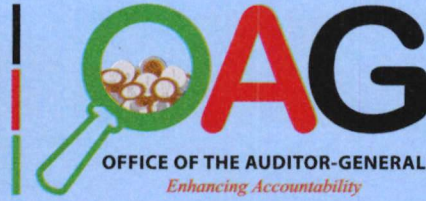


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FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

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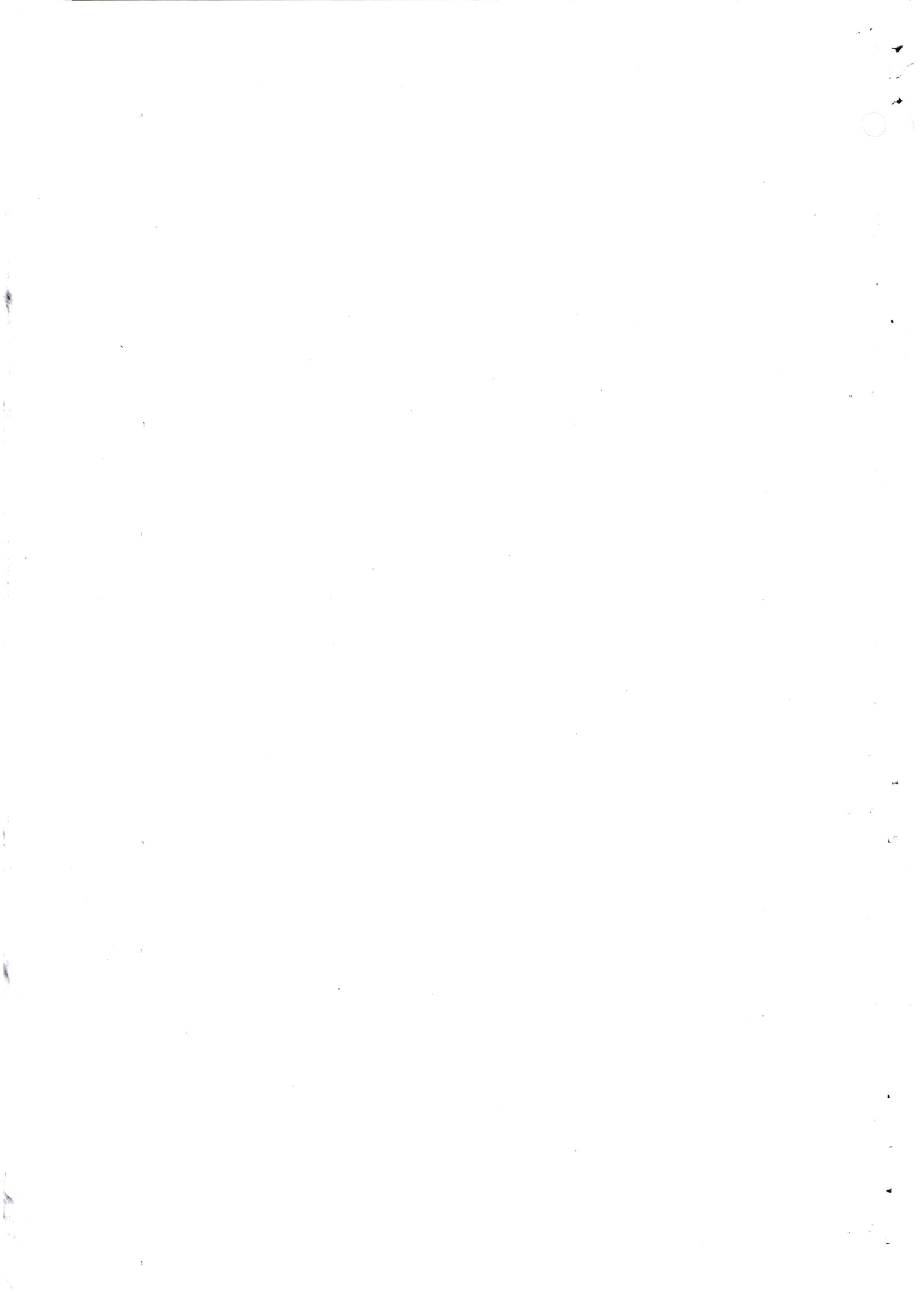


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KIRINYAGA COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2025**

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



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

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

BOM	Board of Management
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
Kshs	Kenya Shillings
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
C.C.U	Climate Change Unit
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
FLLOCA	Financing Locally Led Climate Action
KCCCF	Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund
KfW	KfW Development Bank – Germany
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

B. Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management- Members of Management directly entrusted with the responsibility of financial resources of the organization.

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund is established by Section 30(1) of Kirinyaga County Climate Change Act, 2023 and operationalized by The Public Finance Management Act (Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2023 in furtherance to the provisions of Section 116 of the PFM Act of 2012.

The fund's objective is to provide funding for climate change activities identified in the County Climate Change Action Plan and County Climate Finance Framework and for connected purposes.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to finance:

- a) Climate resilience assessments
- b) Implementation of climate change response projects proposed by communities
- c) Priority climate change response projects
- d) Climate change research and knowledge management in the county (in exemption of academic research)
- e) Public education, sensitization and awareness creation on climate change and impacts
- f) Capacity building for staff of the county and other stakeholders to effectively respond to climate change
- g) Monitoring evaluation, reporting on climate change response in the county
- h) Any other projects, activities and interventions recommended by committee established and that are relevant to climate change.

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

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Name	Position
1	Jacqueline Njogu	CECM Finance
2	Maureen Mwangi	Chief Officer Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change
3	Edward Nyaga	Chief Finance officer
4	Caroline Mutugi	Fund Accountant

d) Key Management team

Ref	Name	Position
1.	James Mutugi	CECM Environment
2.	Maureen Mwangi	Chief Officer Environment
3.	Kaara Muriithi	Deputy Director Climate Change
4.	Caroline Mutugi	Fund Accountant

Key Entity and Management (Continued)

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

SN	Position	Name
1	Directorate Internal Audit	Philomena Nyaga

f) Registered Offices

Kirinyaga County
Department of finance & economic planning
County headquarters, ground floor
P.O. BOX 260
KUTUS, KENYA

g) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) 720 327 456
E-mail: Kirinyaga.go.ke
Website: www.kirinyaga.go.ke

h) Fund Bankers

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

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

Key Entity and Management (Continued)

i) Independent Auditors

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





j) Principal Legal Adviser

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





k) County Attorney

SN	Position	Name
1	County Attorney	Carol Kinyua

3. Board of Trustees/ Fund Administration Committee

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
 <p>1. CHAIRPERSON: JACQUELINE WANJIKU NJOGU</p>	<p>CECM, FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING DATE OF BIRTH:12/12/1982 Academic Qualifications Masters In Environmental Studies Experience: Over 15years In Planning and Management, BSE Landscaping and Urban Design</p>
 <p>2.FUND ADMINISTRATOR: MAUREEN MWANGI</p>	<p>CHIEF OFFICER ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE DATE OF BIRTH: 25/2/1992 Academic Qualifications Bachelor of Arts in communication (Public Relations) Experience: Over 9 years in management.</p>
 <p>3. CPA EDWARD NYAGA</p>	<p>CHIEF OFFICER FINANCE DATE OF BIRTH: 01/04/ 1973 Academic Qualifications CPAK Bachelor Of Cooperative Business Masters MBA Experience: Over 20 Years in Finance and Accounting Sector</p>
 <p>4. CPA CAROLINE MUTUGI</p>	<p>FUND ACCOUNTANT DATE OF BIRTH: 23/11/ 1985 Academic Qualifications CPAK Bachelor Of Commerce; Finance Option Experience: Over 15 Years in Finance and Accounting Sector</p>

