes:</b> While the Facilities Implementation Manual mandates quarterly verification, participating companies have consistently emphasized the need for faster approvals, sales verification, and RBF fund disbursement during stakeholder consultation forums.

#	Challenges	Proposed Solutions
	<p>Similarly, the Sustainability RBF Incentive, approved in April 2024, remained unpaid until February 2025. Such delays undermine service providers' confidence in the MoEP's ability to meet its contractual obligations and disburse payments promptly.</p>	<p>A quicker turnaround is critical to enabling companies to maximize the limited implementation period effectively.</p>
4.	<p><b>Demand-side incentives verification:</b> Both the SSP and CCS RBF Facilities introduced demand-side affordability incentives in this round. Companies offer a 10% discount on solar products and a 50% discount on clean cooking products, which are later refunded upon submitting verified claims with tax invoices as proof of sale. However, this new layer of verification has created complexities, requiring better alignment among the IVA, KFM, and companies.</p> <p>A key challenge arises from the Pay-As-You-Go (PAYG) business model, which complicates the issuance of tax invoices to customers. This has made it difficult for companies to provide affordability incentives effectively. Additionally, companies risk financial losses if they offer discounts, but their claims are later rejected by the IVA during verification.</p>	<p><b>Need for Clarity and Alignment on Demand-Side Subsidy Verification:</b></p> <p>As this is the first time the Facility is offering demand-side subsidies, clear guidelines are needed on how these discounts will be recorded, reported, and verified. Alignment among SSP and CCSP companies, the KFM, and the IVA is essential to ensure a smooth process.</p> <p>Additionally, companies have raised concerns that delays in reimbursing these incentives could severely impact their cash flow. There is also the risk of financial loss if the IVA does not approve their claims, as companies are required to offer the discounts upfront to customers.</p>
5.	<p><b>Tight Project Closure Timeline:</b> The RBF contracts are set to conclude in April 2025, while KOSAP Component 2 closes in May 2025. This leaves insufficient time to properly finalize the RBF Facilities, including ex-ante fund accounting, ex-post claim preparation and verification, and final reporting.</p>	<p><b>Early Initiation of Closure Process:</b> To ensure a smooth closure, the process should begin early. Given the seven-year implementation period, it is critical to allocate up to six months for the RBF Facilities closure, as originally planned in the KOSAP Component 2 implementation workplan.</p>

### 3. Statement of Performance against Project's Predetermined Objectives

#### Introduction

Section 31(2)(f) /Section 164 (2)(f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, requires that the Accounting Officer include a statement of the national/county government entity's performance against predetermined objectives at the end of each financial year.

The key development objectives of the Project's 2018-2025 plan are to:

- a. **Overall objective:** The Project development objective is to increase access to modern energy services in underserved counties of Kenya.
- b. **SSP RBF:** The overarching objectives of the facility are to support access to quality-verified and approved solar home systems across Kenya's underserved counties; to encourage the growth of earlier-stage and/or local solar companies where possible; and to set a foundation for high-potential solar operators to access debt investments to further scale operations in these counties.
- c. **CCS RBF:** The Clean Cooking Solutions RBF (CCS RBF) Facility established under KOSAP will award a total of USD 3.2 million in awards to incentivize sector players including manufacture, wholesalers, and distributors to kick-start the market of higher-tier cooking solutions in Underserved Countries in Kenya. This subcomponent will support a transition from low-efficiency baseline stoves to cleaner, higher-efficiency improved stoves.

#### Progress on the attainment of strategic development objectives

For purposes of implementing and cascading the above development objectives to specific sectors, all the development objectives were made specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound (SMART) and converted into development outcomes. Attendant indicators were identified for reasons of tracking progress and performance measurement. Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Project	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
KOSAP	Overall objective: The Project development objective is to increase access to modern energy services in underserved counties of Kenya	N/A	N/A	N/A
	SSP RBF: The overarching objectives of the Facility	End users in KOSAP counties use multi	250,000 solar systems sold.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 311,805 SHS reported sales out of a target of 250,000. 157,239</li> </ul>

