

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



104

PARLIAMENT  
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THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF HOMA BAY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30 JUNE, 2025

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**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2025**

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**Transitional Financial Statements Under International Public Sector Accounting Standards  
(IPSAS)**



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**1. Acronyms, Abbreviations and Definition of Key Terms**

**A. Acronyms and Abbreviations**

<i>ADP</i>	<i>Annual Development Plan</i>
<i>AIE</i>	<i>Authority to Incur Expenditure</i>
<i>CA</i>	<i>County Assembly</i>
<i>CARA</i>	<i>County Allocation of Revenue Act</i>
<i>CBK</i>	<i>Central Bank of Kenya</i>
<i>CECM</i>	<i>County Executive Committee Member</i>
<i>CE</i>	<i>County Executive</i>
<i>CG</i>	<i>County Government</i>
<i>CIDP</i>	<i>County Integrated Development Plan</i>
<i>COG</i>	<i>Council of Governors</i>
<i>CRA</i>	<i>Commission on Revenue Allocation</i>
<i>CRF</i>	<i>County Revenue Fund</i>
<i>CT</i>	<i>County Treasury</i>
<i>IPSAS</i>	<i>International Public Sector Accounting Standards</i>
<i>MCA</i>	<i>Member of County Assembly</i>
<i>OAG</i>	<i>Office of the Auditor General</i>
<i>OCOB</i>	<i>Office of the Controller of Budget</i>
<i>OSR</i>	<i>Own Source Revenue</i>
<i>PFM</i>	<i>Public Finance Management</i>
<i>PSASB</i>	<i>Public Sector Accounting Standards Board</i>
<i>NT</i>	<i>National Treasury</i>
<i>WB</i>	<i>World Bank</i>
<i>KRB</i>	<i>Kenya Roads Board</i>
<i>Kshs</i>	<i>Kenya Shillings</i>
<i>FY</i>	<i>Financial Year</i>

**B. Definition of Key Terms**

Fiduciary Management	The key management personnel who had financial responsibility
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**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

**2. Key Entity Information and Management**

**(a) Background information**

The County Assembly is constituted as per article 177 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. It is headed by the Speaker of the County Assembly, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the Assembly. The County Assembly constitutes 54 Members of County Assembly (MCAs) elected/ nominated to represent members of the public from their respective wards. The MCAs are responsible for making laws for effective performance of the County Government, approving plans and policies, and playing the oversight role over the County Executive.

**(b) Key Management Team**

The Homa Bay County Assembly day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Speaker of the County Assembly	<b>Hon. Polycarp Okombo</b>
2.	Clerk of the County Assembly	<b>CPA Hannington Day</b>
3.	Head of Departments	<b>Mr. David Gor</b>

**(c) Fiduciary Management**

The key management personnel who held office during the year ended June 2025 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Accounting Officer- Clerk	<b>CPA Hannington Day</b>
2.	Chief Finance Officer	<b>Ms. Jecinter Adede</b>
3.	Principal Accountant	<b>Mr. Bosstone Nyang'or Ernest</b>

**a) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements**

- County Assembly Public Accounts Committee Activities
- County Assembly Audit Committee Activities
- The Office of the Auditor General (OAG)
- The Office of the Controller of Budget (OCOB)
- The Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA)
- County Treasury

**b) Assembly Headquarters**

Homa Bay County Assembly  
P.O. Box 20-40300  
County Assembly Building  
Homa Bay, Kenya

**c) County Executive/Assembly Contacts**

Telephone: (254) 700 184 843  
E-mail: [info@homabayassembly.go.ke](mailto:info@homabayassembly.go.ke)  
Website: [homabayassembly.go.ke](http://homabayassembly.go.ke)

**d) County Executive/Assembly Bankers**

1. Central Bank of Kenya

Haile Selassie Avenue  
P.O. Box 60000  
City Square 00200  
**NAIROBI, KENYA**

2. Other Commercial Banks

i. Equity Bank (Kenya) Limited,  
P.O Box 75104-40300,  
Homa Bay Branch

ii. Co- Operative Bank of Kenya,  
P.O Box 406-40300,  
Homa Bay Branch.

iii. KCB Bank Limited  
48400 – 00100  
Homa Bay Branch

**e) Independent Auditor**

Auditor-General

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
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Office of The Auditor General  
Anniversary Towers, University Way  
P.O. Box 30084  
GPO 00100  
**NAIROBI, KENYA**

**f) Principal Legal Adviser**

The Attorney General  
State Law Office and Department of Justice  
Harambee Avenue  
P.O. Box 40112  
City Square 00200  
**NAIROBI, KENYA**

**3. Governance Statement**

**a. Background and roles**

The County Assembly is constituted by the MCAs of Homa Bay county government. It is headed by the Speaker who is elected by the MCAs. The speaker is also the chairperson of the county assembly service board while the county assembly clerk is the secretary. Section 10 (4) of the County Governments Act 2012 provides that a county assembly shall observe the following order of precedence.

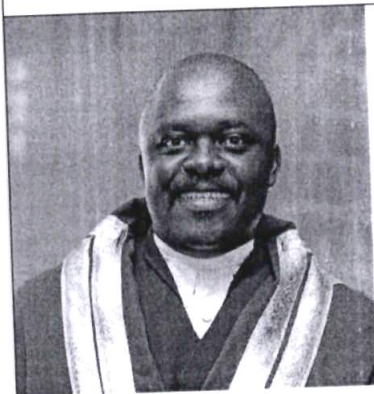
- a) The speaker of the county assembly.
- b) The leader of the majority party; and
- c) The leader of the minority party.

The Roles of the county assembly are outlined in Section 8 of the County Governments Act 2012, and they include:

- i. Vet and approve nominees for appointment to county public office as may be provided for in this Act or any other law.
- ii. Perform the roles set out under Article 185 of the Constitution.
- iii. Approve the budget and expenditure of the county government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution, and the legislation contemplated in Article 220(2) of the Constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the Constitution.
- iv. Approve the borrowing by the county government in accordance with Article 212 of the Constitution.
- v. Approve county development planning; and
- vi. Perform any other role as may be set out under the Constitution or legislation.

**b. Profiles**

**CLERK OF THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY**



**Name:** CPA OWINO HANINGTONE OCHIENG DAY

**Professional Background**

CPA Haningtone Day Owino is an accomplished public service professional with over 15 years of experience in public finance management, governance, and institutional administration. He is widely recognized for advancing accountability, transparency, and efficiency in government operations.

He currently serves as the Clerk of the County Assembly of Homa Bay, where he provides strategic leadership, advises the Speaker and Members on legislative procedures, and oversees the administration of Assembly operations.

Previously, he held senior positions in Migori County Treasury, including Senior County Accountant and Head of Treasury Accounting, where he managed treasury operations,

	<p>financial reporting, and compliance with public finance laws. He also served in the Ministry of Finance (Rongo District) as a Vote Book Accountant and earlier worked in the Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons, as well as in corporate and educational institutions, gaining extensive financial and administrative experience.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>I. Education &amp; Training</u></b></p> <p>Kenya Accounting Technician Certificate (KATC) &amp; Computerized Accounting Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) – B (Plain)          Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) – B (Plain)</p>
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**c. Sectoral Committees**

The mandate of Sectoral Committees is in respect to the subject matter assigned by the Standing Orders and is exercised within the limits contemplated under Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.

The County Assembly has the following Select and Sectoral committees:

- i. Committee of Powers and Privileges
- ii. Audit Committee
- iii. Public Accounts/Investment Committee
- iv. Budget and Appropriations Committee
- v. Implementation committee

**d. Select Committees**

Select committees are generally responsible for overseeing the work of county departments and agencies.

**i. Committee of Powers and Privileges**

There is established committee known as the Committee of Powers and Privileges consisting of the Speaker, who shall be the chairperson of the Committee; and such other members of the county assembly as may be provided in the Standing Orders of the county assembly. The functions of the Committee of Powers and Privileges shall be to inquire into the conduct of a member whose conduct is alleged to constitute a breach of privileges accorded to the county assembly members by any legislation or standing orders and perform such other functions as may be specified by enabling legislation. The committee held meetings in FY 2024/2025. The committee members during FY 2024/2025 were:

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Name	Designation	Ward
Hon Polycarp Okombo	Chairperson	Speaker
Hon Patrick Ware	Member	West Gem
Hon Richard Ogindo	Member	Kwabwai
Hon Samwel Okomo	Member	Rusinga
Hon Pauline Oyoo	Member	MCA
Hon Susan Onyango	Member	Suba South
Hon Evelyne Otieno	Member	MCA
Hon Pamela Okoth	Member	MCA
Hon Sylvance Wanjala	Member	Kanyikela
Hon Raphael Odongo	Member	Kasungu
Hon Tonny Otieno	Member	Homa Bay Arujo
Hon Samwel Lieta	Member	West Karachuonyo
Hon Lazarus Ojango	Member	Central Karachuonyo
Hon Jessica Otieno	Member	MCA
Hon Bob Obondo	Member	Central Kasipul

**ii. Public Accounts/Investment Committee**

The committee was formed to provide oversight on the County's finances. The committee held quarterly mandatory meetings during the year. Additionally, it also held extra sittings to deal with arising matters. The members who served in the committee during the year were:

Name	Designation	Ward
Hon Nicholas Owaka	Chairperson	Kanyamwa Kosewe
Hon Pauline Oyoo	V/Chairperson	MCA
Hon Boaz Khiri	Member	Kabuoch North
Hon Bill Noah	Member	West Kamagak
Hon Monoflorita Ondiek	Member	Homa Bay Central

**iii. Budget and Appropriations Committee**

The budget and appropriations committee provides guidance in the budgetary process. It is charged with the budget making process and ensuring that there is public participation in the budget process. The members who served in the committee during the period were:

Name	Designation	Ward
Hon Titus Asiago	Chairperson	Ruma Kaksingri
Hon Pamela Okoth	V/Chairperson	MCA

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Hon Paul Odock	Member	East Gem
Hon Caroline Odundo	Member	MCA
Hon Samwel Lieta	Member	West Kamagak
Hon Nicholas Owaka	Member	Kanyamwa Kosewe
Hon Dorine Oyugi	Member	East Kamagak
Hon Tonny Otieno	Member	Homa Bay Arujo
Hon Peter Nyakomita	Member	Kabondo West