5. Management Team

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
 <p>1. James Mutugi</p>	<p>CECM ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCES, WATER AND IRRIGATION</p> <p>DATE OF BIRTH: 01/06/1973</p> <p>Academic Qualifications Bachelor of Education ECDE</p> <p>Experience: Over 30 years in management.</p>
 <p>2. FUND ADMINISTRATOR: MAUREEN MWANGI</p>	<p>CHIEF OFFICER ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE</p> <p>DATE OF BIRTH: 25/2/1992</p> <p>Academic Qualifications Bachelor of Arts in communication (Public Relations)</p> <p>Experience: Over 9 years in management.</p>
 <p>3. ENG. KAARA MURIITHI</p>	<p>DEPUTY DIRECTOR CLIMATE CHANGE</p> <p>DATE OF BIRTH: 05/08/1981</p> <p>Academic Qualifications Bachelor of Technology Chemical Engineering</p> <p>Experience: Over 15 years in engineering.</p>
 <p>4. CPA CAROLINE MUTUGI</p>	<p>FUND ACCOUNTANT</p> <p>DATE OF BIRTH: 23/11/ 1985</p> <p>Academic Qualifications CPAK Bachelor Of Commerce; Finance Option</p> <p>Experience: Over 15 Years in Finance and Accounting Sector</p>


6. Board/Fund Chairperson's Report

It is with great pride and responsibility that I present this foreword to the Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund (KCCCF) for the year ended 30th June 2025. The year under review marked the Fund's first full year of operations following its establishment under Section 30(1) of the Kirinyaga County Climate Change Act, 2023 and its operationalization through the Public Finance Management (Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2023. The Fund Administration Committee, supported by a strong management team and fiduciary oversight from internal and external auditors, has continued to provide effective governance and accountability. No major changes occurred in the composition of the Committee or key management during the period, ensuring continuity and stability in leadership. Significant progress was made in areas such as:

- Community engagement and ward-level planning, enabling bottom-up development of Annual Resilience Investment Plans.
- Capacity building for county staff and community groups on climate risk assessment, procurement, grievance redress, and monitoring.
- Awareness creation and sensitization, which enhanced participation of local communities in climate action.
- Climate Resilience Investments were made, which put the county at a strategic position to adapt and mitigate against adverse effects of climate change.

Looking ahead, the Fund seeks to: Deepen investments in climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, and water security, addressing both adaptation and mitigation. Expand community-driven projects, ensuring that climate finance reaches vulnerable households directly. Strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and reporting systems to enhance accountability and demonstrate impact. Diversify its funding base through partnerships with development partners, the private sector, and other climate finance windows, to reduce sole reliance on county transfers. The Fund will also continue aligning its activities with the County Climate Change Action Plan, the National Climate Change Strategy, and Kenya's commitments under the Paris Agreement.

I commend the County Government of Kirinyaga for prioritizing climate action through the establishment of this Fund. I also acknowledge the dedication of the Fund Administration Committee, the management team, and our development partners under the FLLoCA programme for their continued collaboration. The Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund remains committed to being a transparent, accountable, and impactful vehicle for financing climate resilience. With prudent financial management, community participation, and strategic partnerships, we are confident that the Fund will continue to strengthen the County's capacity to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Name... *Jacqueline Njogu* Signature.....  Date..... *8/10/2025*

Chairperson of the Fund

7. Report of The Fund Administrator

The Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund was established under the **County Climate Change Act (2023)** and operationalized by the **Public Finance Management (Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund) Regulations 2023**. Its mandate is to finance climate resilience interventions identified in the County Climate Change Action Plan and linked frameworks. This report highlights the Fund's performance for the year ended 30th June 2025.

Physical Progress

Environment

- **5,800 LPG stoves & cylinders** distributed to VMGs across wards (100%).
- **30 waste bins/skips** delivered and skip loader commissioned (100%) to manage solid waste in Kirinyaga County.
- **MRF feasibility** completed at 20%.

Water

- **Jiinue Rupingazi Project:** ESIA and designs done; installation of 100m³ tank, steel stand, borehole drilling completed and Reverse Osmosis plant and reticulation ongoing and due by September 2025.

Agriculture

- **Aquaculture:** 90 pond liners delivered, extruder installed at Kiaga Feed Unit (100%).
- **Water harvesting:** 72 tanks (5,000L each) distributed to 20 VMG groups (100%).
- **Agroforestry:** 20,000 fruit trees procured for Oct 2025 planting season.

Coordination & Capacity

Ward & County Committees trained on project management, M&E, procurement, and FLLoCA tools (100%).

Future Outlook

- **Completion of ongoing projects** (Rupingazi water project, MRF, clean jikos).
- Expanding **climate-smart agriculture, aquaculture, and renewable energy** initiatives.
- Strengthening **risk management** through framework contracting, early disbursement calendars, and inter-agency agreements.
- Leveraging **partnerships with development partners** (World Bank, DANIDA, KfW, SIDA) for financial sustainability.

2Risk Management

- **Fiduciary oversight** through internal audit, Fund Committee, and Auditor-General reviews.
- **Transparency:** IPSAS reporting and quarterly disclosures.
- **Community participation:** Ward committees to ensure inclusive, demand-driven investments.
- **Diversified financing:** Targeted engagement of partners to reduce reliance on county transfers.

Conclusion

The Fund has made significant progress in its early years, with tangible achievements in clean energy, waste management, water, and agriculture. While absorption remains a challenge due to late disbursements, the groundwork laid positions the Fund to scale up delivery and strengthen climate resilience across Kirinyaga in the coming years.

8. Statement of Performance Against the County Fund’s Predetermined Objectives

Section 164 (2)(f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that each County Government entity present a statement of performance against its predetermined objectives. For the year ended 30th June 2025, the Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund (KCCCF) continued implementing its strategic objectives as outlined in the County Climate Change Action Plan (2023–2027) and aligned with the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) framework.