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	<p>are to support access to Lighting Global-approved solar home systems across Kenya's Underserved Counties; to encourage the growth of earlier-stage and/or local solar companies where possible, and to set a foundation for high-potential solar operators to access debt investments to further scale operations in these counties.</p>	<p>light, quality-verified Solar PV systems</p>	<p>USD 12 Million disbursed out for Result-based financing.</p> <p>1.1 million people receive electricity from off-grid solar.</p> <p>4.6 MW of power capacity installed.</p> <p>20% of households provided with new electricity connections headed by women.</p>	<p>of these have been verified by the IVA and approved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KES 427,291,943 of incentives were disbursed to the service providers, of which KES 218,558,709 is ex-ante incentives and KES 217,854,242 is ex-post incentives.</li> <li>• 801,919 people have received electricity through the off-grid solar in the KOSAP counties. This is calculated using the verified sales and assuming an average of 5.1 people per household</li> <li>• 4.6 MW of power has been installed in the KOSAP counties through the solar home systems. These systems can supply over 14,000 kWh of electricity per day.</li> <li>• 32% of beneficiary households are female headed.</li> </ul>
	<p>CCS RBF: The Clean Cooking Solutions RBF (CCS RBF) Facility established under KOSAP will award a total of USD 3.2 million in awards to incentivize sector players including manufacturers, wholesalers, and distributors to kick-start the market of higher-tier cooking solutions in Underserved Counties in Kenya. This subcomponent will support a transition from low-efficiency baseline stoves to cleaner, higher-efficiency improved stoves.</p>	<p>End-users in selected KOSAP counties use higher tier cooking stoves</p>	<p>Number of higher tier stoves sold: 60,000.</p> <p>Percentage of women headed households</p>	<p>During the period, the Facility achieved KPIs were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 24,595 clean cooking products sold reported sold by participating companies in 14 counties.</li> <li>2. 44.5% of beneficiary household are headed by women</li> </ol>

#### 4. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

The Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) implementation remains on target to provide clean energy access to the underserved counties of Kenya that are not connected to the national power grid. In total the KFM CCS & SSP RBF Facilities seek to provide access to clean energy products to over 500,000 households in the 14 marginalized counties of Kenya. These targets portend great environmental benefit including reduction in the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass-based energy sources, leading to a reduction in forest degradation due to firewood harvesting and charcoal burning. The KOSAP Facilities have been designed to foster the inclusion of youth and women as well vulnerable and marginalized groups, households and individuals who are present in the KOSAP counties. The KFM recipient companies have taken a proactive approach in developing strategies and approaches on gender equity and social inclusion.

##### **Sustainability strategy and profile**

KOSAP component 2 continues to deliver on its sustainability impact targets by providing financial incentives to service providers to facilitate their market entry to the underserved regions of Kenya. To date, the companies participating in KOSAP have been able to successfully sell over 189,036 clean energy products of households present in marginalized counties of Kenya. KOSAP as a World Bank-funded project has provided opportunities for vulnerable and marginalized communities to access opportunities and benefits including jobs for over youth and women.

##### **Environmental performance**

The ESMP serves as the main safeguards instrument for ensuring compliance with environmental and social risk and impact management requirements during the implementation of activities by KFM service providers. While established service providers—such as manufacturers, large distributors, and financial institutions—had well-developed Environmental and Social (E&S) policies and procedures and complied with both national and county regulatory requirements, emerging service providers, particularly local MSME distributors, were primarily aligned with county-level Environmental and Social compliance. However, these emerging providers still require support and guidance to fully develop and implement the necessary E&S policies.

This gap was highlighted during the closure meetings of Phase 1 and through the evaluation and due diligence processes of the new phase. To address this in the upcoming phase, we have introduced a Market Entry Incentive to help cover expenses incurred by SSP (Solar Service Providers) and CCS (Clean Cooking Solutions) recipients in meeting KFM's E&S safeguards requirements of KOSAP Component 2.

##### **1. Employee welfare**

SNV's team of inspired professionals work in many of the poorest countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. With an in-depth understanding of both local context and global challenges, they

work hand in hand with local organisations to build capacity and create the foundations for lasting sustainable development.