**iv. Implementation Committee**

The Implementation committee provides guidance for scrutinize the resolutions of the House (excluding adopted Committee reports), Petitions and the undertakings given by the County Executive Committee and examine. The members who served in the committee during the period were

Name	Designation	Ward
Hon Dorine Oyugi	Chairperson	East Kamagak
Hon Raphael Odongo	Member	Kasgunga
Hon Samwel Lieta	Member	West Kamagak
Hon Paul Barry	Member	Kakelo Kokwanyo
Hon Alice Oloo	Member	Kabondo West
Hon Jessica Otieno	Member	MCA
Hon Zakayo Ongondo	Member	South Kasipul
Hon George Odera	Member	Kibiri
Hon Nancy Anyango	Member	MCA
Hon Michael Nyangi	Member	Kochia
Hon Bob Obondo	Member	Central Kasipul
Hon Lazarus Ojango	Member	Central Kasipul
Hon Tom Adinda	Member	Kendu Bay

**e. Communication with all Stakeholders**

The County is committed to ensuring that all its stakeholders are provided with full and timely information about its programmes and performance. They are also given an opportunity to give feedback. In this regard, the County held an Annual consultative meeting, where the different stakeholders were invited for information sharing. This communication is important in ensuring that stakeholder expectations are aligned to the County's service delivery charter. The County Assembly also subjected 14 bills through public participation as per the table below:

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No	Bill	Committee	Remarks
1	The Homa Bay County Climate Change Bill 2022	Water, Irrigation Sanitation, Environment ,Energy and Climate Change	Assented to and published as an Act
2	The Homa Bay County Revenue Administration Bill,2022	Finance and Economic Planning	Assented to and published as an Act
3	The Homa Bay County Revenue Board Bill,2022	Finance and Economic Planning	Assented to and published as an Act
4	The Homa County Finance Bill,2022	Finance and Economic Planning	Assented to and published as an Act
5	The Homa Bay County Lakefront Development Corporation Bill,2023	Blue Economy ,Fisheries ,Mining and Digital Economy	Assented to and published as an Act
6	The Homa Bay County Facility Improvement Financing Bill,2023	Public Health and Medical Services	Assented to and published as an Act
7	The Homa Bay County Fisheries and Aquaculture Management Bill,2023	Blue Economy ,Fisheries ,Mining and Digital Economy	Assented to and published as an Act
8	The Homa Bay County Infrastructure Financing Fund Bill,2023	Finance and Economic Planning	Assented to and published as an Act
9	The Homa Bay County Education Bursary and Scholarship Fund Bill,2023	Education ,Human Capital Development and Vocational Training	Assented to and published as an Act
10	The Homa Bay County Public Participation Bill,2024	Justice and Legal Affairs	Assented to and published as an Act
11	The Homa Bay County Enterprise Development and Affirmative Action Fund Bill,2025	Trade,Industry,Tourism Cooperatives Development and Marketing	Assented to and published as an Act
12	Roads and transport Policy 2023	Roads Transport Public Works and Infrastructure	Assented and published as an Act
13	Water and Sanitation Policy 2024	Water, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry and Climate Change	Assented and published as an Act
14	Gender Based Violence Policy 2024	Youths, Sports, Gender, Cultural Heritage and Social Service	Assented and published as an Act

**f. Risk management**

The County Assembly of Homa Bay has put in place a risk management policy that stipulates a risk management framework for the institution. This framework outlines the various risks that are inherent in the day-to-day running of the Assembly which include; financial risks, political risks, natural risks as well as reputational risks. These risks are rated based on the likelihood of occurrence, their likely impact and mitigation strategies.

The process of risk identification, rating and mitigation is undertaken by the County Assembly's Management Committee in consultation with the County Assembly Service Board.

**g. Compliance**

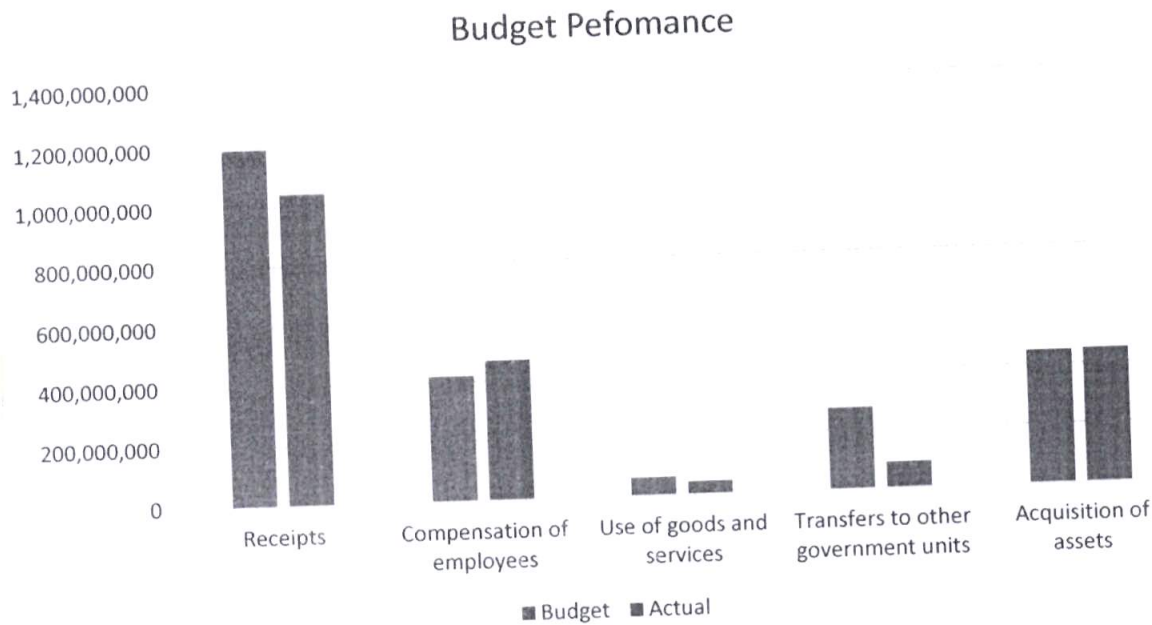
In discharging its mandate, the County Assembly of Homa Bay is guided by the following legislations; the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the County Assembly Services Act, 2017, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, the Public Finance Management Regulations of 2015, the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015.

In the financial year under review, the County Assembly of Homa Bay complied with all these pieces of legislation in its operations and therefore was compliant as per the law.

**4. Foreword by Clerk of the County Assembly**

**(i) Budget performance**

Comparison between budget and actual amounts.



The bar graph above illustrates the Actual versus budget comparison of the County Assembly's receipts and expenditure with the following explanations:

- The County Assembly received 100% of its budgeted recurrent receipts and 44% of its development receipts since only projects that were 100% completed was funded during the financial year.
- Use of goods expenditure was 112% due to payment of pending bills that was budgeted for under development expenditure.
- Acquisition of assets expenditure is at 31% since only development projects that were 100% complete was funded during the financial year

**(ii) Operational Performance**

- The County Assembly of Homa Bay has so far passed 11 bills in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Assembly Fourth Session. These Bills are already assented to as Acts of the Homa Bay County Government which the Executive is expected to implement and operationalized to serve the intended purpose for the benefits of the citizens of Homa Bay County. It expected to enhance and improved service delivery to citizens
- The Homa Bay County Assembly passed the County Budget for FY 2024/2025 on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2024, 1<sup>st</sup> Supplementary budget for FY 2024/2025 was passed on 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2025 and 2<sup>nd</sup> Supplementary budget for FY 2024/2025 was passed on 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.
- The following are highlights on the oversight role of the County Assembly.

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- (i) Vetting of the County nominees from the Executive  
(ii) Investigate, inquire into and report on all matters related to coordination, control and monitoring of the County Budget.  
(iii) Investigate public human resource
- d) The table below indicate the names of the Assembly committees and their mandates.

No	Committee	Mandate
1	Agriculture, Livestock, and Cooperatives.	All matters relating to Agriculture including: crop and animal husbandry, soil conservation, livestock sales yards, county abattoirs, plant and animal diseases control, veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession), animal control and welfare, matters irrigation and cooperatives development.
2	Health Services	All matters relating to health services including: county health facilities, pharmacies, ambulance services, promotion of primary health care, licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public, cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria.
3	Water, Environment and Natural Resources	All matters relating to water and sanitation services; refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste management, implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources including water conservation and forestry, storm water management; control of air pollution, noise pollution and other public nuisance
4	Land, Housing, Physical Planning	All matters relating to: land survey and mapping, boundaries and fencing, physical planning, county housing and urban development and municipal board activities.
5	Finance and Economic Planning	All matters relating to county economic planning, statistics, banking and financial services fully or partially owned by the county government and financial reporting by county government entities
6	Roads, Transport and Public Works	All matters relating to county transport including county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking, public road transport and ferries and harbours
7	Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	All matters relating to trade development and regulation including markets, trade licenses (excluding regulation of professions) fair trading, practices, betting, casinos and other forms of gambling, racing, liquor licensing and local tourism.
8	Education and Vocational Training	All matters relating to pre-primary education, vocational trainings, home craft centres, childcare facilities and matters related to National Youth Service requiring County Government in-put.