The Fund pursued the following eight (8) development objectives, with measurable progress recorded through funded programs and projects:

Progress on Attainment of Strategic Development Objectives

Program	Objective	Key Outcomes & Achievements	Indicators / Evidence
Enhancing Climate Resilience and Adaptation	Increase resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems	Distributed 5,800 LPG stoves/cylinders to VMGs across all wards (100%). 72 water tanks (5,000L each) distributed to 20 groups. 90 pond liners provided to farmers; fish-feed extruder installed at Kiaga.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with improved energy access. • % of VMG groups with improved water harvesting. • 100% uptake of pond liners for aquaculture.
Promoting Mitigation through Low-Carbon Development	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable energy	- LPG cookstoves reduced reliance on charcoal/firewood. - Energy-saving jiko project at Kibigoti and women-led training pending MoU finalization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in clean energy access. • Reduction in household firewood/charcoal use.
Supporting Sustainable	Promote climate-smart agriculture	20,000 assorted fruit trees procured for distribution in Oct 2025.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of farmers adopting climate-smart practices.

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

<p>Agriculture and Food Security</p>		<p>Fish ponds supported through liners and subsidized fish-feed production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected increase in farm yields and diversified income.
<p>Strengthening Climate Governance and Institutional Capacity</p>	<p>Build institutional capacity for climate action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Climate Change Committees established in all 20 wards. - Capacity building in PFM, procurement, safeguards, and use of FLLoCA Kobo tool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of committees trained (20). • % improvement in compliance with FLLoCA safeguards.
<p>Promoting Public Awareness and Community Participation</p>	<p>Increase community engagement in climate resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 ward-level planning forums held. - 5,000+ residents sensitized on climate risks and resilience practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of community members engaged. • No. of community-driven Annual Resilience Investment Plans developed (20).
<p>Enhancing Research and Data-Driven Decision Making</p>	<p>Support data collection and research</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory Climate Risk Assessment (PCRA) and County Climate Change Action Plan (2023–2027) completed. - Feasibility study for Material Recovery Facility (MRF) at 20%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of studies completed (2). • % of decisions based on PCRA/CCAP data.
<p>Creating Green Jobs and Economic Opportunities</p>	<p>Support green enterprises</p>	<p>LPG distribution created market for supply chains.</p> <p>Waste skips and skip loader improved urban solid waste management.</p> <p>Aquaculture and agroforestry projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of jobs in aquaculture, agroforestry, and waste management. • Reduction in climate-related economic losses.

Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund

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

		generating new income opportunities.	
Building Financial Sustainability and Leveraging Funding	Secure sustainable financing for climate resilience		

The County Fund made measurable progress across all strategic objectives during FY 2024/25. Achievements included **direct household benefits** (clean energy, water harvesting, aquaculture), **community-driven resilience planning**, **capacity building of governance structures**, and **progress on infrastructure projects** such as the Jiinue Rupingazi Water Project.

While **inter-agency dependencies** slowed certain projects, the foundations for **green jobs**, **financial sustainability**, and **institutional capacity** are firmly in place. Going forward, the Fund is well positioned to expand implementation, scale up climate-smart investments, and increase resilience in line with its strategic plan

9. Corporate Governance Statement

The Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund (KCCCF) operates within a governance framework anchored in the **Public Finance Management Act (2012)**, the **Kirinyaga County Climate Change Act (2023)**, and the **Public Finance Management (Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund) Regulations (2023)**. Governance is exercised through the **Fund Management Committee**, supported by the Directorate of Internal Audit and the Office of the Auditor-General, to ensure compliance, integrity, and accountability in the management of climate finance resources.

Appointment of Members and Board Composition

The Fund Management Committee is appointed in line with the Kirinyaga County Climate Change Act, 2023. Members are drawn from key departments including **Finance and Economic Planning, Environment, Natural Resources, and Climate Change** to guarantee cross-sectoral oversight. The appointment and removal of members follow county statutory procedures, ensuring transparency and accountability.

The Committee is structured to reflect **diversity in expertise, gender, and professional backgrounds**, providing a balance between finance, climate resilience, and environmental governance. The size of the Committee is sufficient to ensure effective decision-making while allowing inclusive representation.

A **Board Charter** guides the mandate, principles, and processes of the Committee, outlining its authority, accountability, and relationship with other County institutions.

Roles and Functions of the Committee

The Committee's mandate is to:

- **Oversee fund allocation and resource prioritization.**
- **Ensure transparent financial reporting** and compliance with PFMA and climate fund regulations.
- **Monitor implementation of projects** in line with the **County Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP 2023–2027)**.
- **Review and strengthen risk management and internal control systems.**
- **Advise on strategic climate investments** to maximize value-for-money and impact.

Induction, Training, and Development

Upon appointment, members undergo induction to familiarize themselves with the Fund's legal framework, policies, and operations. Continuous capacity-building is offered through **trainings in public finance, procurement, climate change safeguards, and monitoring and evaluation**, often supported by the FLLoCA programme and development partners.

Board and Members' Performance

The Committee conducts periodic **self-assessments and performance reviews** to evaluate effectiveness in decision-making, oversight, and compliance. Individual members are assessed based on participation, contributions, and commitment to governance responsibilities.

Board Meetings and Attendance

The Committee meets **quarterly**, with additional meetings convened where urgent matters arise. Attendance is monitored, and members' participation is documented to ensure accountability. Records of meetings highlight deliberations on fund absorption, project progress, and risk management.

Succession Planning

A succession framework ensures continuity in leadership and institutional memory. It emphasizes **capacity development of alternates and deputies** from relevant departments, enabling smooth transition in the event of member rotation or exit.

Conflict of Interest Policy

The Committee has adopted a **Conflict of Interest Policy**, requiring members to declare interests in any deliberations where personal or institutional bias may arise. Such members are recused from decision-making to safeguard impartiality.

Board Remuneration

Remuneration of Committee members aligns with **County Government guidelines and SRC regulations**. Members are compensated strictly for meetings attended and activities undertaken within their governance roles.

Ethics and Conduct

All members adhere to the **Leadership and Integrity Act (2012)** and county ethical codes. The governance culture emphasizes **integrity, accountability, transparency, and stewardship** of public resources.

Governance Audit

Periodic **governance audits** are carried out in compliance with the Public Finance Management Act, assessing adherence to laws, effectiveness of structures, and compliance with climate fund regulations.

Communication Policy

The Fund follows a **structured communication policy** to ensure accurate, transparent, and timely dissemination of information to stakeholders, including communities, County Assembly, and development partners.

Terms of Reference of Committees

The Fund Management Committee operates under **documented Terms of Reference**, defining roles, responsibilities, decision-making powers, and reporting lines. Sub-committees may be formed for specialized areas such as procurement, safeguards, and audit follow-ups.

Policy on Related Party Transactions

A **Related Party Transactions Policy** prohibits preferential treatment and ensures that all dealings are conducted transparently, competitively, and in the interest of the Fund. Any such transactions must be fully disclosed and subjected to independent oversight.

Conclusion

The governance framework of the Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund is designed to ensure **integrity, accountability, and efficiency** in the management of climate finance. Through robust structures—including transparent appointments, conflict-of-interest safeguards, succession planning, and governance audits—the Fund continues to strengthen its role as a credible vehicle for delivering climate resilience in Kirinyaga County.