SNV has a diverse team of 1,220 specialists and generalists, nationals and internationals, males and females, young and more seasoned colleagues, comprising of more than 50 nationalities, our people have a myriad of hard and soft skills required to implement our Projects. Our staff combine technical knowledge in Energy, Agriculture, and WASH with the skillset of thought leadership, evidence-based advocacy and brokering partnerships within political, corporate, and civil communities, at the national and international level. They do this while ensuring that the interests of people living in poverty prevail.

We believe that there is strength in diversity, so our current global team includes over 50 different nationalities, with over 90% of our professionals being nationals of the country in which they work. This masks for a lively and highly professional working environment, where local knowledge and international best practices combine to achieve effective change and innovation.

We believe in the importance of personal and professional development and offer national and international career opportunities to those who have strong potential to develop their skills and expertise in a highly professional and challenging work environment.

Working at SNV is rewarding and inspiring. Our focus on capacity building and our partnerships with local organisations mean our advisors have the chance to see local communities map out their own roads to sustainable development based on their tools and interventions.

## **2. Marketplace practices-**

### **a) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations-**

SNV's Contracting and Procurement Policy has been developed to define the minimum conditions that must be met for contracting and procurement across all SNV's operations, including the contracting of all partners. It is structured as follows:

- b) SNV Contracting and Procurement Policy
- c) SNV Procurement and Contracting of Goods, Works & Non-consultancy Services
- d) SNV Procurement and Contracting of Consultancy Services
- e) SNV Contracting Partners

### **Responsible ethical practices**

The policy is based on the principles of SNV's Code of Conduct and aims to ensure effective Project implementation. The principles of ethics, effectiveness, open competition, transparency, and legality apply throughout

i) Regulatory impact assessment

This is covered under SNV's contracting and procurement policy

**3. Community Engagements**

KFM undertook field monitoring visits for meeting with recipients, agents/distributors and end users in Tana River, Kilifi, Taita Taveta, Turkana, Isiolo, Saraburu West Pokot and Narok Counties. Engagement with Recipients provided insights on current opportunities and challenges of selling cookstoves and solar products in KSTs. Challenges identified include poor road network and weak mobile network coverage of. Recipients banked on trained local sales teams and good relationship with county and ward administrators as entry point to boost sales. The KFM also the opportunity to provide insights to recipients on avenues of increasing sales and more engagements with county government who are providing a good platform for project implementation

## 5. Statement of Project Management Responsibilities

The Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Energy and the Project Coordinator for Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Project's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Project for 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 project, (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud, (iv) safeguarding the assets of the project, (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and (v) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.


The Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Energy and the Project Coordinator accept responsibility for the Project's financial statements, which have been prepared on the accrual basis method of financial reporting, using appropriate accounting policies in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.


The Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Energy and the Project Coordinator are of the opinion that the Project's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Project's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of the Project's financial position as at that date. The Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Energy and the Project Coordinator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Project, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Project financial statements and the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

The Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Energy and the Project Coordinator confirm that the Project has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations and the terms of external financing covenants and that Project funds received during the financial year under audit were used for the eligible purposes for which they were intended and were properly accounted for.

**Approval of the Project Financial Statements**

The Project financial statements were approved by the Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Energy and the Project Coordinator on 21/10/ 2025 and signed by:

  
.....  
**Alex K. Wachira , CBS**  
**Principal Secretary**

  
.....  
**Rebecca Muniu**  
**Project Coordinator**

# REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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## **REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP - SNV) CREDIT NUMBER 6135-KE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025 - STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENERGY**

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### **PREAMBLE**

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

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

An Unmodified Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General concludes that 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**

#### **Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying transitional International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) of Kenya Solar Access Project (KOSAP - SNV) set out on pages 1 to 24 which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025, and

the statement of financial performance, statement of change in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the transitional IPSAS Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP - SNV) 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 (including the transitional provisions permitted under IPSAS 33), comply with the financing agreement No.6135-KE dated 5 September, 2017, between the International Development Association (IDA) and the Republic of Kenya and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and The National Treasury and Economic Planning Article No. 33 of 14 April, 2025.