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9	Blue Economy, Fisheries, Mining and Digital Economy	All matters relating to the development and implementation of policies for blue economy and fisheries including provision of extension services, enforcement of regulations and standards, development of fisheries infrastructure, and training programs in fisheries, matters information communication technology, e-government, e commerce, i-hub, quarrying, and artisanal mining.
10	Youth, Sports, Gender and Culture	All matters relating to cultural activities, Social Services and local heritage, gender issues, public entertainment and public amenities, including cinemas, video shows and hiring, libraries, museums, county parks, beaches, and recreational facilities, control of drugs and pornography.
11	Powers and Privileges	Inquire into the conduct of a member whose conduct is alleged to constitute a breach of privilege in terms of section 16 of the County 111 Assemblies Powers and Privileges Act, 2017
12	Appointments	Consider, for approval by the House, appointments under Article 179 (2) of the Constitution
13	Public Accounts and investments	Responsible for the examination of the accounts showing the appropriations of the sum voted by the House to meet the public expenditure
14	County Budget and Appropriations	a) Investigate, inquire into and report on all matters related to coordination, control and monitoring of the County budget; (b) Discuss and review the county budget estimates and make recommendations to the Assembly; (c) Examine the County Integrated Development Plan, the Annual Development Plan, the County Budget Review and Outlook Paper, County Fiscal Strategy Paper and County Debt 120 Management Strategy Paper presented to the House; (d) examine money Bills related to the County budget, including Appropriations Bills; and (e) evaluate tax estimates, economic and budgetary policies and programmes with direct budget outlays.
15	Procedure and House Rules	Consider and report on all matters relating to these Standing Orders.
16	Implementation	scrutinize the resolutions of the House (excluding adopted Committee reports), Petitions and the undertakings given by the County Executive Committee and examine
17	Delegated County Legislation	Whenever a statutory instrument is submitted to the House pursuant to the Constitution, any law or these Standing Orders, the statutory instrument shall, unless a contrary intention appears in the relevant legislation, be laid before the House by the Chair of the relevant Sectoral Committee, or any other

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		Member and shall thereafter stand referred to the Committee on Delegated County Legislation.
18	Public Service and Administration committee	Consider all matters relating to public service, governance and administration of the County
19	Social Welfare and Equal Opportunities and Labour Relations	Consider all matters related to labour, human capital remuneration and trade union relations.
20	Disaster Management and Special Programmes	Consider all matters of county disaster and emergencies
21	Hansard, Media, Broadcasting and Library Committee	Consider and report on all matters relating to the Hansard and broadcasting of the proceedings of the House;
22	Justice and Legal Affairs	Consider all matters relating to constitutional affairs, elections, the administration of law and order, ethics, integrity, anti-corruption activities, human rights, special programs including integration of communities to promote peace, justice, unity and cohesion.
22	Ward Projects	Oversee the implementation of the ward-based projects allocated funds in the county budget.

**(iii) Performance of key development projects**

a) Construction of Ward offices

The works entailed construction of ward offices consisting of MCA's office, secretary office, boardroom and an external latrine. The wards are 70% complete with most ward offices ready for occupation. The major impacts entail reduction of costs of leasing offices and the transportation costs of equipment from one office to another during transition.

b) Fencing of Ward offices

This entails fencing of Members of County Assembly offices. The fencing is 75% complete with each fence having a gate. The effect of the fence is to have the Homabay County Assembly Assets well secured and free from pilferage.

c) Renovation of County Assembly Chamber

This comprised of doing roof repairs and replacement, refurbishing the ceiling works, replacing the carpet and repairing the desks and seats. The work is 100% percent complete. The renovation works solved the leaking problems, hence safeguarding the electronic

equipment. The seating areas and electrical works are all enhanced enabling the MCAs to debate in a conducive environment.

d) Upgrade of Hansard Systems

The need was identified by the County Assembly service board and anchored in the budget. This was required to enhance efficiency and upgrade the Hansard system in the plenary, since it's maintenance and upgrade was overdue. The work was completed 100% and the system enables efficient legislation. This has helped reduce the high maintenance cost.

e) Renovation of Committee Rooms

The works entailed painting works, carpet works and ceiling finishes in the various committee rooms. These key components ensured that the space in the committee rooms are functional, efficient and meets the needs of its users. The work was completed 100%. This work has Enhanced Functionality and facilitated better communication and collaboration among committee members. This has also enhanced overall productivity, Increased Efficiency, Improved Aesthetics, Increased Productivity.

**(iv) Comment on value-for-money achievements**

The ward offices have positively improved the lives of the citizens of the County by devolving the services to the constituents and reducing the costs of paying rent to private landlords.

By Integration of E-Procurement we've had transparency enhanced as goods, works and services have been acquired on most economical prices.

**(v) Challenges and recommended way forward**

The County Assembly of Homa Bay encountered the challenge of delayed exchequer receipts during the financial year under review. This continues to hamper the operational efficiency of the institution in delivering its mandate, with certain critical obligations such as employee and members' salaries being delayed. In addition, the County Assembly has the following challenges:

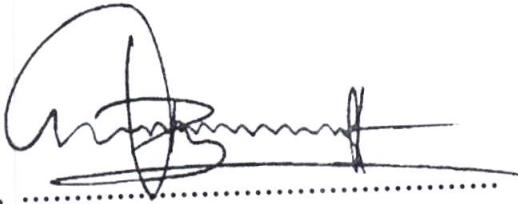
- Lack of Cost-Estimation Capability: County Assembly of Homabay often rely heavily on project managers from the executive to determine project costs, leading to potential inaccuracies and cost overruns. Developing robust cost-estimation skills is essential to mitigate this challenge.
- Insufficient Evaluation and Monitoring: County Assembly of Homabay projects lack robust evaluation plans, making it difficult to assess their effectiveness and value. Regular monitoring and evaluation can help identify areas for improvement.

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- **Inadequate Project Management Skills:** The County Assembly of Homabay has A shortage of skilled project managers and technical experts hence hinder project delivery. Investing in capacity building and training can help address this gap.
- **Poor Cross-Government Collaboration:** Complex projects often involve multiple stakeholders, making collaboration and coordination crucial. Establishing clear governance structures and incentives can facilitate effective cross-government working.
- **Inadequate Stakeholder Engagement:** Insufficient stakeholder involvement leads to project delays or failures. Engaging stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle is vital for success.

We therefore recommend an enhanced recurrent ceiling allocation in order to be able to settle historical pending bills. Further, the County Assembly of Homa Bay recommends that financial autonomy be granted to the assembly so that fund allocations are predetermined and deposited directly into the Assembly's Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) Accounts.



**Name:** Haningtone Ochieng Day  
**Clerk of the County Assembly**

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
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**County Assembly**

**Strategic development objectives (Customize as per specific County Assembly)**

The key mandate of the County Assembly is legislation, oversight, and representation. To achieve this, the Assembly's program was documented in terms of objective, key performance indicators, and output. Below is the performance of the Assembly in FY 2024/2025.

<b>Program 1</b>	<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Remarks (Explain the reasons underperformance/Overperformance)</b>
Legislation, oversight and representation	Bills passed into Acts of the County Assembly	Improved service delivery to citizens	No of bills passed in the County Assembly	In FY 2024/2025 number of bills were passed	Overperformance Considering the number of bills passed and the general functions of the Assembly, the Assembly is rated to have over performed.
	Enhanced professional development of MCAs – Review standing orders	Review standing orders	% Increase in efficient Assembly operation	standing orders were reviewed and resulted	Overperformance The Assembly has reviewed its standing orders and inducted members on the same thus it has overperformed
Legislation, oversight and representation	Bills passed into Acts of the County Assembly	Improved service delivery to citizens	No of bills passed in the County Assembly	In FY 2024/2025 number of bills were passed	Overperformance Considering the number of bills passed and the general functions of the Assembly, the Assembly is rated to have over performed.

## **5. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting**

The County Assembly of Homa Bay was established in accordance with section 176 of the Constitution of Kenya (CoK, 2010), and its roles provided for in the County Governments Act, 2012 and the County Assembly Services Act, 2017. Further, Article 185 (1) of the constitution vests the legislative authority of any County Government on its county assembly. Thus, the main functions of County Assemblies and indeed the County Assembly of Homa Bay include;

- i. Representation
- ii. Oversight
- iii. Legislation

In order to effectively discharge these roles, the County Assembly Service Board developed a Strategic Plan (2023-2027) which is anchored and aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2023-27) and the County Annual Development Plan (CADP) and the County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP). These roles are consequently operationalized through programme based annual budgets for the County Assembly.

### **a) Sustainability strategy and profile**

The County Assembly of Homa Bay is mandated to create various avenues for representation of residents of respective wards, making of laws and policies necessary for the effective performance of county functions and oversight of the County Executive. This includes approval of plans and policies, vetting and approval of nominees for appointment to county offices, considering budget estimates and approval of borrowings by the County Government. The assembly strives to allocate resources in critical programmes that have direct impact on the citizens thus ensuring the sustainability of its operations in the long-term.

### **b) Environmental performance**

Outline clearly, environmental policy guiding the organisation, provide evidence of the policy. The County Assembly of Homa Bay is deeply committed to promoting sustainability and adhering to the environmental provisions outlined in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, and other relevant national and international frameworks. In particular, the Assembly takes an active role in ensuring that its operations and policies reflect a dedication to environmental performance, conservation, and sustainable development. The Assembly's commitment to environmental performance covers multiple areas, including:

- **Waste Management:** The Assembly ensures that waste generated within its precincts is properly managed, with an emphasis on reducing, reusing, and recycling materials. This includes implementing strict protocols for the disposal of hazardous materials and encouraging the use of eco-friendly products and alternatives.
- **Energy Efficiency:** In a bid to reduce its carbon footprint, the Assembly has adopted energy-efficient technologies in lighting, heating, and cooling systems. These measures are designed to minimize energy consumption, lower operational costs, and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Water Conservation:** Recognizing the critical importance of water as a resource, the Assembly is dedicated to reducing water wastage through the installation of water-saving devices and the promotion of water conservation practices. Rainwater harvesting and the reuse of water in non-potable applications are key strategies employed by the Assembly to minimize water use.
- **Sustainable Procurement:** The Assembly ensures that its procurement policies are aligned with sustainable practices by sourcing products and services that have minimal environmental impact. This includes prioritizing vendors and suppliers that demonstrate a commitment to sustainability and provide eco-friendly goods and services.
- **Environmental Awareness and Education:** The County Assembly of Homa Bay actively promotes environmental education among its staff and the broader community. Regular awareness programs are conducted to foster a culture of environmental stewardship, empowering employees and the public to make informed decisions that support sustainability.
- **Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation:** As part of its long-term strategy, the Assembly seeks to support initiatives that mitigate the effects of climate change. This includes advocating for policies that promote renewable energy, afforestation, and the sustainable management of natural resources.

**c) Employee welfare**

- a) The County Assembly of Homa Bay adheres to the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, particularly Article 24, which emphasizes non-discrimination in the recruitment of staff.

