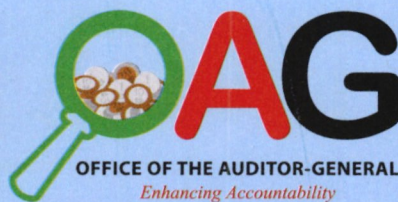
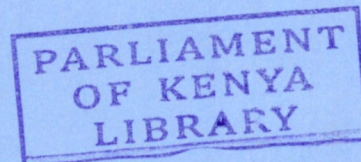


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT

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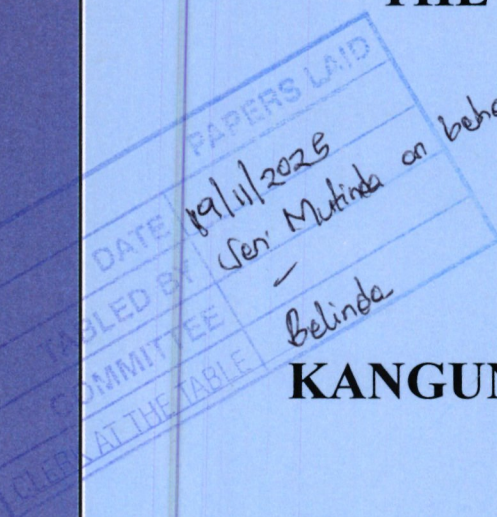
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

KANGUNDO LEVEL 4 HOSPITAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2025

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MACHAKOS







OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. Box 30084 - 00100, NAIROBI
MACHAKOS HUB.

21 OCT 2025

RECEIVED



**KANGUNDO Level 4 HOSPITAL
(Machakos County Government)**

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2025

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

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1. Acronyms & Glossary of Terms

CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
OSHA	Occupational Health & Safety Act
PFMA	Public Financial Management Act
MED SUP	Medical Superintendent
HMT	Hospital Management Team
NSM	Nursing Services Manager
HAO	Hospital Administrative Officer
CRF	County Revenue Fund
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
Fiduciary Management	Key management personnel who have financial responsibility in the entity.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Kangundo Hospital is a level 4 hospital established under gazette notice number Vol.XCI – No.4 dated 27 of January 1989 and is domiciled in Machakos County under the Health Department. The hospital is governed by a Hospital Management Team.

(b) Principal Activities

The main mandate of Kangundo Level 4 Hospital is to provide curative, preventive, promotive and rehabilitative health services. The Vision of the Hospital is to become a Centre of excellence in quality healthcare services, training & research in Machakos County and Kenya at large, while its mission is to provide accessible, responsive, quality healthcare services through innovation, training and research. It offers specialized clinical services in various disciplines. It serves as a centre for research activities, training for medical students and health workers.

The Following are the key Objectives of the Hospital:

- i. To provide High quality healthcare services.
- ii. To conduct clinical research.
- iii. To train different levels of health cadres.
- iv. To serve as a Centre that can be utilized by local stakeholders for development or implementation of medical intervention of health policies.
- v. To build and strengthen partnership and sector coordination.
- vi. To advocate and mobilize for adequate funding to the hospital.

(c) Key Management

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

- County Department of Health
- Accounting Officer/ Medical Superintendent
- Health Management Team (HMT)

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2025 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Medical Superintendent	Dr Juliet Munyao
2.	Head of finance	Eric Milo
3.	Head of Supply Chain	Geoffrey Keli
4.	Health Administrative Officer	Christopher Kyalo
5.	Head of Nursing Services	Lucy Ngulukyo

Key Entity Information and Management (continued)

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The following committees and bodies are assigned fiduciary oversight authority for management of Kangundo Level 4 Hospital;

- Clinical Research and Standards Committee.
- Audit committee
- Risk Committee
- County Assembly
- Parliamentary (Senate) committees

(f) Entity Headquarters

P.O. Box 1002-90115
Kangundo Building/House/Plaza
Kangundo Road/Highway
Machakos, KENYA

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (+254) 716047295
E-mail: kangundohospital@gmail.com

(h) Entity Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank

(i) Independent Auditors

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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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



(k) County Attorney



Machakos County Legal Office
P.O. Box. 1996,
Machakos, Kenya

3. The Board of Management

There was no Board of Directors in Kangundo Level (4) Hospital.