### **Basis for Opinion**

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP -SNV) 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 opinion.

### **Emphasis of Matter**

#### **Slow Absorption of Project Funds**

As disclosed in Paragraph 2.2 of the project information and overall performance, the Project was earmarked to close on 30 November, 2025. The funding summary in paragraph 2.7 indicates that the International Development Association (IDA) had made a funding commitment of EUR42,800,000 equivalent to Kshs.4,700,000,000. However, actual drawdowns during the project life amounted to EUR21,520,238 equivalent to Kshs.2,223,466,000 leaving a balance of EUR21,279,762 equivalent to Kshs.2,476,534,000 or 50% undrawn.

Further, Paragraph 2.7B on sources of funds indicated that out of the amount received of EUR 21,520,238 equivalent to Kshs. Kshs.2,223,466,000, only EUR5,213,508 equivalent to Kshs.16,306,730 or 24% had been spent.

With the Financing Agreement set to expire on 30 November, 2025, it was not indicated how Management intended to achieve the remaining activities of provision of energy services to remote areas of the Country complete.

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. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

## **Other Matter**

### **Unresolved Prior Year Matters**

In the prior years' audit report, several issues were raised under the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources. Review of the status during audit of the KOSAP - SNV in 2024/2025 revealed that the budgetary control and performance, outstanding pending bills and low absorption of project funds remained unresolved. Although Management stated that the issues were resolved, no documentation to support the assertion was provided for confirmation.

## **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iv to xxxiii which comprise of Project Information and Overall Performance, Statement of Performance Against Project's Predetermined Objectives, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting and Statement of Project Management Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the KOSAP - SNV 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 and I am required to report that fact. Based on the audit procedures performed and the matter described in the Emphasis of Matter, I confirm that Other Information is not materially inconsistent with the financial statements.

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 thereon.

## **REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES**

### **Conclusion**

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

## **Basis for Conclusion**

### **Unrefunded Excess Funds Failure by Ministry of Energy to Refund SNV Funds**

An Aide Memoire on Project Implementation Support Review dated 17 - 28 February, 2025, indicated that the Project was restructured during the quarter ending 31 December, 2023, effectively reducing the allocation for Component 2 from EUR42 million equivalent to Kshs.6,403,740,000 to EUR14.04 million equivalent to Kshs.2,140,678,800.

As at the date of restructuring, a total of EUR21,520,243.45 equivalent to Kshs.3,281,191,518 had been disbursed for implementation of Component 2 activities resulting in excess disbursement of EUR7,480,243.45 equivalent to Kshs.1,140,512,718. The excess funds were to be refunded back to the World Bank or reallocated to other Components upon request by The National Treasury. However, as at the time of audit in October, 2025 the excess funds were yet to be refunded and no request for reallocation of funds had been made to the Donor by The National Treasury.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the Financing Agreement.

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 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE**

### **Conclusion**

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

### **Basis for Conclusion**

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

## **REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

### **Conclusion**

As required by the Financing Agreement dated 29 June, 2015, Credit Number 5587-KE between the Republic of Kenya and International Development Association, I report, based on my audit, that:

- i. 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;
- ii. Adequate accounting records have been kept by the Project, so far as appears from the examination of those records; and,
- iii. The Project's financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

### **Basis for Conclusion**

The Financing Agreement requires that I report on the legal or regulatory requirements, or on performance information disclosed. These matters require expressing a separate opinion as to the Project's compliance with laws and regulations. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

### **Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance**

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Project'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 terminate the Project or 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 Project'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 of the Audit**

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the

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

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

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

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

  
FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS  
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

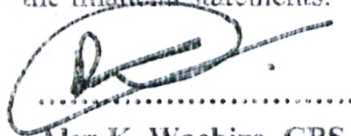
02 November, 2025

**Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025**

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

	Notes	FY 2024 -25
		Kshs
<b>Revenue</b>		
Miscellaneous Revenue	6	377,170,172
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>377,170,172</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Use of goods and services	7	131,890,825
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>131,890,825</b>
<b>Surplus/ (deficit)</b>		<b>245,279,347</b>

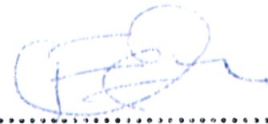
The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements.