In line with this, the Assembly ensures that no person is discriminated against on the basis of gender, sex, race, religion, disability, pregnancy, ethnicity, social beliefs, culture, language, or any other protected grounds. This commitment underscores the Assembly's dedication to promoting equal opportunities and fostering an inclusive work environment for all. Part II no. 16 of the HBCA Human Resource Policy and procedures Manual that an equal opportunity shall be given during recruitment to all gender, youth and persons with disabilities and minorities. The County Assembly has so far taken 90% of the Heads of Department to Senior Management Trainings equipping them with leadership skills. The Assembly also has a Training and Development Committee that carries out Training needs assessment for staff and recommend them for training to upgrade their skills and performance. The Assembly engages the employees and MCAs in yearly sports activities, capacity building, trainings and the permanent staff and MCAs are given medical insurance cover. Part IX of the HR Policy Manual provides guidelines and standards for the prevention and protection of officers against accidents and occupational hazards arising at work place.

**e) Marketplace practices-**

The organisation should outline its efforts to:

**i. Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations-**

The County Assembly of Homa Bay is committed to fostering responsible supply chain management and building strong, ethical relationships with its suppliers. These efforts are guided by the principles of transparency, accountability, sustainability, and fairness, all of which are essential in ensuring that public resources are used efficiently and ethically.

**ii. Responsible ethical practices-**

The Assembly actively avoids conflicts of interest by maintaining clear guidelines on supplier engagement, thereby upholding ethical standards. Additionally, the Assembly has implemented a zero-tolerance policy on corruption, ensuring that any supplier attempting to engage in unethical behaviour such as bribery or coercion is immediately disqualified from future dealings.

**iii. Stewardship of goods and services**

The County Assembly of Homa Bay promotes ethical supplier relationships by treating all suppliers with respect, fairness, and integrity. This involves prompt

communication, clear terms of engagement, and ensuring that contracts are honoured.  
citizens

**f) Community Engagements**

In the year under review, and as part of the Assembly's corporate social responsibility activities, the County Assembly of Homa Bay joined the County Government of Homa Bay, other national leaders and indeed the entire nation during the national tree planting day on the 10th May, 2024 in Gembe Hills within Gembe Ward. Additionally, the Assembly leadership and staff participated in the annual Roan Antelope marathon organized by the County Government in Ruma National Park, in Ruma Kaksingri Ward.

## 6. Management Discussion and Analysis

County Assembly is currently planning to undertake the following projects while some are work in progress as discussed below:

### ▪ **Equipping of MCA's offices**

This is a key development project that aims at equipping the recently concluded MCA's offices. The project is already captured in the budget and the procurement plan. The Project once complete will

**Improved Efficiency:** Well-equipped offices enable legislators to work more efficiently, managing their time and resources effectively.

**Enhanced Communication:** Modern technology and tools facilitate communication between legislators, their constituents, and other stakeholders.

**Informed Decision-Making:** Access to relevant information and expertise allows legislators to make more informed decisions.

**Increased Productivity:** Equipped offices enable legislators to handle a heavy workload, respond to constituent inquiries, and stay organized.

**Better Representation:** Legislators can effectively represent their constituents' interests and concerns with proper support and resources.

### ▪ **Completion of the Speaker's Residence**

The Speaker's residence is in the strategic plan. The project stopped due to lapse of time. Once readvertised and completed the residence will enable: Convenience and Accessibility, Time Efficiency Security and Safety, Prestige and Representation, Comfort and Well-being, Administrative Efficiency, Economic Benefits, Protocol and Etiquette.

### ▪ **Overhaul of Hansard System**

The Hansard system has exceeded its limit and time frame and thus should undergo an overhaul. This is well captured in the budget and the procurement plan upon its completion the system will enable

**Improved Accuracy:** By making County Assembly records more accessible and reliable, the Hansard system can help eliminate ambiguity in laws and ensure that court interpretations align with the original intent of lawmakers.

**Increased Efficiency:** Modernizing the Hansard system will streamline the process of accessing County Assembly records, reducing the time spent by courts and lawyers searching for relevant information.

**Enhanced Transparency:** A more efficient Hansard system can promote transparency in governance by providing easy access to County Assembly debates and proceedings, allowing citizens to hold their elected representatives accountable.

**Better Decision-Making:** By providing valuable insights into the legislative process, an overhauled Hansard system will inform decision-making in the plenary.

**Reduced Costs:** Digitizing Hansard records will reduce the costs associated with accessing and reproducing physical documents, making it a more cost-effective option for researchers and institutions.

**Digitization:** Making Hansard records available online will improve accessibility and reduce costs associated with physical document reproduction.

**Standardization:** Standardizing the format and structure of Hansard records will facilitate easier analysis and comparison of parliamentary debates and proceedings.

## **7. Statement of Management Responsibilities**

Section 164 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer of a County Government Entity to prepare financial statements in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Clerk of the County Assembly is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the County Assembly financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the County Assembly 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 county Executive/assembly; (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 county Executive; (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (iv) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Clerk accepts responsibility for the County Assembly's financial statements, which have been prepared on the Accrual Basis Method of Financial Reporting, using appropriate accounting policies in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The Clerk is of the opinion that the County Assembly financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the County Assembly's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of its financial position as at that date.

The Clerk further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the County Executive/Assembly which have been relied upon in the preparation of its financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

The Clerk confirms that the County Assembly has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations and the terms of external financing covenants (where applicable), and that the County

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

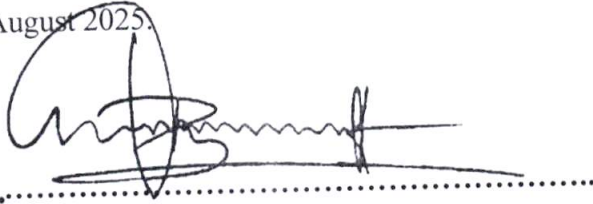
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Assembly funds received during the year under audit were used for the eligible purposes for which they were intended and were properly accounted for.

Further the Clerk confirms that the County Assembly's financial statements have been prepared in a form that complies with relevant accounting standards prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya.

**Approval of the financial statements**

The Homa Bay County Assembly financial statements were approved and signed by the Clerk on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized initial 'A' followed by a series of wavy lines and a vertical stroke at the end. The signature is written over a horizontal dotted line.

**Clerk of County Assembly**

# REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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## **REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF HOMA BAY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025**

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

### **REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying transitional IPSAS financial statements of County

Assembly of Homa Bay set out on pages 1 to 43, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance, statement of net assets, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the transitional IPSAS financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of County Assembly of Homa Bay 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 (including the transitional provisions permitted under IPSAS 33) and comply with the County Government Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and The National Treasury and Economic Planning Circular No. 3 of 14 April, 2025.

### **Basis for Opinion**

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the County Assembly of Homa Bay 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: recurrent and development combined reflects total receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.1,197,198,902 and Kshs.1,044,999,999 respectively resulting in an underfunding of Kshs.152,198,903 or 13% of the budget.

In the circumstances, the underfunding may have impacted negatively on planned activities and service delivery to the residents of Homa Bay County.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Key Audit Matters**

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

## Other Matter

### Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the prior year audit report, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance, respectively. Review of the status during audit of the Assembly in 2024/2025 revealed that the following matters remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2025.

S/No.	Audit Issue
1	Non-compliance with the one third of basic salary rule
2	Non-compliance with the laws on national cohesion and affirmative action
3	Delayed construction of speaker's residence
4	Repair works and external toilet
5	CCTV installation
6	Incomplete drainage, renovation and landscaping
7	Failure to fully implement e-procurement
8	Stalled/delayed projects
9	Delayed ward offices projects
10	Avoidable legal claims, penalties and interests
11	Avoidable bank overdraft fees and penalties
12	Non-compliance with fiscal responsibility principle on county assembly expenditure
13	Irregular payments to county assemblies forum
14	Weaknesses in the management of fixed assets
15	Lack of approved strategic plan

Non-implementation of the previous audit recommendations implies anomalies noted during audit and County Assembly might have continued to recur, hence affecting the operational efficiency of the Assembly.

### Other Information

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to xxvi which comprise Key Entity Information and Management, Governance Statement, Foreword by Clerk of the County Assembly, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Management Discussion and Analysis 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 County Assembly's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the Other Information and in doing so, consider whether the

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

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

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

### **Conclusion**

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

### **Basis for Conclusion**

#### **1. Regularity of Human Resources Management**

Review of the human resources management practices in the County Assembly revealed the following unsatisfactory matters:

##### **1.1 Payments Made Outside the Integrated Personnel and Payroll Database**

Examination of County Assembly records revealed that thirty-four (34) personnel were paid gross salary of Kshs.34,889,076.64 outside of the integrated Personnel and Payroll Database System (IPPD) through the manual payroll. Further, the manual payroll presented for audit review was incomplete and did not disclose employee information such as date of birth of employees, making it impossible to determine the age, duration of service, or retirement eligibility. In addition, designations of employees were omitted, hindering verification of job roles, grades, and compliance with approved establishment.

##### **1.2 Non-Compliance with Fiscal Responsibility Principle on Wage Bill**

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed under Note 7 to the financial statements reflects Kshs.455,789,317 being employee costs. This expenditure represents 44% of the total revenue of Kshs.1,044,999,999 received by the County Assembly during the period contrary to Regulation 25(1)(b) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which sets a maximum limit of 35%.

### **1.3 Non-Compliance with Provisions on Ethnicity Diversity**

Examination of staff records revealed that as at 30 June 2025, the Assembly had a total of one hundred and thirty-one (131) employees in its payroll from six (6) ethnic

communities. From the population of the 131 employees, the data provided revealed that one ethnic community represented 76% of the employees in the Assembly while the remaining 24% of the jobs were shared among the other ethnic communities.

Therefore, Management violated the provisions of Section 7(1) and (2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which requires that all public establishments seek to represent the diversity of the people of Kenya in employment of staff.

### **1.4 Non-Adherence to One Third of Basic Salary Rule**

An analysis of Integrated Personnel and Payroll Database system (IPPD) and manual payroll for the period under audit revealed that in the month of June 2025, eighteen (18) employees received net pays which were less than a third of their respective basic salaries. This was contrary to Section C 1(3) of the Human Resources Policies and Procedure Manuals for the Public Service, 2016 which prohibits public officers not to overcommit their salaries beyond two thirds of their basic salaries.