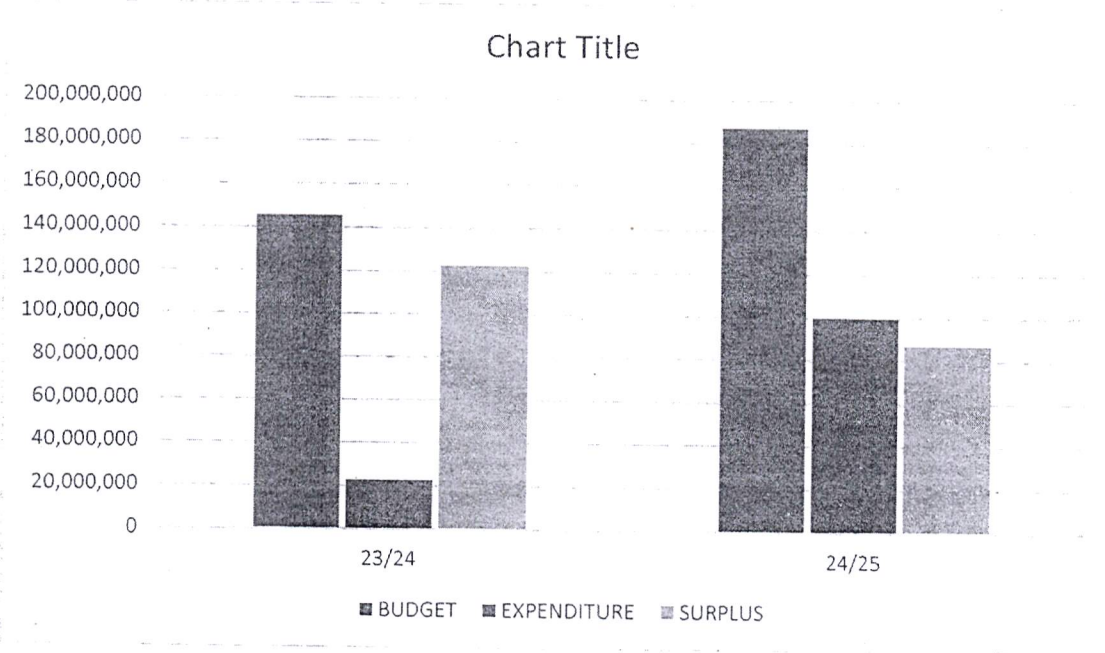


Administrator of the County Public Fund

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

10. Management Discussion and Analysis

As expressed by the table and template below, the fund had at its disposal **Ksh.122,557,925** brought forward from financial year 2023/2024. During the year under review, the fund received **Ksh.64,667,859** as transfers from the county government, bringing the total amount available for expenditure to **Ksh.187,225,784** out of which **Ksh.99,834,086** was spent during the year- (**69,964,086** spent on operation expenses and **29,870,000** on capital expenditure). A closing balance of **Ksh.87,391,698** was carried forward to the next financial year.



<i>FY</i>	<i>2023-2024</i>	<i>2024-2025</i>
<i>BUDGET</i>	<i>145,432,040</i>	<i>187,225,784</i>
<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	<i>22,874,115</i>	<i>99,834,086</i>
<i>UTILIZATION</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>53.3%</i>

11. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

i) *Sustainability strategy and profile*

Global and Macroeconomic Context

The reporting year was characterized by heightened global awareness of climate change, economic volatility, and shifting political dynamics that continue to affect sustainability priorities. Extreme climate events (including droughts, floods, and heatwaves) have underscored the urgency of building resilience in vulnerable regions such as Kirinyaga County. At the global level, sustainability continues to be framed by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly:

- SDG 13 (Climate Action),
- SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy),
- SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and
- SDG 15 (Life on Land).

The Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund (KCCCF) aligns its interventions with these international commitments while anchoring them in national frameworks such as the National Climate Change Act (2016), the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Locally, implementation is guided by the Kirinyaga County Climate Change Act (2023) and the Climate Change Action Plan (2023–2027).

Entity's Sustainability Priorities

The Fund's sustainability priorities focus on:

1. Enhancing climate resilience through clean energy, water harvesting, and sustainable agriculture.
2. Promoting low-carbon development by reducing reliance on fossil fuels and expanding renewable energy.
3. Strengthening institutional capacity for climate governance, safeguards, and monitoring.
4. Supporting community participation and demand-driven adaptation projects.
5. Promoting equity through inclusive participation of youth, women, and persons with disabilities (PWDs).

Key Achievements in 2024/25

- **Clean Energy Access:** Distributed 5,800 LPG stoves and cylinders to vulnerable households, reducing deforestation and indoor air pollution.
- **Water Security:** Advanced the Jinue Rupingazi Project to completion, including construction of a 100m³ storage tank and borehole drilling preparations.
- **Agriculture & Livelihoods:** Delivered 90 pond liners, installed a fish-feed extruder, distributed 72 water tanks to 20 groups, and procured 20,000 fruit trees for October 2025 planting.
- **Waste Management:** Delivered 30 waste skips, commissioned a skip loader, and commenced feasibility for a Material Recovery Facility.
- **Capacity & Governance:** Established Ward Climate Change Planning Committees in all 20 wards, conducted multiple trainings on PFM, procurement, and safeguards, and enhanced use of the FLLoCA Kobo monitoring tool.

Challenges and Mitigation Measures

- **Late disbursement of funds:** Limited implementation timelines; mitigation includes stronger financial planning and advocacy for earlier Treasury releases.
- **Procurement delays:** Design and safeguard processes extended beyond one quarter; mitigation includes framework contracting and standardised BoQs.
- **Inter-agency dependencies:** Pending MoUs (e.g., with REREC) delayed projects; mitigation includes early engagement and clear role definition.
- **Climate variability:** Erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells slowed site readiness; mitigation through adaptive scheduling and integrated risk planning.

Service Delivery Charter

The Fund adheres to a Service Delivery Charter that emphasizes accountability, timeliness, and inclusivity in service delivery. Communities and beneficiaries are engaged through public participation forums and Ward Climate Change Planning Committees to ensure interventions respond to real needs.

Contracts Management and Procurement Practices

In line with the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (2015) and the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) framework, the Fund ensures inclusivity and fairness in procurement:

- At least 30% of contracts are allocated to Youth, Women, and PWDs.
- Local suppliers and contractors are prioritized to stimulate the local economy and job creation.

- Procurement processes are transparent, competitive, and guided by PPRA compliance standards.

ii) *Environmental performance*

Environmental Policy

The Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund (KCCCF) is guided by an **Environmental Policy** anchored in the **Kirinyaga County Climate Change Act (2023)**, the **Climate Change Action Plan (2023–2027)**, and the **National Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, 1999, revised 2015)**.

The policy commits the Fund to:

1. **Sustainable Resource Use** – promote efficient utilization of natural resources and reduce environmental degradation.
2. **Pollution Control** – reduce emissions, manage waste responsibly, and minimize the carbon footprint of county operations.
3. **Climate Action** – support adaptation and mitigation projects that build resilience in communities.
4. **Biodiversity Conservation** – protect ecosystems through afforestation, agroforestry, and sustainable land management.
5. **Green Economy Transition** – support innovation and green enterprises that create jobs while safeguarding the environment.
6. **Compliance and Safeguards** – ensure all projects undergo Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and meet national and international environmental standards.