4. Key Management Team

Ref	Management	Details
1.	 <p>Dr. Juliet Munyao is a consultant family physician with over 20 years' experience in the medical field.</p>	<p>Medical Superintendent</p>
2.	 <p>Eric Milo has over 12 years' experience in Accounting and Finance. He holds a Master's in Business Administration, a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce & CPA (K).</p>	<p>Head of finance</p>

3.	 <p>Christopher Kyalo holds a Bachelor's Degree in Economics and Finance. He has over 5 years' experience in administration.</p>	Health Administrative Officer
4.	 <p>Geoffrey Keli has over 15 years' experience in Supply Chain Management. He holds a Diploma in Purchasing Management.</p>	Head of Supply Chain Management

5. Chairman's Statement

There was no chairman's statement because there is no Board of Management (BOM).

6. Report of The Medical Superintendent

The hospital has gradually improved in financial performance. The Universal Health Coverage roll out through Social Health Authority (SHA) will significantly improve our revenue collections because we envision all community members will have an SHA card and all hospital bills will be re-imbursed through this card.

Our performance currently is facing several challenges:- most of the hospital clients or patients have no SHA card, commodities (pharmaceuticals, non-pharmaceuticals, laboratory reagents, radiological consumables and dental supplies) shortages, human resources shortages (especially medical officers, clinical officers, nurses, laboratory technologists, radiographers/sonographers, health information and records officers, etc), inadequate infrastructure, lack of integrated biometrically automated health records and information management system, and inefficient service delivery processes.

Going forward we will continually engage within the department of Health and the County Executive to improve and overcome some of the above challenges. Resources will be prioritized to critical and emergency areas as well as areas with potential of giving us maximum outcomes on key performance indicators.

Our focus still remains on infectious disease like diarrhoea diseases, respiratory infections, road traffic accidents, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, helminths and other common infections affecting our catchment community. The non-communicable component of our morbidity burden is also quite huge and significant and substantial focus and resources will continue being prioritized on tackling these diseases like diabetes, hypertension, cancer, COPD, heart and kidney diseases, asthma, road traffic e accidents, drugs and substance abuse, and others. Preventive promotive and rehabilitate health has been lagging behind in our priorities and will be a big game changer in health in the future. We have to invest in primary Health Care for us to reap the benefits and dividend which accrue from prevention of diseases.

The hospital needs investment in areas like biometric automation of the facility improvement fund collection system, additional efficient hardware (computers), additional human resources and training of the revenue clerks to realize its full potential. We also expect that the Facilities Improvement Fund Act will be passed by the county assembly in the next financial year to allow the resources generated by hospitals to be 100% ploughed back to these generating hospitals to improve health services.



.....
Name: Dr. Juliet Munyao

Medical Superintendent

7. Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives

Kangundo Level 4 Hospital has Six (6) strategic objectives within the current Strategic Plan for the FY 2024- 25. These objectives have been identified through a participatory process that reviewed the health priorities of the Governor’s Manifesto, the National Government’s priorities of BETA (Bottom-Up Transformation Agenda) and more specifically on Universal Health Care, NIUPLAN, SDGs and the MTP IV. The strategic objectives are a synthesised product of the afore-mentioned planning frameworks that amalgamate the thematic focus and health sector aspirations.

The strategic objectives are as follows;

- Free maternal health services
- Affordable health care services
- Strategic partnership with Donors for adequate funding
- Clinical services and products
- Healthcare financing and sustainability
- Quality improvement

Kangundo Level 4 Hospital develops its annual work plans based on the above six objectives. Assessment of the management’s performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The hospital achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2024/2025 period for its own strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar/Theme/Issues	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Maternal health care Services	Provide free maternal health care services	Number of maternal deliveries	-Surgeries, pre-natal and post natal services -Normal deliveries	Managed to achieve 99% free maternal health care services
Affordable and timely health care services	Ensure timely provision of health care services to all patients	Number of in-patients and out-patients served	-Treatment of in-patient and out-patient	Managed to improve timely health care provision from 70% to 85%
Healthcare financing and sustainability	•To increase revenue Generation	•Revenue Reports •%increase in revenue	•Diversify Revenue Streams	•Revenue improved compared to previous year

Kangundo Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2025

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Review User Fee Charges •Increase Customer Base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Review of user fees continuous and on progress
Clinical services and products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Establish and enhance good clinical governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of stock-out tracer drugs • No of prescription reviewed • Updated SOPs • No of Pharma co vigilance conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rational use of Medications • Rational use of blood and blood products • Provision of Health products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital Drug formulary in place. • %reduction in morbidity and mortality.
Strategic partnership	Conduct sensitization and research in order to attract donors	Number of donors offering financial support	Collaboration with donors	Managed to collaborate with DANIDA and red cross