### **1.5 Retention of Employees Beyond the Stipulated Retirement Age**

Examination of personnel records revealed that the Assembly awarded contracts to five (5) employees past the mandatory retirement age of 60 years. This was contrary to the provisions of Section 80(10)(a) and (b) of the Public Service Commission Act, 2017 provides that "An officer shall retire from service with effect from the date of attaining the mandatory retirement age of sixty (60) years. The Commission or any other appointing authority shall not extend the service of such retired officer beyond the mandatory retirement age".

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

## **2. Avoidable Legal Fees and Expenses**

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements reflect Kshs.60,635,088 relating to other operating expenses. This figure includes Kshs.21,048,574 incurred on legal fees. However, review of documents revealed that the expenditure was incurred as cost paid as court awards, penalties and interests imposed for failure to clear or pay court claims when awarded. The County Assembly attributed the delay in settling court awards and claims to lack of adequate funds. Failure to pay on time led the County Assembly to incur a wasteful expenditure which could have been avoided had the Management acted on the court ruling on time. Further, Management has not explained why alternative dispute resolutions mechanisms was not embraced or utilize the Office of the County Attorney or the internal legal counsel in defense of litigation.

In the circumstances, the value for money realized from the expenditure of Kshs.21,048,574 on legal fees could not be confirmed.

### **3. Long Outstanding Trade and Other Payables**

Note 13 to the financial statements reflect Kshs.123,989,691 in respect to trade and other payables. Examination of available records however revealed creditors'

balances totaling Kshs.35,655,212 that have remained outstanding for more than one (1) year. This is contrary to Regulation 41(2) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which require debt service payments to be a first charge. Further, failure to settle bills during the year to which they relate distorts

the financial statements and adversely affects the budgetary provisions for the subsequent year as they form a first charge.

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

### **4. Delayed Completion of Projects**

#### **4.1 Construction of Speaker's Residence**

The Assembly entered into a contract with a company to construct the Speaker's residence at a contract sum of Kshs.32,000,000. The contract was to begin on 23 March, 2023 and end by 24 March, 2024 under Tender no D1032 NY/HBM/2102-JOB NO11008A. However, the Assembly could not prove the ownership of the land on which the house. Further, the contract period had elapsed. By the time of verification on 29 September, 2025, the one-storey building had been put up to the slab of the first floor and therefore incomplete and the contractor had moved out of the site hence no work was going on. In addition, the certified works amounted to Kshs.13,642,950 and the same was paid up.

In the circumstances, value for money on expenditure of Kshs.13,642,950 on the construction of the speaker's residence has not been realized.

#### **4.2 Construction of Ward offices - Kagan Ward Office**

Audit review revealed that a company was contracted for construction of ward offices at a contract sum of Kshs.4,000,000. A certificate of practical completion has been issued. The contractor has not yet been paid. However, physical verification carried out on 29 September, 2025 revealed outstanding works such as fencing and pit latrine works. The structure was done to completion but the ceiling was already peeling off. The contractor was also not on site.

In the circumstances, value for money on expenditure incurred on the office could not be confirmed.

#### **4.3 Construction of Homabay West MCA Ward Office**

Audit review revealed that a company was contracted for construction of Homabay West MCA ward office at a contract sum of Kshs.3,998,253. A certificate of practical completion has been issued. The contract has not yet been paid. However, physical verification on 29 September, 2025 revealed outstanding works such as flooring,

painting, plastering and installation of doors and window panes and ceiling. The contractor was also not on site.

In the circumstances value for money on expenditure of Kshs.3,998,253 on the construction of the ward office has not been realized.

#### **4.4 Fencing Works at Homa Bay West Ward Offices**

Audit review revealed that a company was contracted for fencing works at Homa Bay West ward office at a contract sum of Kshs.998,760. A certificate of practical completion has been issued. The contract has not been paid. However, physical verification on 29 September, 2025 revealed that the fencing was not done and the contractor was also not on site.

In the circumstances value for money on expenditure of Kshs.998,760 on fencing of the ward offices could not be confirmed.

#### **4.5 Fencing Works at Homa Bay Central Ward Office**

Audit review revealed that a company was contracted for fencing of Homabay Central MCA ward office at a contract sum of Kshs.1,997,520. A certificate of practical completion has been issued. The contract has not been paid. However, physical verification on 29 September, 2025 revealed that the fencing was not done and the contractor was also not on site.

In the circumstances, value for money on expenditure of Kshs.1,997,520 on the fencing of ward office could not be confirmed.

### **5. Project Implementation Status**

The project implementation status report as at 30 June, 2025 provided for audit review indicated that sixty-two (62) projects worth Kshs.186,826,676 were budgeted for implementation during the year under review. However, thirty-six (36) projects worth Kshs.85,530,735 were completed while another twenty-six (26) projects worth Kshs.104,295,941 were still ongoing. In view of the foregoing, the County Assembly did not get the expected services equivalent to twenty-six (26) ongoing projects worth Kshs.104,295,941. This is an indication of inappropriate project implementation mechanism. Therefore, there is need for the County Assembly management to review its project planning mechanism with a view to prioritizing those projects which will be implemented during the year. In addition, it was not clear on whose parcels of land these offices are constructed as ownership documents of the parcels of land were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, value for money on expenditure of Kshs.104,295,941 on the incomplete projects has not been realized.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply in all material respects, with

the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

## REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

### **Conclusion**

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

### **Basis for Conclusion**

#### **Weaknesses in Management of Fixed Asset**

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 12 of the financial statement reflects Kshs.95,228,710 in respect to property, plant and equipment. However, Management did not maintain a complete fixed asset register to record necessary information such as date of acquisition, type of assets, supplier name, costs, accumulated depreciation, net book values, value, asset codes, custodian and location among other details in respect of the assets the Assembly owns. As a result, it was not possible to establish fully depreciated assets, bonded items and how the same will be written off in the books of accounts. Further, the Assembly's assets reported in the asset's movement schedule were also not depreciated. In addition, the Assembly had several completed buildings, others as work in progress and parcels of land at its headquarters and other locations within the County. However, details of the land size, values and the ownership documents or title deeds for the parcels of land were not provided for audit review and there was no evidence, such as valuation report, to confirm that valuation of major assets was done.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management over fixed assets and overall management of fixed assets could not be confirmed.

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 County Assembly 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 County Assembly'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

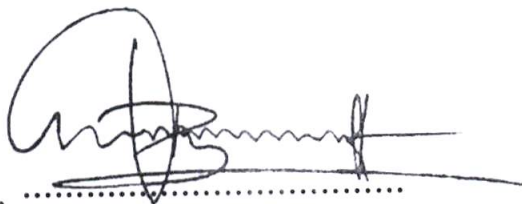
Nairobi

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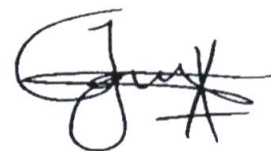
**9. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2025**

	Notes	2024/2025
		Kshs
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>		
Transfers from CRF	6	1,044,999,999
Miscellaneous Revenue		-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,044,999,999</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employee costs	7	455,789,317
Use of goods and services	8	490,329,828
Transfers to other Government Entities	9	60,242,804
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>1,006,361,949</b>
Gain/(loss) on sale of assets		-
Gain/Loss on Foreign Exchange		-
Gain/Loss on fair value of investments		-
Impairment loss		-
<b>Surplus/Deficit for the year</b>		<b>38,638,050</b>
Taxation		-
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>		<b>38,638,050</b>

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 were signed by:



**Name:** Haningtone Ochieng Day  
**Clerk of The County Assembly**



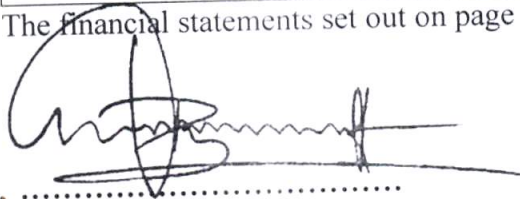
**Name:** Jacinter Adede  
**Chief Finance Officer**  
**ICPAK M/No: 13233**

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

**10. Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025**

	Notes	2024/2025	Opening Statement 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash equivalents	10	219,437	1,257,280
Prepayments	11	-	87,167
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>2,314,088</b>	<b>1,344,447</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	95,228,710	-
<b>Total Non- Current Assets</b>		<b>95,228,710</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Assets (A)</b>		<b>95,448,147</b>	<b>1,344,447</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	13	123,989,691	67,266,761
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>123,989,691</b>	<b>67,266,761</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Borrowings – Non-Current Portion	14	191,474,372	191,474,372
Service Concession Liability		-	-
<b>Total Non- Current Liabilities</b>		<b>191,474,372</b>	<b>191,474,372</b>
<b>Total Liabilities (B)</b>		<b>315,464,063</b>	<b>258,741,133</b>
<b>Net Assets(A-B)</b>		<b>(220,015,916)</b>	<b>(257,396,686)</b>
<b>Represented By:</b>			
Accumulated Surplus		(220,015,916)	(257,396,686)
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>(220,015,916)</b>	<b>(257,396,686)</b>

The financial statements set out on page 2 were signed by:



**Name:** Haningtone Ochieng Day  
**Clerk of The County Assembly**



**Name:** Jacinter Adede  
**Chief Finance Officer**  
**ICPAK M/No: 13233**

**11. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2025**

	<b>Accumulated Surplus</b>	<b>Reserves</b>	<b>Capital Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024 (cash basis)</b>	<b>1,219,122</b>			<b>1,219,122</b>
Adjustments:				
Recognition of assets				
Recognition of liabilities	(258,615,808)			<b>(258,615,808)</b>
<b>As at July 1, 2024</b>	<b>(257,396,686)</b>	-	-	<b>(257,396,686)</b>
Return to CRF	<b>(1,257,280)</b>			<b>(1,257,280)</b>
Surplus/ deficit for the year	38,638,050			38,638,050
Other changes (specify)		-	-	-
<b>As at June 30, 2025</b>	<b>(220,015,916)</b>	-	-	<b>(220,015,916)</b>