Evidence of Implementation

1. **Biodiversity Management**

Procured **20,000 fruit trees** (avocado, macadamia) for distribution to farmers during the short rains of October 2025, supporting on-farm tree planting and agroforestry.

Supported **regeneration of degraded sites** (e.g., Ngunyumu II, Rwambiti) through water pans and soil conservation structures.

2. **Waste Management (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Responsible Disposal)**

Procured **30 waste skips** and a **skip loader**, distributed across urban areas to improve solid waste collection. Initiated a **Material Recovery Facility (MRF) feasibility study** (20% complete) to promote recycling and circular economy approaches. Segregation bins introduced in county offices and public spaces to encourage **waste separation at source**.

3. Reduction of Environmental Impact of Organizational Practices

Paperless operations: Automation of reporting and use of digital monitoring tools (e.g., FLLoCA Kobo Tool).

Reduced plastics: Gradual phase-out of single-use plastic bottles during meetings, replaced with reusable alternatives.

Green transport: Regular maintenance of county vehicles to reduce CO₂ emissions.

Office greening: Segregated waste bins installed at the Fund Secretariat; energy-efficient lighting prioritized in office spaces.

4. Climate Change Initiatives

Clean Energy: Distributed **5,800 LPG stoves and cylinders** to VMGs, reducing reliance on firewood and charcoal.

Eco-Jikos: Women-led training for home-based energy-saving jikos planned (pending REREC MoU).

Water Resilience: Jiinue Rupingazi project under implementation – 100m³ tank, borehole drilling, and Reverse Osmosis water treatment system for climate-proofed water access.

Aquaculture: Installed a **fish-feed extruder** and distributed pond liners to support sustainable fish farming.

Green Buildings and Technologies: County infrastructure designs now integrate natural lighting, solar heating, and ventilation standards.

iii) *Employee welfare*

I. Hiring and Recruitment Policies

The Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund (KCCCF) adheres to the County Public Service Human Resource Manual, the Employment Act (2007), and the Persons with Disabilities Act (2003). Recruitment is conducted in line with constitutional values of equity, inclusivity, and transparency (Article 232 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010).

Key Policy Principles:

- **Equity and Diversity:** The hiring process actively considers the two-thirds gender rule, ensuring fair representation of both men and women. Youth and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are given priority in line with affirmative action policies.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Recruitment procedures are guided by County Public Service Board (CPSB) processes and incorporate stakeholder engagement through advertisements, public participation, and structured interviews.

- Continuous Review: Policies are reviewed periodically (every 3–5 years) to align with evolving legislation, labour market trends, and sustainability priorities.

2. Career Development and Skills Improvement

The Fund prioritizes capacity building as an enabler of effective service delivery.

- Training and Development: Staff are regularly trained on public finance management, procurement, monitoring & evaluation, environmental safeguards, and climate risk management, often in collaboration with FLLoCA and development partners.
- Career Management: A structured career progression plan enables staff to access growth opportunities within the County Public Service framework.
- Appraisal and Reward Systems: Performance appraisal is conducted annually under the Performance Management Framework (PMF). High performers are recognized through promotions, commendations, or access to professional development opportunities.

3. Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA, 2007) Compliance

The Fund is committed to ensuring a safe and healthy work environment in compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007.

Policy Commitments:

- Safe workplace design with fire safety equipment, clean workspaces, and accessibility for PWDs.
- Provision of ergonomic furniture, protective gear, and first-aid kits.
- Regular safety inspections and risk assessments conducted in partnership with the County Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety.

4. Work-Related Injuries and Safety Record

During the reporting period, no major work-related injuries were recorded. Minor incidents (e.g., slips and strains) were promptly addressed with medical support and safety training. The Fund continues to maintain a low incident rate by:

- Conducting safety awareness trainings.
- Maintaining vehicle service schedules to reduce transport-related risks.
- Strengthening occupational health checks for staff.

5. Efforts to Minimize Workplace Risks

- Awareness Campaigns: Staff sensitized on occupational hazards and safe working practices.
- Emergency Preparedness: Fire drills, evacuation plans, and first-aid training provided annually.

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- Wellness Programs: Support for staff wellness, including counselling, mental health awareness, and work-life balance initiatives

Marketplace Practices Statement

The Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund (KCCCF) recognizes that its credibility and effectiveness in financing climate resilience are tied to how responsibly it operates in the marketplace. The Fund is committed to fair competition, responsible supply chain practices, ethical citizen engagement, and safeguarding consumer and community rights.

a) Responsible Competition Practices

The Fund operates under the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (2015) and the Leadership and Integrity Act (2012), ensuring that its procurement and operational practices are transparent, competitive, and free from corruption.

Key practices include:

- **Anti-Corruption:** The Fund has a zero-tolerance policy on corruption, with reporting channels available through the County Anti-Corruption Desk and EACC mechanisms.
- **Fair Competition:** All tenders are publicly advertised and awarded through open, competitive bidding.
- **Responsible Political Involvement:** The Fund operates independently of partisan politics, aligning projects strictly with community priorities and statutory frameworks.
- **Improved Service Delivery:**

Service Charter: Outlines timelines and standards for service delivery.

Automation: Use of digital monitoring (e.g., FLLoCA Kobo Tool) and self-service portals to reduce bureaucracy.

Cashless Payments: Adoption of cashless systems to enhance accountability and minimize leakages.

Public Outreach: Regular sensitization forums at ward level to provide accurate information on Fund operations.

b) Responsible Supply Chain and Supplier Relations

The Fund maintains transparent and fair relationships with its suppliers to promote responsible procurement practices.

Key practices include:

- Honoring Contracts: Contracts are executed in accordance with agreed terms and timelines, with strict monitoring of performance.
- Fair Payment Practices: Suppliers are paid promptly upon delivery and verification of goods/services, reducing risks of delayed settlements.
- Competitive Procurement: All services and goods are procured through open tendering, RFQs, or framework agreements in line with PPRA standards.
- Inclusivity in Supply Chain: At least 30% of procurement opportunities are reserved for Youth, Women, and PWDs under the AGPO policy.

c) Responsible Marketing and Citizen Engagement

The Fund emphasizes ethical, responsible, and inclusive engagement with citizens.

Efforts include:

- Ethical Messaging: Avoids exaggeration or false promises in all public communications.
- Transparency: Regular updates through county website briefs, press releases, and radio/TV outreach.
- Consultative Forums: Public participation forums at ward and county levels ensure community priorities shape funding allocations.
- Respect for Diversity: Engagement processes are inclusive, ensuring representation of youth, women, VMGs, and PWDs.
- Community Sensitization: Outreach on clean energy (LPG stoves, eco-jikos), water harvesting, and agroforestry conducted ethically and with factual information.

d) Product Stewardship and Awareness Creation

As a public fund supporting climate projects, the Fund ensures beneficiaries and citizens are safeguarded in all its interventions.