8. Corporate Governance Statement

The governance of Kangundo Level 4 Hospital is overseen by the County Government through the Department of Health Services since there is no Board of Management. The Hospital Management, led by the Medical Superintendent, ensures effective administration, accountability, and adherence to relevant laws and policies. This statement outlines the governance framework in place for the year ended 30th June 2025.

i. Appointment of Board Members

Currently, Kangundo Level 4 Hospital does not have a Board in place. Governance oversight is exercised by the County Government through the Department of Health Services, in line with the Public Finance Management Act and other relevant regulations.

ii. Roles and Functions of the Board

Since there is no Board, strategic oversight and policy direction are provided directly by the County Government. The Hospital Management Team is responsible for day-to-day operations and reports to the County Executive Committee Member (CECM) for Health.

iii. Induction, Training, and Development

Not applicable. However, management staff undergo continuous professional development and training in line with County Government programs.

iv. Board and Members' Performance

Not applicable. Oversight performance is instead assessed through County Government reporting mechanisms, performance contracting, and both internal and external audits.

v. Number of Board Meetings

Not applicable. Governance meetings are instead conducted through leadership forums convened by the County Health Department.

vi. Succession Plan

The County Government is responsible for leadership appointments within the hospital and succession planning for critical positions to ensure continuity of service delivery.

vii. Policy to manage Conflict of Interest

All hospital staff and management are bound by the Public Officer Ethics Act, County Public Service policies, and professional codes of conduct to prevent conflicts of interest.

viii. Board Remuneration

There is no Board remuneration since no Board exists. Staff remuneration follows the guidelines of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) and County Public Service regulations.

ix. Ethics and Conduct

The hospital is guided by the Public Service Code of Conduct, County Government regulations, and professional ethical standards to promote integrity, accountability, and transparency.

x. Governance Audit

Governance audits are undertaken by the County Government's Internal Audit Department, the Controller of Budget, and the Auditor-General in line with statutory requirements.

xi. Communication Policy

The hospital communicates key information through established County Government channels to ensure transparency, accountability, and timely dissemination of information to stakeholders.

xii. Terms of Reference of Committees

Although there is no Board, the hospital has internal hospital committees to oversee critical functions and support decision-making.

xiii. Policy on Related Party Transactions

The hospital adheres strictly to the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act and other regulations to ensure fairness, competitiveness, and transparency in related party transactions.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

Kangundo level 4 hospital is a level 4 facility located next to Kangundo town. The main operational performance of Kangundo Level 4 Hospital involves provision of health care-services. However, while offering the services, the hospital collects some revenue from patients either via Mpesa-paybill or NHIF/SHA. The funds are transferred to County Revenue Fund (CRF) as per Public Financial Management (PFM) regulations 2015. Currently, the operations of the facility are managed by transfers from the County Government. The revenues are used to improve the facility and provide both curative and preventive care services to Kangundo area residents.

The hospital's total revenue and expenditure for the last three years is as follows;

Financial Year	2024/25	2023/24	2022/23
Total Revenue	501,731,229	40,665,632	32,680,045
Total Expenditure	487,059,285	48,775,649	23,544,107
Surplus/Deficit	14,671,944	(8,110,018)	9,135,938

The difference in this financial year is due to inclusion of In-Kind Contributions from the County Government and revenue collected by the County.

Some of the key projects and investment decisions that the facility is planning/implementing are;

- Renovating and painting the whole hospital
- Completion of stalled buildings in the facility
- Planting trees around the hospital and open spaces
- Renovation and maintenance of the current buildings
- Construction of incinerator
- Automation of the hospital services
- Construction of offices/store/more wards both male and female wards
- Drilling a borehole to address the water shortages experienced from time to time
- Installation of solar powered system to reduce the huge power bills

The major risks facing Kangundo level 4 Hospital and which the top management should address immediately for smooth operations and quality health care services include;

- Operational costs emanating from faulty and out-dated medical equipment.
- Market risks resulting from competition from private sector offering quality health care services
- Delayed Cashflow from County Treasury
- Credit risk emanating from long outstanding pending bills
- Over stretched workforce in some sections within the facility

The main challenge faced during the period was delay in disbursement of funds from the County Treasury.



.....
Name: Dr. Juliet Munyao

Medical Superintendent

10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting

Kangundo Level 4 Hospital exists to transform lives. This is what guides us to deliver our strategy for putting the client /citizen first, delivering health services, and improving operational excellence. Below is an outline of the organisation 's policies and activities that promote sustainability.

i) Sustainability strategy and profile

This Sustainability Strategy outlines Kangundo Level 4 Hospital's commitment to delivering high-quality healthcare in a manner that preserves environmental, social, and economic resources for present and future generations (sustainable healthcare concept). Aligned with global best practices such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly SDG 3 (Good Health), SDG 6 (Clean Water), SDG 12 (Responsible Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 17 (Partnerships) and tailored to our country's healthcare context, this strategy integrates sustainability across governance, operations, procurement, and community engagement.