**12. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025**

		<b>2024/2025</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Kshs</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
<b>Receipts</b>		
Transfers from CRF		1,044,999,999
<b>Total receipts</b>		<b>1,044,999,999</b>
<b>Payments</b>		
Employee costs		448,051,592
Use of goods and services		468,942,761
Transfers to other Government Entities		42,560,231
<b>Total payments</b>		<b>959,554,584</b>
<b>Net cash flows from/ (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>85,445,415</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of PPE		(85,225,978)
Purchase Intangible assets		-
Proceeds from sale of PPE		-
Proceeds from sale of Biological Assets		-
Purchase of investments		-
Sale of investments		-
<b>Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(85,225,978)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Returns to CRF		(1,257,280)
Proceeds from borrowings		-
Repayment of borrowings		-
<b>Net cash flows from financing Activities</b>		<b>(1,257,280)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash &amp; Cash equivalents</b>		<b>(1,037,843)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	10	1,257,280
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June</b>	10	<b>219,437</b>

*(PSASB has prescribed the use of the direct method for cash flow preparation)*

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
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**13. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Year ended 30 June 2025**  
**Recurrent and Development Budgets Combined**

Receipts/Payments Item	Original Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual on Comparable Basis	Budget Utilization Difference	% Of Utilization
	a	b	c=a+b	d	e=c-d	f=d/c %
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
<b>Budget carry overs (Special Purpose A/c)</b>		-	-	-		
<b>Receipts</b>						
Transfers from the CRF	1,169,724,894	27,474,008	1,197,198,902	1,044,999,999	152,198,903	87%
Other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>1,169,724,894</b>	<b>27,474,008</b>	<b>1,197,198,902</b>	<b>1,044,999,999</b>	<b>152,198,903</b>	<b>87%</b>
<b>Payments</b>						
Compensation of employees	461,085,785	(15,603,389)	445,482,396	448,051,592	(2,569,196)	101%
Use of goods and services	486,074,320	(66,100,951)	419,973,369	468,942,761	(48,969,392)	112%
Transfers to other government units	60,000,000	242,804	60,242,804	42,560,231	17,682,573	71%
Acquisition of assets	162,564,789	108,935,544	271,500,333	85,225,978	186,274,355	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,169,724,894</b>	<b>27,474,008</b>	<b>1,197,198,902</b>	<b>1,044,780,562</b>	<b>152,418,340</b>	<b>87%</b>
<b>Surplus</b>	-	-	-	<b>219,437</b>	-	

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
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**Reconciliation table**

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	219,437
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	219,437

***Budget Notes***

- Use of goods expenditure was 112% due to payment of pending bills that was budgeted for under development expenditure.
- Transfers to government entities is 71%
- Acquisition of assets expenditure is at 31% since only development projects that were 100% complete was funded during the financial year

## **14. Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **1. General Information**

Homa Bay County Assembly Entity is established by and derives its authority and accountability from The Constitution of Kenya 2010. The Entity is domiciled in Kenya and its principal activities are legislation and oversight of county government.

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

#### **Statement of compliance**

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

#### **Guiding note during the transition period:**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), or the entity has taken advantage of the transitional provisions under IPSAS 33 and therefore these 1<sup>st</sup>/ 2<sup>nd</sup>/ 3<sup>rd</sup>/ year's financial statements are transitional financial statements and the following elements of the financial statements have not been recognised as the entity has taken advantage of the transition provisions outlined in IPSAS 33.

The county assembly of Homabay has identified all financial assets and some of financial liabilities during the first transitional IPSAS accrual financial statements. Non-Current assets that were acquired in the first year of transition have also been recognised at cost.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the accounting officer on 27 August 2025

#### **Basis of Preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period. These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis unless otherwise specified (for example, the Statement of Cash Flows). Under an accrual basis, revenues are recognised when rights to assets are earned or levied rather than when cash is received, and expenses are recognised when obligations are incurred rather than when they are settled. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Entity. The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

### **Reporting period**

The reporting period for these financial statements is for the period ended June 2025.

### **Notes to the financial statements**

#### **Critical accounting judgements**

IPSAS requires accounting judgements to be made in determining accounting policies that impact the presentation of these financial statements. The most critical of these judgements, and their impact, are:

##### Recognition of revenue

Revenue is an increase in the net financial position, other than increases arising from ownership contributions. Revenue is required to be measured when the event occurs and when recognition criteria (probable inflow of resources and ability to reliably measure their value) are met. Judgment is required to determine if these criteria are met, particularly where limited evidence is available at the time the revenue is earned.

##### Recognition of non-exchange expenses and liabilities

A liability is a present obligation of an entity for an outflow of resources that results from a past event. Expenses (and other liabilities) are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event. An outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will probably be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Judgment is required in assessing each of these conditions, and therefore reporting if an expense and a present obligation should be reported.

The County Assembly of Homabay pursues a number of policy targets and outcomes. However, the commitment to these targets and outcomes, generally, do not of themselves constitute a present obligation unless the Homabay County Assembly is clear on the cost it intends to incur, when payment will be made, and to whom and as a consequence has raised a valid expectation. As a consequence, liabilities are not reported for costs associated with the Homabay County Assembly policy objectives and targets. Where a policy choice gives rise to an obligation that exists independently of the Homabay County Assembly future actions, expenses (and other related liabilities) are recognized for that policy.

##### Purpose and nature of financial instruments

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Judgment is required in determining whether financial assets (including investment in securities and advances) and financial liabilities are held for trading or to provide a return through interest and principal transactions. Depending on that judgment, financial instruments will be reported at fair value or on an amortized cost basis.

Climate change obligations

Kenya's current National Determined Contribution (NDC) to deliver on the goals of the Paris Agreement sets a headline target of a 32 per cent emission reduction by 2030 relative to the business-as-usual scenario of 143 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq. Entities commitment to climate change action does not constitute a present obligation on the balance sheet but are disclosed separately.

Physical assets

An asset is a resource presently controlled by Homabay County Assembly as a result of a past event. The primary reason for holding property, plant and equipment and other assets is for their service potential rather than their ability to generate cash flows. Because of the types of services provided, a significant proportion of assets used by public sector entities including roads, national parks, heritage buildings etc are specialized in nature. There may be a limited market for such assets and so judgement is required on measurement. Judgment is also required whether assets are held for commercial purposes or public benefit purposes.

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**

**3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards**

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires, 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: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 45- Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
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<b>Standard</b>	<b>Effective date and impact:</b>
IPSAS 46 Measurement	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.</li> <li>ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS;</li> <li>iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures.</li> </ul> <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

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

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Effective date and impact:</b>
IPSAS 47- Revenue	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an 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><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses	<p><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p>

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans	<i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i> The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2027</i> The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures.</li> <li>ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26.</li> <li>iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the 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.</li> </ol> <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>

*iii) Early adoption of standards*

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of financial performance. Development/Capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial performance after meeting revenue recognition criteria. Conditional grants are recognized as revenue upon fulfilment of the set conditions.

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 2024/25 was approved by the County Assembly on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 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. Accordingly, the Entity recorded additional appropriations on 1<sup>st</sup>

## **HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

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Supplementary budget for FY 2024/2025 was passed on 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2025 and 2<sup>nd</sup> Supplementary budget for FY 2024/2025 was passed on 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2025 budget following the governing body's approval. The Entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements.

#### **Budget information (continued)**

The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial cash flows has been presented under section 12 of these financial statements.

#### **c) Investment property**

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

#### **d) 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

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

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

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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

**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**

**e) Right of use asset**

The right-of-use assets comprises the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Whenever the entity incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under IPSAS 21 or IPSAS 26. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the entity expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

**f) Tangible Natural Resources**

The entity recognises a tangible natural resource recognized if, and only if: It is probable that service potential associated with the natural resource will flow to the entity; the entity controls the tangible natural resource as a result of past events; and The tangible natural resource can be measured reliably. Where this criterion is not met, the entity discloses the tangible natural resource in the notes to the financial statements. Where a tangible natural resource is recognized as an asset as the result of an event that is not a transaction in an orderly market, including non-exchange transactions, the asset shall be measured initially at its deemed cost. An entity shall apply IPSAS 46, Measurement, when measuring the deemed cost of such a recognized tangible natural resource. A recognized tangible natural resource acquired through an exchange transaction shall be measured at its cost. Historical cost model is applied after initial recognition less any depreciation and impairment losses.

**Leases**

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments

are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**

**g) 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.

**h) Research and development costs**

The Entity expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Entity can demonstrate:

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

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

**i) Financial instruments**

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

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

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accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements. (amend as appropriate).

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**

**i. 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.

**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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Impairment**

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

**ii. Financial liabilities**

**Classification**

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**

**j) 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:

- i) Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method.
- ii) 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*.

**k) 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.

**l) 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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**

**m) 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.

**n) Nature and purpose of reserves**

The County Assembly of Homabay creates and maintains no reserves in terms of specific requirements.

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

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

**p) Employee benefits**

**Retirement benefit plans**

The County Assembly of Homabay 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.

**q) Foreign currency transactions**

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

**r) 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.

**s) Related parties**

Homebay County Assembly regards a related party as a person or an Entity with the ability to exercise control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the decisions of the Entity, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the, Speaker of the county assembly and Clerk of the county Assembly, Directors and senior managers

**t) Service concession arrangements.**

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

**u) 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.

**v) Comparative figures**

In preparing these financial statements the entity has elected to apply paragraph 79 of IPSAS 33, which allows for the election by an entity to present one statement of financial performance, one statement of cash flow, one statement of net assets and the statement of financial position and an opening statement of financial position as at the time of first-time adoption of the accrual basis of accounting.