Key practices include:

- Protection of Health & Safety:
 - Distribution of LPG stoves reduces exposure to harmful smoke.
 - Water projects undergo ESIA to safeguard community health.
- Adequate Information: Beneficiaries receive clear training and manuals on the use of technologies (e.g., pond liners, extruder machines, LPG kits).
- Dispute Resolution: Citizens can lodge complaints through Ward Climate Change Committees, grievance redress mechanisms (GRM), and the County Climate Change Unit (CCCU).

- Citizen Rights: The Fund safeguards community participation rights through inclusive forums and ensures citizens' data and privacy are protected during registration and project monitoring.
- Whistleblower Protection: Channels exist for reporting misuse of funds or misconduct without fear of victimization.

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

During the reporting period, the Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund (KCCCF) pursued a range of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives that directly align with its mandate to promote climate resilience and adaptation. These CSR activities not only strengthened the Fund's visibility within communities but also created lasting social, environmental, and economic benefits for the people of Kirinyaga.

One of the most significant CSR contributions was the distribution of 5,800 LPG cookstoves and cylinders to vulnerable households across all wards. This initiative reduced household dependence on charcoal and firewood, lowering deforestation rates while also safeguarding community health by reducing exposure to indoor smoke. The activity doubled as a social investment and an environmental conservation measure, demonstrating how clean energy access can transform livelihoods.

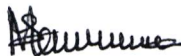
The Fund also played a critical role in waste management improvements through the procurement of 26 waste skips and the commissioning of a skip loader for use in urban centers. By supporting clean and healthy towns, this intervention reduced pollution, enhanced public sanitation, and promoted circular economy practices. Communities were engaged in discussions on proper waste segregation, laying the groundwork for a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) whose feasibility study was launched during the year.

In line with its commitment to water security and community resilience, the Fund invested in the Jinue Rupingazi Water Project, which included the construction of a 100m³ storage tank, borehole development, and reticulation plans to improve access to clean water. This social investment directly benefited households, schools, and farmer groups, reducing the time and burden of water collection while also providing irrigation support to strengthen food security.

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On the agriculture front, the Fund supported 90 farmers with pond liners and installed a fish-feed extruder machine at Kiaga Animal Feeds Production Unit. These initiatives enabled farmers to diversify their livelihoods into aquaculture, boosting household incomes while providing affordable fish protein to local communities. Additionally, 72 water tanks (5,000L each) were distributed to 20 farmer groups, promoting rainwater harvesting and kitchen gardening for nutrition security. The procurement of 20,000 assorted fruit trees for community planting further underscored CSR commitments to agroforestry and biodiversity conservation.

The Fund also prioritized community capacity building and public participation as part of its CSR approach. Twenty ward-level community planning forums were convened to develop Annual Resilience Investment Plans, ensuring that citizens had a voice in determining priority projects. These forums doubled as civic education platforms, sensitizing residents on climate risks, resilience measures, and their rights in the development process. Women, youth, and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) were deliberately included, reflecting the Fund's inclusivity policy.



Administrator of the County Public Fund

Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund
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12. Report of The Trustees

The fund has no board of trustees.

13. Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by Section 116 of the PFM Act of 2012 shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

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

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Public Finance Management (Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund) Regulations of 2023. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

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

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on 8/10/2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Administrator of the County Public Fund

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

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

PREAMBLE

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

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

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 aim to address the Auditor-General's statutory roles and responsibilities as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund set out on pages 1 to 41, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance, statement of

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

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund as at as at 30 June, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Kirinyaga County Climate Change Act, 2023 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects total income budget of Kshs.187,225,785 which was fully funded during the year. However, out of the total receipts, the Fund expended a total of Kshs.99,834,086 resulting in under expenditure by Kshs.87,391,699 or 47% of total income.

In the circumstances, the under-expenditure may have negatively impacted on the implementation of planned programmes and delivery of services to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this 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 Information

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on iii to xxvi which comprise Key Entity Information and Management, Report of the Chair person, Report of the Fund Administrator, Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives,

Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting and the Statement of Management Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Non-Compliance on Remittance of Capacity Building Levy of 0.03%

During the year under review, the Fund awarded contracts valued at Kshs.80,339,639. However, Management did not provide for audit review, evidence of deducting and remitting the capacity building levy contrary to the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Circular number 01/2024 (Ref; PPRA/6/5 VOL 11 (224) dated 30 August, 2024 which required procuring entities to collect capacity building levy at the rate of 0.03% of the contract sum from suppliers on all procurement contracts signed between the suppliers and procuring entity and remit to the Authority through the e-citizen platform.

In the circumstances, failure to comply with the directive may result to accumulation interest and penalties which may have adverse financial implications to the Fund.

2. Failure to Brand Projects Funded by the Program

A firm was contracted for provision of branding services in respect to Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) projects at a contract sum of Kshs.1,971,000. However, physical inspection of the Fund's projects in the month of September, 2025 revealed that garbage skips procured during the year at a cost of Kshs.10,340,000 were not branded to confirm that they were financed by the Fund.

In the circumstances, the public may not have received value for money in respect to the branding services paid for.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

20 November, 2025

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

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

Description	Note	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions			
Public Contributions and Donations	6	-	-
Transfers From the County Government	7	64,667,859	145,432,040
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	8	-	-
		64,667,859	145,432,040
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income	9	-	-
Other Income	10	-	-
		-	-
Total Revenue		64,667,859	145,432,040
Expenses			
Employee Costs	11	-	-
Use of goods and services	12	69,964,086	22,874,115
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	13	-	-
Finance Costs	14	-	-
Total Expenses		69,964,086	22,874,115
Other Gains/Losses			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	15	-	-
Gain /Loss on fair value of investments	16	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period		(5,296,227)	122,557,925

(The notes set out on pages 8 to 40 form an integral part of these Financial Statements)

M. Mwangi
 Name: Maureen Mwangi
 Administrator of the Fund

Caroline Mutugi
 Name: Caroline Mutugi
 Fund Accountant
 ICPAK Member Number: 28057

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

16. Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2025

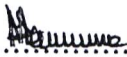
Description	Note	FY 2023/2024	FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	17	87,391,698	122,557,925
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables From Exchange Transactions	18	-	-
Prepayments	19	-	-
Inventories	20	-	-
Investments in financial assets	21	-	-
Total current assets		87,391,698	122,557,925
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	22	29,870,000	-
Intangible Assets	23	-	-
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions		-	-
Investment Property	24	-	-
Total non- current assets		29,870,000	-
Total Assets (A)		117,261,698	122,557,925
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions	25	-	-
Current Provisions	26	-	-
Current Portion of Borrowings	27	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligations	28	-	-
Social benefit liabilities	29	-	-
Total current liabilities		-	-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Provisions		-	-
Long Term Portion of Borrowings		-	-
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation		-	-
Social benefit liabilities		-	-


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

Description	Note	FY 2023/2024	FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Total Liabilities (B)		-	-
Net Assets (A-B)		117,261,698	122,557,925
Represented By:			
Revolving Fund		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated Surplus		117,261,698	122,557,925
Net Assets		117,261,698	122,557,925

The accumulated surplus for the year of **Ksh. 117,261,698** includes surplus brought forward from the previous year of **Ksh. 122,557,925** and surplus for the year under review **Ksh. (5,296,227)**.