Key achievements during the reporting period include:

Waste Reduction: Implemented strict waste reduction protocols focusing on reduce, reuse and recycle.

Local Supplier Engagement: Allocated 30%of contracts to local suppliers and contractors, women, youth and PWD owned businesses.

Key failures and mitigation measures include;

Resource Constraints: Renewable energy rollout delayed due to funding challenges.

Staff Resistance: Initial low adoption of waste protocols. The mitigation is increased training.

Kangundo Level 4 Hospital is embedding sustainability at the heart of healthcare delivery; balancing environmental stewardship, social inclusion, and operational efficiency. We commit to continuous improvement, transparent reporting and delivering resilient, equitable healthcare for our community and future generations.

ii) Environmental performance

The hospital is in the process of developing world class environmental policy that will promote e – cycling of wastes to avoid health hazards that can negatively affect our clients

and staff. The waste passes through a microwave during treatment process, which renders it harmless before they are taken to the dumpsite. The incinerator burns the waste at a very high temperature and the products is harmless.

iii) Employee welfare

The recruitment and appointment of the medical practitioners and other staff conducted by County Public Services Board in collaboration with mother department of Health. However, the posting and allocation of roles is done based on several elements among them, gender parity. Improvement of employee skills and career management is done through employee sponsorship to further their studies in line with their careers. This is done by sponsorship and supporting employees to attend short courses offered by the government institutions. Training programs are based on the identified needs from the training needs assessments and are emphasized for performance improvement addressing both individual and organizational goals. Performance management system is a process conducted by the employer to identify areas of weakness and support the individuals in order to get better results. It's an annual exercise intended to provide employees with clear understanding of job expectations, regular feedback on performance, advice and steps for improving performance, rewards for good performance and actions for poor performance. It helps to measure performance and ultimately the achievement of intended results for the organization. Lastly, the welfare of the staff is highly valued on the policy safety and compliance of the occupational safety and health act of 2007, (OSHA).

iv) Market place practices-

The organisation should outline its efforts to:

a) Responsible competition practice.

The hospital maintains good business practices, and treats its own suppliers responsibly by honouring contracts and respecting payment practices.

b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

Ensures best involvement of suppliers in the tendering process and feedback given to suppliers in good time

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement

Effectively done through the use of website and daily newspapers, corporate social responsibility/community engagement

d) Product stewardship or Awareness Creation

The hospital safeguards consumers rights and interest issues through protection of health and safety and ensures quality service provision guided by ethics and timeliness.

v) Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

Kangundo level 4 hospital has conducted numerous Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities during the year by offering free – cancer and tuberculosis screening and treatment

11. Report of The Management

The board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year that ended June 30, 2025, which show the state of the hospital's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the entity are to provide quality and affordable preventive, promotive, rehabilitative and curative health services in both Kangundo Sub- County and other local regions.

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30 2025 are set out on pages 1 to 64

Board of Management

There was no Board of Management (BOM) during FY 2024-2025.

Auditors

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



.....
Name: Dr. Juliet Munyao

Medical Superintendent

12. Statement of Board of Management's Responsibilities

Section 164 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the Management to prepare financial statements in respect of that entity, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the entity for that year/period. The Management is also required to ensure that the entity keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the entity. The Management is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the entity.

The Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the entity's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity for and as at the end of the financial year (period) 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 entity, (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 entity; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

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

Approval of the financial statements

The Hospital's financial statements were approved by the Management on _____
and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Name: Dr. Juliet Munyao
Accounting Officer

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON KANGUNDO LEVEL 4 HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025 – COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MACHAKOS

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.

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

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

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kangundo Level 4 Hospital set out on pages 1 to 60 which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and 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

Report of the Auditor-General on Kangundo Level 4 Hospital for the year ended 30 June, 2025 - County Government of Machakos

Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kangundo Level 4 Hospital as at 30 June, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the, County Governments Act, 2012, the Health Act, 2017 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Non-Disclosure of Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects a Nil balance of property, plant and equipment. However, review of Hospital's records and physical verification revealed various assets including land, buildings, motor vehicles, furniture, computers and equipment which were not disclosed in the financial statements. Further, the ownership documents for the land were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and ownership of a Nil balance of property, plant and equipment could not be confirmed.