**w) Subsequent events**

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

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

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

**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 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.

**Useful lives and residual value**

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

- a) The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity.
- b) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- c) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- d) The availability of funding to replace the asset.
- e) The current market in relation to the asset

**Provisions**

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note xx. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from CRF

Nature of Transfer	Amount recognized to Statement of financial performance.	Amount deferred under deferred income.	Total transfers 2024/2025
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Recurrent	925,698,568	-	925,698,568
Development	119,301,431	-	119,301,431
Special purpose transfers		-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,044,999,999</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,044,999,999</b>

7. Employee Costs

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Basic salaries of permanent employees	317,314,912
Basic wages of temporary employees	24,649,819
Personal allowances – part of salary	-
Pension and other social security contributions	-
Employer contributions to compulsory national social security schemes	7,611,696
Employer contributions to compulsory national health insurance schemes	9,855,754
Employer contribution to compulsory housing scheme	11,009,455
Other social benefit schemes	85,347,681
Other personnel costs	-
<b>Toal Employee costs</b>	<b>455,789,317</b>

8. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Utilities, supplies and services	386,526
Communication, supplies and services	-
Domestic travel and subsistence	335,867,952
Foreign travel and subsistence	4,216,508
Printing, advertising, and information supplies & services	952,760
Rentals of produced assets	-
Training expenses	20,720,700
Hospitality supplies and services	42,131,760
Insurance costs	19,655,123
Specialized materials and services	-

**HC** COUNTY ASSEMBLY

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

	<b>2024/2025</b>
	<b>Kshs</b>
Operating expenses including bank Charges	60,635,088
Office general supplies and services	563,995
Fuel and lubricants	3,227,990
Repairs and maintenance – vehicles and other transport equipment	1,971,426
Repairs and maintenance – other assets	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>490,329,828</b>

**9. Transactions with Other Government Entities**

	<b>2024/2025</b>
	<b>Kshs</b>
Transactions with other County Government entities	-
Transactions with self-reporting projects	-
Transactions with loan and mortgage schemes	60,242,804
Other	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,242,804</b>

**10. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

	<b>2024/2025</b>	<i>Opening Statement</i> <b>1<sup>st</sup> July 2024</b>
	<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>
Reserve Bank of Kenya account	-	20,034
Commercial Account	218,093	1,067,150
Demands on Government	-	-
Special Accounts	-	-
Other commercial accounts ( <i>Specify</i> )	1,344	170,096
<b>Total</b>	<b>219,437</b>	<b>1,257,280</b>

(Total Cash and Cash Equivalents should agree with the closing and opening balances as included in the statement of financial position)

**Details of the Cash and Cash Equivalents**

		<b>2024/2025</b>	<i>Opening Statement</i> <b>1<sup>st</sup> July 2024</b>
	<b>Account number</b>	<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>
Reserve Bank of Kenya			
Commercial Accounts			
Commercial Account of Kenya	1000239379	-	20,034
Commercial Account of Kenya	1000309482	218,093	1,067,150

**HC**  
**AN**

**COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

**Financial and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

			<b>2024/2025</b>	<i>Opening Statement</i> <b>1<sup>st</sup> July 2024</b>
<b>Fi</b>	<b>Account number</b>		<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>
<b>C</b>				
<b>O</b>	Commercial			
<b>ac</b>	(/)			
<b>C</b>	Bank of Kenya	01141456870100	-	158,357
<b>C</b>				
<b>E</b>	Kenya	0980263265106	58	1,344
<b>C</b>				
<b>K</b>	Commercial Bank of	1309435375	1,286	10,395
<b>K</b>				
<b>C</b>				
<b>T</b>			<b>219,437</b>	<b>1,257,280</b>

**11.**

**Debits**

<b>D</b>		<b>2024/2025</b>	<i>Opening Statement</i> <b>1<sup>st</sup> July 2024</b>
		<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>
<b>P</b>	Suppliers	-	87,167
		-	-
<b>T</b>		-	<b>87,167</b>

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**

**12. Property, Plant and Equipment**

	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Intangible assets	Leasehold improvements and fittings	ICT Equipment	Intangible assets	Assets in progress	Investment assets	Total
Depreciation Rate		2-10%	10-16.67%	2-20%	12.5%	33.3%	x%			
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Opening Bal as 1<sup>st</sup> July 2024</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	95,228,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>95,228,710</b>
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025</b>	-	<b>95,228,710</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>95,228,710</b>
<b>Depreciation And Impairment</b>										
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Book Values</b>										
<b>Opening Bal as at 1<sup>st</sup> July 2024</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As At 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2025</b>	-	<b>95,228,710</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>95,228,710</b>

**HOMERUWU COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

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

**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**

**13. Trade and Other Payables**

Description	2024/2025		Opening Statement 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024	
		Kshs		Kshs
Trade payables		-		-
Payables received in advance		-		-
Employment payables		10,198,497		4,919,937
Third party payments		13,277,596		12,687,960
Other payables		100,513,598		49,658,864
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>		<b>123,989,691</b>		<b>65,172,110</b>
<b>Age analysis:</b>				<b>% of the Total</b>
(Trade payables)		<b>2024/2025</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Opening balance</b>
Under 30 days		64,858,386.35	64%	22,350,726.92
1-30 days		23,253,523.82	23%	300,000.00
2-3 months		300,000.00	1%	27,008,136.60
Over 3 months		12,101,688.30	12%	-
<b>Total (above total)</b>		<b>100,513,598.47</b>		<b>49,958,765.47</b>

**14. Borrowings**

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
<b>a) External borrowings</b>	
Balance at beginning of the year	-
External borrowings during the year	-
Repayments during the year	-
Balance at end of the year	-
<b>b) Domestic borrowings</b>	
Balance at beginning of the year	191,474,372
Domestic borrowings during the year	-
Repayments during the year	-
Balance at end of the year	<b>191,474,372</b>
	-
<b>Balance at end of the period- domestic and External borrowings c = (a+b)</b>	<b>191,474,372</b>

**HOMERAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

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

The details of both external and domestic borrowings are as follows:

	2024/2025	Opening Statement 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>External Borrowings</b>		
Domestic Loan From 'X Organisation'	-	-
Sterling Pound Denominated Loan From 'Y Organisation'	-	-
Euro Denominated Loan from 'Z Organisation'	-	-
<b>Domestic Borrowings</b>		
Kenyan Long Term Loan From Mortgage Account	191,474,372	191,474,372
Kenyan Short Term Loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenyan Billings Loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
<b>Total at the end of The Year</b>	<b>191,474,372</b>	<b>191,474,372</b>

	2024/2025	Opening Statement 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	191,474,372	191,474,372
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,474,372</b>	<b>191,474,372</b>

(Note: The total of this statement should tie to note 41 totals. Current portion of borrowings are those borrowings that are payable within one year or the next financial year. Additional disclosures on terms of borrowings, nature of borrowings, security and interest rates should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.)

**15. Cash Generated from Operations**

	2024/2025
	Kshs
Statement of Income year before tax	38,638,050
Adjustments:	-
Depreciation	-
Non-cash expenses received	-
Contingent liabilities	-
Impairment	-
Gain on disposal of assets	-
Contingent provisions	-

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY****Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

	<i>2024/2025</i>
	<b>Kshs</b>
Contribution to impairment allowance	-
<b>Working capital adjustments</b>	-
Increase in prepayments	-
Increase in receivables	-
Increase in deferred income	-
Increase in payables	50,854,735
Increase in payments received in advance	-
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>89,492,785</b>

*(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from/ used in operations)*

**16. Financial Risk Management**

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

**i) Credit risk**

The Entity has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts to fulfil their 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.

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

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:

	<b>Total amount</b>	<b>Fully performing</b>	<b>Past due</b>	<b>Impaired</b>
	<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>
<b>As at 30 June 20xx</b>				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

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

**Financial Risk Management**

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the Entity has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The Entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxxx. The board of directors sets the Entity's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

**ii) Liquidity risk management**

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Entity's directors, who have 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 Entity 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 the carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

**HONIA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

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

	<b>Less than 1 month</b>	<b>Between 1-3 months</b>	<b>Over 5 months</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>
<b>As at 30 June 20xx</b>				
Tax payable	-	-	-	-
Contingent liability of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provision	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Financial Risk Management**

**iii) Internal Audit**

The *Entity* 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 assets. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) 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.

**a) 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 confirmation of time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate. The *Entity* manages foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected pay

**HONG KONG COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

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

**Financial Management**

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:

**Currency**

	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Cash	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total Assets	-	-	-
Liabilities			
Payables	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	-	-	-
Net foreign currency	-	-	-

**Financial Management**

The table demonstrates the effect on the Entity's statement of comprehensive income on the sensitivity for a reasonable possible change in the exchange rate of the three major currencies, with all other variables held constant. The reverse would also occur if the Hong Kong dollar appreciated with all other variables held constant.

	Change in currency rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on Equity/Net assets
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2025			
10% Increase	10%	-	-
10% Decrease	10%	-	-
2024			
10% Increase	10%	-	-
10% Decrease	10%	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

**b) 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. The Entity is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the Entity's deposits.

**Measurement of interest rate risk**

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

**Financial Risk Management**

**Sensitivity analysis**

The Entity 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 period. At the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of KShs xxx (20xx: KShs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of KShs xxx (20xx: KShs xxx).

**Financial assets and liabilities**

**a) Financial instruments measured at fair value.**

**Definition of fair value and fair values hierarchy**

IFRS defines a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Entity's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.

**HONG KONG COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

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

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The *Entity* considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

**Financial Risk Management**

The following table shows an analysis of financial and non- financial instruments recorded at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Assets				
Financial assets				
Quoted investments	-	-	-	-
Non-financial assets				
Investment property	-	-	-	-
Land and buildings	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year. Disclosures of fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value have not been made because the carrying amount represents a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

**iv) Capital Risk Management**

The objective of the Entity's capital risk management is to safeguard the Entity's ability to continue to meet its concern. The Entity capital structure comprises of the following funds:

	2024/2025	Opening Statement 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Finance Reserve	-	-
Investment Reserve	-	-
Contingent Reserve	-	-
Transferring Reserve	-	-
Total	-	-

**HONOLULU COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

L	Cash/ Bank Balances	(-)	(-)
N	et/(Loss) Cash And Cash Equivalents)	-	-
C	g	-%	-%

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**

**17. Related Party Disclosures**

**Nature of related party relationships**

Entities and other parties related to the Homa Bay County Assembly 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.

**Government of Kenya**

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder of the Homa Bay County Assembly, holding 100% of the Homa Bay County Assembly's equity interest. The Government of Kenya has provided guarantees to all long-term lenders of the Entity, both domestic and external.

**Other related parties include:**

- i) County Government Entities
- ii) National Government Entities
- iii) Key management.