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 8/10/2025 and signed by:


 Name: Maureen Mwangi
 Administrator of the Fund


 Name: Caroline Mutugi
 Fund Accountant
 ICPAK Member Number: 28057

Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund

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

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

Description	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance As At 1 July 2023	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period	-	-	122,557,925	122,557,925
Funds Received During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June 2024	-	-	122,557,925	122,557,925
Balance As At 1 July 2024	-	-	122,557,925	122,557,925
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period	-	-	(5,296,227)	(5,296,227)
Funds Received During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June 2025	-	-	117,261,698	117,261,698

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

18. Statement of Cash Flows for The Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description	Note	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the county government		64,667,859	145,432,040
Interest received		-	-
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Total receipts		64,667,859	145,432,040
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		-	-
General expenses		69,964,086	22,874,115
Finance cost		-	-
Other payments		-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	30	(5,296,227)	122,557,925
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets		29,870,000	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		-	-
Loan disbursements paid out		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(29,870,000)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		-	-
Additional borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash Equivalents		(35,166,227)	122,557,925
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		122,557,925	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June		87,391,698	122,557,925

19. Statement Of Comparison Of Budget And Actual Amounts For The Period 2025

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% Utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	A	b	C=(a+b)	D	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Budget carryovers from the previous year*	-	122,557,925	122,557,925	122,557,925	-	-
Receipts						
Public Contributions and Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers From County Govt.	64,667,859	-	64,667,859	64,667,859	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Income	64,667,859	122,557,925	187,225,785	187,225,785	-	-
Expenses						
Fund Administration Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Expenses	34,797,859	122,557,925	157,355,785	69,964,086	87,391,698	44.5%
Finance Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	34,797,859	122,557,925	157,355,784	69,964,086	87,391,698	44.5%
Capital expenditure	29,870,000	-	29,870,000	29,870,000	-	
Surplus For the Period	-	-	-	87,391,698	-	

Budget notes

- During the year under review, there was delay in disbursement of funds noting that 8,427,859.49 was disbursed at the end of the Financial Year.
- There was delay in project completion by contractors eg. Jiinue Rupingazi water project was planned to have been completed and paid before the end of the FY however as at the closure of the FY the contractor had not raised certificate of partial completion.

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

Budget Reconciliation

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	87,391,698
1	Reason for differences	-
2	Reason for differences	-
3	Reason for differences	-
4	Reason for differences	-
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	87,391,698

20. Notes to the Financial Statements

Significant Accounting Policies

1. General Information

Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Section 116 of the PFM Act of 2012 . The entity is wholly owned by the Kirinyaga County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The principal activity/mission/mandate of the Fund is to finance:

- a) Climate resilience assessments
- b) Implementation of climate change response projects proposed by communities
- c) Priority climate change response projects
- d) Climate change research and knowledge management in the county (in exemption of academic research)
- e) Public education, sensitization and awareness creation on climate change and impacts
- f) Capacity building for staff of the county and other stakeholders to effectively respond to climate change
- g) Monitoring evaluation, reporting on climate change response in the county
- h) Any other projects, activities and interventions recommended by committee established and that are relevant to climate change.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

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

3. Adoption of new and revised standards

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

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

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

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1st 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>
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<p><i>Applicable 1st 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"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>

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<p>IPSAS 47: Revenue</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st 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 entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
<p>IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></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>
<p>IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st 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 and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p>
<p>IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st 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"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. 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. iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity'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.

(i) Early adoption of standards

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

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 entity and can be measured reliably.

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024/2025 was approved by the County Assembly on July 2024. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial cash flows has been presented.

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

a) Intangible Assets

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

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

b) Investment property

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

d) Inventories

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

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

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

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

e) Provisions

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

f) Social Benefits

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g) Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

h) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

i) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

j) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

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

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

k) Foreign currency transactions

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

l) Borrowing costs

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

m) Related parties

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

n) Cash and cash equivalents

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

o) Comparative figures

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

a) Estimates and assumptions –

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

b) Useful lives and residual values

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

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

c) Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available.

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.

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Notes To the Financial Statements Continued

6. Public contributions and donations

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Donation From Development Partners	-	-
Contributions From the Public	-	-
Total	-	-

7. Transfers from County Government

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations	45,240,000	40,000,000
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity	-	-
Conditional Development grants	19,427,859	105,432,040
Total	64,667,859	145,432,040

8. Fines, penalties and other levies

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

9. Interest income

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income from Mortgage Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Car Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Investments in financial assets	-	-
Interest Income On Bank Deposits	-	-
Total Interest Income	-	-

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10. Other income

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

11. Employee Costs

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

12. Use of Goods and Services

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses	300,000	230,000
Loan Processing Costs	-	-
Professional Services Costs	-	-
Administration Fees	-	-
Committee Allowances	-	2,987,160
Bank Charges	-	14,095
Electricity And Water Expenses	-	-
Fuel And Oil Costs	-	-
Insurance Costs	-	-
Postage And Courier	-	-
Printing And Stationery	-	329,815
Rental Costs	-	-
Security Costs	-	-
Telephone And Communication Expenses	-	-

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Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Audit Fees	-	-
Provision For Doubtful Debts	-	-
Other - Conference Expenses	-	1,181,600
Capacity building& day to day support	7,413,250	5,942,300
Community engagement	8,823,136	9,643,480
Feasibility Studies	875,000	-
Community Supplies	50,495,000	-
Policy development	2,057,700	-
Office set up		2,545,665
Social benefit expenses*	-	-
Total	69,964,086	22,874,115

13. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

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

14. Finance costs

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest On Bank Overdrafts	-	-
Interest On Loans From Banks	-	-
Total	-	-

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15. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

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

16. Gain/ (loss) on Fair Value Investments

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

17. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Car Loan Account	-	-
County Mortgage Account	-	-
Fixed Deposits Account	-	-
On – Call Deposits	-	-
Current Account	87,391,698	122,557,925
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	87,391,698	122,557,925

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

Financial Institution	Account number	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Fixed Deposits Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank, Etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank - Etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
c) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Central Bank of Kenya	1000588489	87,391,698	122,557,925
Sub- Total		87,391,698	122,557,925
d) Others(Specify)			
Cash In Transit		-	-
Cash In Hand		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
Grand Total		87,391,698	122,557,925

18. Receivables from exchange transactions

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

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Additional disclosure on interest receivable

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

19. Prepayments

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

20. Inventories

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable Stores	-	-
Spare Parts And Meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other Inventories (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total Inventories	-	-

Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund

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Detailed disclosure on inventories

	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
Opening balance	-	-
Additional Inventory in the year	-	-
Inventory expensed in the year	-	-
Write-downs in the year	-	-
Others specify	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

21. Investments in financial assets

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

(d) Movement of Equity Investments

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

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e) Shareholding in other entities

Name of Entity where investment is held	No of shares			Nominal value of shares	Fair value of shares	Fair value of shares
	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding	Effective shareholding		FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Entity A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity C	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

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22. Property, plant, and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Machine and Equipment	Computers and office equipment	Total
Rate	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%	
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1st July 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2024						
Additions	-	-	10,700,000	19,170,000	-	29,870,000
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2025	-	-	10,700,000	19,170,000	-	29,870,000
Depreciation And Impairment						
At 1 st July 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2024						
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Machine and Equipment	Computers and office equipment	Total
Rate		X%	X%	X%	X%	
Net Book Values			-	-		-
At 30th June 2024	-	-	-	-		
At 30th June 2025	-	-	10,700,000	19,170,000	-	29,870,000

Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund

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23. Intangible assets

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

24. Investment Property

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

Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund

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25. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

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

26. Provisions

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

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27. Borrowings

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

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

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

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

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

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28. Employee benefit obligations

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

29. Social Benefit Liabilities

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

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30. Cash generated from operations.