**Alex K. Wachira, CBS**  
Principal Secretary



**Rebecca Munia**  
Project Coordinator



**Francis Otieno Odera**  
Project Accountant  
ICPAK Member No. 5398


*(Paragraph 79 of IPSAS 33 allows for the election by an Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) to present one statement of financial performance, one statement of cash flow, one statement of net assets and the statement of financial position, and an opening statement of financial position at the time of adoption of the accrual basis of accounting. In preparing this financial reporting template this election has been made; therefore, there are no comparatives in the first year of transition.)*

Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025


8. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2025

	Note	Insert Current FY	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024
		KShs	KShs
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash equivalents	8	155,104,538	24,966,297
Receivables	9	115,141,106	17,544,225
<b>Total Current Assets (a)</b>		<b>270,245,644</b>	<b>42,510,522</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	10	0	2,465,687
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2,465,687</b>
<b>Total Liabilities (b)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2,465,687</b>
<b>Net Assets (a-b)</b>		<b>270,245,644</b>	<b>40,044,835</b>
<b>Represented By:</b>			
Accumulated Surplus		270,245,644	40,044,835
<b>Total Net Assets</b>		<b>270,245,644</b>	<b>40,044,835</b>

The financial statements were approved on 21/6 2025 and signed by:

  
.....  
Alex K. Wachira, CBS  
Principal Secretary

  
.....  
Rebecca Munia  
Project Coordinator

  
.....  
Francis Otieno Odera  
Project Accountant  
ICPAK Member No. 5398

Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)  
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9. Statement of Changes in Net Assets as at 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2025

Description	Accumulated Surplus
	Kshs
As at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2024 (Cash Basis)	40,044,835
Adjustments:	
Asset Recognition	0
Liabilities recognition	0
<b>As at 1<sup>st</sup> July 2024</b>	<b>40,044,835</b>
Prior adjustments	(15,078,538)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	245,279,347
<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025</b>	<b>270,245,644</b>

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved on 21/10 2025 and signed by:



.....  
**Alex K. Wachira, CBS**  
Principal Secretary



.....  
**Rebecca Muniu**  
Project Coordinator



.....  
**Francis Odera**  
Project Accountant  
ICPAK Member No. 5398

## 10. Statement of Cashflow for the year ended 30th June 2025

Description	Note	FY 2024-25 Kshs
<b>Cashflow from operating activities</b>		
<b>Receipts</b>		
Miscellaneous Revenue	6	377,170,172
<b>Total receipts</b>		<b>377,170,172</b>
<b>Payments</b>		
Use of goods and services	7	131,890,825
<b>Total payments</b>		<b>131,890,825</b>
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>245,279,347</b>
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>245,279,347</b>
Net increase in imprest Receivable		(115,141,106)
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at 1<sup>st</sup> July 2024</b>		<b>24,966,297</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at ead June 2025</b>		<b>155,104,538</b>

**Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)**

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**II. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Year ended 30th June 2025**

Receipts/Payments Item	Original Budget a	Adjustments b	Final Budget c=a+b	Actual on Comparable Basis d	Budget Utilization Difference e=c-d	% of Utilization f=d/c %
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Budget Carry Overs from previous periods	521,462,008	-26,812,139	494,649,869	50,513,155	444,136,714	10%
<b>Receipts</b>						
Miscellaneous Revenue				377,170,172	(377,170,172)	0%
<b>Total Revenue</b>				<b>377,170,172</b>	<b>(377,170,172)</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Payments</b>						
Use of goods and services	521,462,008	-26,812,139	494,649,869	2,279,551,069	-1,784,901,200	461%
<b>Total Payments</b>				<b>131,890,825</b>	<b>(131,890,825)</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				<b>245,279,347</b>	<b>245,279,347</b>	<b>0%</b>

## 12. Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1. General Information

Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project is established by and derives its authority and accountability from PFM Act. The Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project's principal activity of the project is to increase access to modern energy services in underserved counties of Kenya