		<b>2024/2025</b>
		<b>Kshs</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>Transactions with related parties</b>	
<b>a)</b>	<b>Transactions with related parties</b>	
O	(Income) (Exp.) interest and bank charges	-
<b>T</b>		-
<b>P</b>	<b>Transactions with related parties</b>	
P	Revenue received from KPLC	250,000
I	Income received from govt service providers	136,526
P	Payments made to govt agencies	-
T	Transaction expense fees paid to govt. Agencies	-
C	Consolidation	-
<b>T</b>		<b>386,526</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Transactions with the government</b>	
C	Contracted to govt	-
C	Contracted by government	-
I	Income received from government	-
T		-
<b>c)</b>	<b>Transactions carried on behalf of related party</b>	
I	Income received and wages for xxx employees	-
I	Income received and services for xxx	-
<b>T</b>		-
<b>d)</b>	<b>Transactions with key management compensation</b>	

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

	<i>2024/2025</i>
	<b>Kshs</b>
Contribution to key management	48,105,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,105,720</b>

**18 Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities**

**Contingent Liabilities**

	<i>2024/2025</i>
	<b>Kshs</b>
Contingent Liabilities	-
John Devox Ochieng against Homa Bay County	79,036,519
Liabilities of a Subsidiary	-
Liabilities arising from Contracts Including PPPs	-
Other	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>

**19 Commitments**

	<i>Insert Current FY</i>
	<b>Kshs</b>
Capital commitments	-
Other commitments	77,487,920
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,487,920</b>

(i) Commitments are commitments to be carried out in the next financial year and are disclosed in accordance with IPSAS 17. Capital commitments may be those that have been contracted but not yet incurred, or those that have been contracted but at the end of the year had not been contracted or those already contracted but not yet incurred.

**HOMBALETA COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

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**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**

**20. Events after the Reporting Period**

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

**21. Ultimate and Holding Entity**

The ultimate and holding entity is the Government of Kenya.

**22. Currency**

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

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

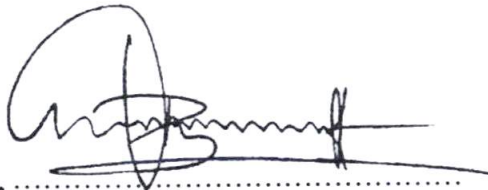
**15. Appendix**

**Appendix 15.1: Status of Auditor General's Recommendations**

Report		Response	Resolution Status	Resolution Date
			(provided to the auditor)	
			(date when you resolved)	(date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1	Unexplained Variance in Compensation of Employees	Management is working to achieve 100 IPPD Compliance	Not Resolved	October 2025
2.1	Un-Vouched Payments	Management has since provided the vouchers for review	Resolved	
2.2	Unsupported Domestic Travel and Subsistence Expenses	The management has provided support for the domestic travel and subsistence expense	Resolved	
2.3	Unsupported Fuel, Oil and Other Lubricants	The management has provided support for the fuel, oil and other lubricants expenditure	Resolved	
3	Unconfirmed Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance	The management has provided the respective cashbook reconciliations and cash book extracts.	Resolved	
4	Unsupported Contingent Liabilities	The management has provided support for the contingent liability	Resolved	
5	Unsupported Transactions	Voided The management has provided support and explanations for voided transactions	Resolved	

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
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Reference No. on the annual audit	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: <i>(Resolved / Not Resolved)</i>	Timeframe: <i>(Put a date when you expect to resolve)</i>
6	Balance Sheet Pending Bills	The management has provided explanations to budget underperformance.	Resolved	
7	Budgetary Control and Performance	The management has committed to addressing prior year audit matter and work towards zero fault audit reports	Resolved	
8	Unresolved Prior Year Matters		Not Resolved	June 2026



Accounting Officer

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> August 2025

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
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**Annex II: Projects Implemented by Homa Bay County Assembly**

(Shs)

Project Name	Cost	Actual Cost	Completion %	Approved Budget	Actual Expenditure	Source of Funds
Office	3,981,539	3,981,539	100%	4,000,000	3,981,539	Exchequer
Construction Of Homa Bay Central Ward Office	3,999,865.00	3,999,865.00	100%	4,000,000	3,999,865.00	Exchequer
Construction Of Rusinga Ward Office	4,000,000	4,000,000	100%	4,000,000	4,000,000	Exchequer
Construction Of East Kamagack Ward Office	3,994,773	3,994,773	100%	4,000,000	3,994,773	Exchequer
Construction Of East Game Ward Office	3,977,073	3,977,073	100%	4,000,000	3,977,073	Exchequer
Construction Of Lambwe Ward Office	3,966,014	3,966,014	100%	4,000,000	3,966,014	Exchequer
Construction Of Homa Bay West Ward	3,998,253	3,998,253	100%	4,000,000	3,998,253	Exchequer
Construction Of East Kabondo Ward Office	3,999,250	3,999,250	100%	4,000,000	3,999,250	Exchequer
Construction Of West Gem Ward Office	3,982,915	3,982,915	100%	4,000,000	3,982,915	Exchequer
Construction Of Gwasi South Ward	3,977,966	3,977,966	100%	4,000,000	3,977,966	Exchequer
Construction Of Kochia Ward Office	3,979,753	3,979,753	100%	4,000,000	3,979,753	Exchequer
Construction Of Homa Bay East Ward	3,981,719	3,981,719	100%	4,000,000	3,981,719	Exchequer
Construction Of Kaksingri West Ward Office	3,980,646	3,980,646	100%	4,000,000	3,980,646	Exchequer
Construction Of North Karachuonyo Ward Office	3,999,250	3,999,250	100%	4,000,000	3,999,250	Exchequer
Construction Of Kendu Bay Ward Office	3,999,545	3,999,545	100%	4,000,000	3,999,545	Exchequer
Construction Of West Karachuonyo Ward Office	4,000,000	4,000,000	100%	4,000,000	4,000,000	Exchequer
Construction Of Kakelo Kokwanyo Ward Office	3,862,278	3,862,278	100%	4,000,000	3,862,278	Exchequer
Construction Of Kabuoch South Ward Office	3,999,250	3,999,250	100%	4,000,000	3,999,250	Exchequer
Construction Of Kwabwai Ward Office	3,875,340	3,875,340	100%	4,000,000	3,875,340	Exchequer



**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
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	2025	2024	%	2025	2024	Exchequer
Fencing Works At West Kamagak	998,945.60	998,945.60	100%	1,000,000	998,945.60	Exchequer
Fencing Works At West Kivulul Ward	995,106.00	995,106.00	100%	1,000,000	995,106.00	Exchequer
Renovation of Non-essential buildings (Overall Renovation of the Assembly including the Roof, Ceiling, and Carpet)	7,460,180	7,460,180	100%	7,564,789	7,460,180	Exchequer
Upgrading of Existing Committee Rooms	4,951,792	4,951,792	100%	5,000,000	4,951,792	Exchequer
Upgrading of Hansard Systems in the Plenary	6,999,000	6,999,000	100%	7,000,000	6,999,000	Exchequer

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**  
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	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Transport equipment					
ICT Equipment					
Machinery and Equipment					
Biological assets					
Infrastructure Assets- Roads, Rails					
Heritage and cultural assets					
Intangible assets					
Work in Progress					
<b>Total</b>		<b>95,228,710</b>			<b>95,228,710</b>



# HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY

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

31	Nation Media Group Limited	Provision of Newspaper Advert	2019/2020	2,200,000.00
32	Mwanika 25th Anniversary	Provision of Newspaper Advert	2020/2021	200,200.00
33	Okongo Wandago Associates	Provision of Legal Services	2023/2024	500,000.00
34	Onsongo & Co. Advocates	Provision of Legal Services	2020/2023	2,557,500.00
35	Otieno, Ragot & Co Advocates	Provision of Legal Services	2017/2018	1,448,608.00
36	Pinecone Hotel	Provision of Hospitality During Lands Committee	2017/2018	1,200,000.00
37	Pride Kings Security Services	Provision of Security Services	2019/2020	2,114,999.40
38	Sahajanand Spares Corner	Supply & Delivery of Tyres	2019/2020	566,560.35
39	Star News Paper	Provision of Newspaper Advert	2019/2020	133,000.00
40	Sunset Hotel	Provision of Hospitality Services	2017/2018	100,000.00
41	Syscore Solution System	Provision of Consultancy Services	2017/2020	785,862.00
42	The Standard Group Ltd	Provision of Newspaper Advert	2019/2020	2,597,734.00
43	Think And Act	Supply & Delivery of Water	2023/2024	42,500.00
44	Trident Insurance Co.	Provision of GPA & WIBA	2022/2023	778,676.00
45	Twinstone Ventures Limited	Supply & Delivery of uniforms	2019/2020	600,063.80

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

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

		Supply and Delivery of	2024	19,980,000.00
		Digital Boardroom Systems	2024	2,522,000.00
55	Enterprise	Supply and Delivery of Workkits & Sport Uniforms	2024/2025	494,920.00
56	Floryma Enterprises	Supply and Delivery of Cleaning Materials	2024/2025	4,004,000.00
57	Glosee Services Limited	Provision of Security Services.	2024/2025	482,500.00
58	Jawick Ventures	Supply and Delivery of Water	2024/2025	647,260.00
59	Jylian Agencies	Supply and Delivery of Stationery	2023/2024	458,608.00
60	Kacake Ventures	Supply and Delivery of Cleaning Materials	2023/2024	519,990.00
61	Lakestone Enterprises Ltd	Supply and Delivery of Tyres	2023/2024	2,220,070.00
62	Lorsqueeze Enterprises	Supply & Delivery of Printed Stationery	2014/2015	390,000.00
63	Lyshidarosa Limited	Supply and Delivery of Printed Stationery	2023/2024	1,194,850.00
64	Mills View Hotel	Provision of Hospitality services.	2023/2024	943,950.00
65	Ojoo and Up Enterprises	Supply and Delivery of Legislative Equipment	2024/2025	552,500.00
66	Pioneer General Insurance Ltd	Provision of Motor Vehicle Insurance Services.	2023/2024	2,288,620.00
67	Pride Hotel-Bondo	Provision of Hospitality services.	2023/2024	500,000.00
68	SharpSpace Limited	Supply and Delivery of Computers	2020/2021	551,174.00
69	Stirling Consultants	Provision of Consultancy Services	2023/2024	575,000.00
70	The Zeal Concept	Supply and Delivery of Water	2023/2024	1,600,000.00
71	Twin Breeze-Migori	Provision of Hospitality services.	2023/2024	

**HOMA BAY COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

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