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/ (Deficit) For the Year Before Tax	(5,296,227)	122,557,925
Adjusted For:		
Depreciation	-	-
Amortization	-	-
Gains/ Losses On Disposal Of Assets	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase In Inventory	-	-
Increase In Receivables	-	-
Increase In Payables	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(5,296,227)	122,557,925

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31. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

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

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

b) Related party transactions

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

c) Key management remuneration

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

d) Due from related parties

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

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Other Disclosures Continued

e) Due to related parties

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

32. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

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

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33. Financial risk management

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

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

a) Credit risk

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

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2025				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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

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

b) Liquidity risk management

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

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

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2025				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

c) Market risk

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

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

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

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

i. Foreign currency risk

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

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

Description		Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2025			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ Receivables			
Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2024/2025			
Euro	-	-	-
USD	-	-	-

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2023/2024			
Euro	-	-	-
USD	-	-	-

ii. Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

The Fund analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year.

d) Capital risk management.

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

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

34. Events after the reporting period

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

Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund
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35. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by Section 116 of the PFM Act of 2012 under the Ministry of Environment. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Kirinyaga.

36. Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs)

21. Annexes

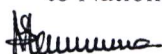
Annex I: Progress on Follow Up Of Prior Year Auditor’s Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue/ Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved/ Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	Budgetary performance and Control		resolved	resolved
	Late submission of financial statements		resolved	resolved

Guidance Notes:

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


Fund Administrator

Date.....8/10/2025.....

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Annex II: Inter-Fund Confirmation Letter

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KIRINYAGA
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCES, WATER & IRRIGATION



Telephone: +254 – 020-8010181
 FAX: +254 – 020- 2582237
 Email: info@kirinyaga.go.ke

County Headquarters,
 P.O. Box 260 -10304
 KUTUS.

Confirmation of amounts received by Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund as at 30th June 2025

Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by [CC/SAGA/Fund] (Kshs) as at 30 th June 2025			Total (D)=(A+B+C)	Amount Received by Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund (KShs) as at 30 th June 2025(E)	Differences (KShs) (F)=(D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter-Ministerial (C)			
FT25044F9Y48	13/02/2025	5,240,000			5,240,000	5,240,000	
FT25044C7GWN	13/02/2025		40,000,000		40,000,000	40,000,000	
FT24253LNQLT	09/09/2024	11,000,000			11,000,000	11,000,000	
FT25198L69L0	17/07/2025		8,427,859		8,427,859	8,427,859	
Total		<u>16,240,000</u>	<u>48,427,859</u>		<u>64,667,859</u>	<u>64,667,859</u>	

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

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Fund:

Name Raphael Mwaura Sign  Date 8/10/2025

Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund

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Annex III: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES					SOURCE OF FUNDS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Promotion of clean cooking technologies	a) Acquisition of 5800 No. 6Kg LPG cooking gas cylinders and cooking stoves for support of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMG).	Clean Energy and Cooking Technologies		9,990,000	1,998,000	16,983,000	County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) - FLLoCA	Kirinyaga County Government
	b) Establishment of energy saving and other clean Jikos production programme in Kibigoti polytechnic.	Clean Energy and Cooking Technologies					County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) - FLLoCA	Kirinyaga County Government
	c) Training of 60 Women Group Representatives on construction of fixed home-based energy Jikos.	Clean Energy and Cooking Technologies					County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) - FLLoCA	Kirinyaga County Government
Solid Waste Management	a) Acquisition of 30 (6 tons capacity) waste collection skips.	Solid Waste Management		10,340,000	1,880,000		County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) - FLLoCA	Kirinyaga County Government
	b) Acquisition of skip loader	Solid Waste Management			10,700,000		County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) – County Contribution	Kirinyaga County Government

**Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund
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PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES					SOURCE OF FUNDS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	c) Establishment of Material Recovery Facility Phase I (Conduct Feasibility Studies, EIA and development of design and BoQs for the MRF and Fencing of the Site. Public Participation.	Solid Waste Management			875,000		County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) – County Contribution	Kirinyaga County Government
Jiinue Rupingazi Water Project	a) Development of Designs, Survey of way leaves & ESIA	To enhance Water Supply and Treatment					County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) - FLLoCA	Kirinyaga County Government
	b) Drilling of 250M borehole							
	c) Installation of 2, 10m ³ tanks raised on steel stand							
	d) Construction of 100m ³ concrete tanks							
	e) Installation of RO water treatment facility							

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PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES					SOURCE OF FUNDS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Regeneration of severely degraded sites (Ngunyumu II in Kariti, Rwambiti)	a) Labour Based approach for construction of climate resilient farm water pans and or Fish dams and support of Fishing Farming through provision of Pond liners for 90 farmers and Extruder for production of subsidized fish feeds.	To promote climate-resilient farming and enhance Natural Resource Management				11,880,000	County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) - FLLoCA	Kirinyaga County Government
					6,950,000			
	b) Supply of Tanks to support Water Harvesting and Establish Model vegetable gardens in 20 VMG farmer groups			1,040,000		2,704,000	County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) - FLLoCA	Kirinyaga County Government
Agricultural Sustainability and Environmental conservation through on-farm tree planting	c) Reafforestation and Improvement of tree cover through the promotion of on-farm tree planting by supporting the communities in planting fruit trees such as Avocado and Macadamia as a way	Promote Reafforestation through planting income generating fruit trees in the farms			5,900,000		County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) - FLLoCA	Kirinyaga County Government

**Kirinyaga County Climate Change Fund
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PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES					SOURCE OF FUNDS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	of improving tree coverage and diversification of livelihoods.							
Capacity Building of Management Committee/Planning Committee at Ward and County Levels.	a) Training of Committee on Management Skills, Finance Management, Procurement skills, Accountability and group dynamics.	Institutional Strengthening and Governance		5,579,050	3,101,420	3,725,600	County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) - FLLoCA	Kirinyaga County Government
	b) Support Quarterly Meetings for the Planning Committees and the Ward and County Level.					6,188,016	County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) - FLLoCA	Kirinyaga County Government
	Totals			26,949,050	24,454,420	48,430,616		

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Annex IV: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

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