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

#### Guiding note during the transition period:

*The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), or the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) has taken advantage of the transitional provisions under IPSAS 33, and therefore these 1<sup>st</sup>/ 2<sup>nd</sup>/ 3<sup>rd</sup>/year financial statements are transitional financial statements and the following elements of the financial statements have not been recognized as the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) has taken advantage of the transition provisions outlined in IPSAS 33. (Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) to state the transitional provisions it has applied and the steps being towards full compliance with IPSAS Accrual).*

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the accounting officer on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2025

### 3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

Standard	Effective date and impact
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that</p>

**Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)**

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

Standard	Effective date and impact
	<p>leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>
<p>IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>
<p>IPSAS 45- Property Plant and Equipment</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p>
<p>IPSAS 46 Measurement</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.</li> </ol>

**Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS;</p> <p>iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures.</p> <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>

*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 47- Revenue	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p>
IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees</p>

**Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)**  
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Standard	Effective date and impact
	and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2027</i></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures.</li> <li>ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26.</li> <li>iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)'s financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.</li> </ul>

*iii) Early adoption of standards*

The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year or the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) adopted the following standards early (state the standards, reason for early adoption and impact on Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)'s financial statements.)

**4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**a) Revenue recognition**

**i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions**

**Transfers from other government entities**

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) and can be measured reliably. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, the amount is recorded in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the assets that have been acquired using such funds.

**ii) Revenue from exchange transactions**

**Interest income**

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

**b) Budget information**

The original budget for FY 2024/25 was approved by the Parliament in June 2025. 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 Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)'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 cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented on page 5 under section 10 of these financial statements.

**Notes to the 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 or construction of the item of property appropriately according to the acronyms you use in your financial statements plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus, or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

**d) Leases**

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

Notes to the financial statements

**e) Intangible assets**

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

**f) Research and development costs**

The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale.
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset.
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential
- The availability of resources to complete the asset.
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

**Notes to the financial statements**

**g) 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 Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) 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 Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) and a financial liability or equity instrument of another Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV). At initial recognition, the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) 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**

The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through net assets/ equity, or fair value through surplus and deficit on the basis of both the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)'s management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

## Notes to the financial statements

### **Subsequent measurement**

Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) classifies its financial assets into amortized cost or fair value categories for financial instruments. Movements in fair value are presented in either surplus or deficit or through net assets/ equity subject to certain criteria being met.

### **Amortized cost**

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

### **Fair value through net assets/ equity**

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

### **Fair value through surplus or deficit**

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. A business model where the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) 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.

Notes to the financial statements

**Impairment**

The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) 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.

**Financial liabilities**

**Classification**

The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) classifies its liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities measured through profit or loss.

**h) 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.

**Inventories (Continued)**

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 Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)

**Notes to the financial statements**

**i) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) 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 Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

**Contingent liabilities**

The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) 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 Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) 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 Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) 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.

**j) Nature and purpose of reserves**

The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

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

The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

Notes to the financial statements

**l) Employee benefits**

**Retirement benefit plans**

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

**m) Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. At each reporting date, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured in historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and those measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or translation of monetary/non-monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially reported are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period.

**n) 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.

Notes to the financial statements

**o) Related parties**

The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) regards a related party as a person or an Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) with the ability to exert control individually or jointly or to exercise significant influence over the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV), or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the Principal and senior managers.

**p) Service concession arrangements**

The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services. The operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

**q) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

**r) Subsequent events**

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

## Notes to the financial statements

### 5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)'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.

#### 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 Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) 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 Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

#### 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 Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)
- 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

#### Provisions

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.

(Include provisions applicable for your organisation e.g. provision for bad debts, provisions of obsolete stocks and how management estimates these provisions).

Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNF)  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

Notes to the financial statements

6. Miscellaneous revenue

Description	FY 2024-25
	Kshs
Interest Income	1,725,000
Transfer from MoE	350,000,000
Refunds	1,725,112
Debt facility repayment	23,720,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>377,170,172</b>

7. Use of Goods and Services

Description	FY 2024/25
C	Kshs
Ex-Ante accountabilities --Recipients	131,595,285
Bank charges	295,540
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,890,825</b>

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	FY 2024-25	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash in Bank	155,104,538	24,966,297
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>155,104,538</b>	<b>24,966,297</b>

Project Bank Accounts

Description	FY 2024-24	1 <sup>st</sup> July
	Kshs	Kshs
<u>Local Currency Accounts</u>		
Kenya Commercial Bank A/C no. 126 366 8569 -- KOSAP-Main	1,702,375	24,663,125
Kenya Commercial Bank A/C no. 127 559 4816 - KOSAP RBF Facility	129,506,836	302,454
Kenya Commercial Bank A/C no. 127 559 3437 -- KOSAP Debt Facility	23,895,326	718
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>155,104,538</b>	<b>24,966,297</b>

**Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)**

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

Notes to the financial statements

9. Receivables

Description	FY 2024-25	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Other Receivables (Advances -Ex Ante)	115,141,106	17,544,225
<b>Total Receivables</b>	<b>115,141,106</b>	<b>17,544,225</b>

The following table shows all the advances made to various companies yet to be accounted for.

Name of Institution	Paid cumulatively from inception
	Kshs
<b>SSP RBF Ex-ante</b>	
Brenhart Investments LTD	2,444,035
Solar Panda Kenya Limited	5,224,037
D.Light Limited	25,357,860
Bboxx Capital Kenya Limited	8,378,379
Greenlight Planet Kenya Limited	20,050,919
Engie Energy Access	3,336,000
Access and Move Limited	6,056,251
Star time Media Company Limited	8,366,164
Megawatt Ingenieria Ltd	1,656,250
Ljos Company Ltd	2,558,157
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,428,052</b>
<b>CCS RBF Ex-ante disbursement</b>	
Brenhart Investment Limited	350,000
Eicom Networks	2,644,117
Equity Bank	3,412,500
Green Light Planet (GLP)	957,500
Hunkar	3,171,356
Jambo Capital	700,000
MGas Limited	1,397,457
Nagoya Holdings (Sayona)	793,000
Nyalore Impact	750,000
Rafode Renewable Energy	2,880,250
Rokini Kenya Limited	460,000
Solar Panda	2,135,000
Sunvine Africa Limited	1,864,452

**Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)**

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

Name of Institution	Amount received from institution
Wisdom Energy Hub	1,437,878
D.Light Limited	4,865,144
Burn Manufacturing	3,894,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,713,054</b>
<b>G/Total</b>	<b>115,141,106</b>

**Ageing analysis for Receivables**

Description	FY 2024-25		1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	115,141,106	100%	0	0%
<b>Total (a+b)</b>	<b>115,141,106</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

**10. Trade and other Payables**

Description	FY 2024-25	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Ex Ante Payables	0	2,465,687
<b>Total Receivables</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,465,687</b>

**Cash Generated from Operations**

Description	FY 2024-25
	Kshs
Surplus for the year	245,279,347
Adjusted for:	
Working capital adjustments	
Increase in receivables	(115,141,106)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>155,104,538</b>

**11. Events after the Reporting Period**

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

**12. Ultimate And Holding Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)**

The Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV) is a State Corporation/ or a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Energy. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

**13. Currency**

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

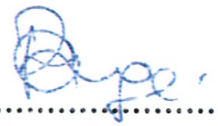
**Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025**

**13. Annexes**

**Annex 1: Prior Year Auditor-General's Recommendations**

Reference No. of 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)
	Budgetary Control Performance	The management restructured and also did a no cost extension to allow for absorption of funds		
	Unresolved Prior year issues			
	Outstanding Pending bills	The management resolved the issue by paying the pending bills		
	Low absorption of Project funds	The management restructured funds from Component 2 to component 1,3 and 4 to allow for absorption		

  
 .....  
**Alex K. Kamau, CBS**  
**Principal Secretary**

  
 .....  
**Rebecca Muniu**  
**Project Coordinator**

**Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP-SNV)  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025**

**Annex 2: Other Support Documents**

- i. Bank Reconciliations statement as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025- to be attached by the Ministry.
- ii. Board of Survey Report