2. Non-Disclosure of Rendering of Services - Medical Service Income

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements reflect Kshs.73,384,929 in respect to rendering of services - medical service income. However, review of the supporting schedules revealed that the reported revenue relates to reimbursement from the Social Health Authority (SHA) which did not include revenue raised at the Facility amounting to Kshs.97,671,469 which was paid through the County unified till number.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of revenue from rendering of services - medical services income totalling Kshs.73,384,929 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kangundo Level 4 Hospital Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final revenue budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.66,110,841 and Kshs.50,920,022 respectively resulting to underfunding of Kshs.15,190,819 or approximately 23% of the budget.

The underfunding affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on pages iii to xx which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Board of Management, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Medical Superintendent, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of the Management and 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 Hospital'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 and based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion, 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. Deficiencies in Implementation of Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

As previously reported, review of the Hospital's records and interviews on verification of services offered, equipment used and medical specialists in the Hospital as at the time of audit in September, 2025 revealed that the Hospital did not meet the requirements of Kenya Quality Model for Health Policy Guidelines due to staff deficits by 19 or approximately 73% of the authorized establishment as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Deficiencies in staff Requirements

Staff Requirements	Level 4 Standard	Actual Numbers	Variance	Percentage %
Medical Officers	16	6	10	63
Anesthesiologists	2	1	1	50
General Surgeons	2	0	2	100
Gynaecologists	2	0	2	100
Paediatrics	2	0	2	100
Radiologists	2	0	2	100
Total	26	7	19	73

In addition, the Hospital lacked the necessary equipment and machines outlined in the Health Policy Guidelines as detailed in Table 2 below;

Table 2: Deficiencies in Equipment

Service	Level 4 standard	Actuals in the Hospital	Variance	Percentage %
Resuscitaire (2 in labor & 1 in theatre)	3	1	2	67
New born unit incubators	5	4	1	20
New born unit cots	5	8	3	60
High Dependency Unit (HDU) Beds	6	0	6	100
Renal Unit with at least 5 dialysis machines	5	0	5	100
Two Functional operational theatres-Maternity & General (Non in maternity)	2	1	1	50

These deficiencies contravene the First Schedule of the Health Act, 2017 and imply that accessing the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to health care services, including reproductive health care as required by Article 43(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 may not be achieved.

In the circumstances, the Hospital may not be able to deliver on its mandate.

2. Non-Compliance with the Facility Improvement Fund Act

During the year under review, review of the Hospital's records revealed that the Hospital collected Kshs.97,671,469 which was not retained at the Hospital but was paid into the County Revenue Fund. In addition, the Hospital did not have a separate facility improvement financing account. This is contrary to Section 5(1) of the Facilities Improvement Financing Act, 2023 which requires that monies raised or received by or on behalf of Public Health Facilities be retained by the Facility and paid into a separate facility improvement financing account.

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

3. Irregular Engagement of Casual Workers

The statement of financial performance reflects Kshs.386,126,280 in respect to employee costs as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. However, review of staff records revealed that Management engaged twenty-one (21) casual workers for more than three months. This is contrary to Section B.16(1) of the County Public Service Human Resource Manual of May, 2013 which states that (1) casual workers shall be engaged only on urgent short-term tasks with the approval of the County Public Service Board and they shall not be engaged for more than three months, as stipulated in the Employment Act, (2007).

Further, Management did not provide for audit review the approval by the County Public Service Board to engage the casuals and contracted employees.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of law and the regularity of wages paid could not be confirmed.

4. Failure to Conduct Safety and Health Audit

Review of the Hospital's compliance with the safety and health audit revealed that the Hospital did not conduct the safety and health audit as there was no evidence provided for audit review. This is contrary to Section 11(1) and (2) of the Occupation and Safety Health Act, 2007 which require a safety and health audit to be carried out at least once in every period of twelve months by a Health and Safety Advisor.

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

5. Lack of Approved Budget

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final revenue budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.66,110,841. However, the approved budget for the year under review was not provided for audit review. This is contrary to Section 45(3)(a) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which stipulates that all procurement processes shall be within the approved budget of the procuring entity and shall be planned by the procuring entity concerned through an Annual Procurement Plan.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and based on the audit procedures performed except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion, 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

1. Failure to Maintain Fixed Assets Register

As previously reported, the Hospital did not maintain a comprehensive fixed assets register to control its assets. The list of assets maintained did not disclose the cost, asset number and depreciation amounts. This is contrary to Regulation 136(1) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which states that the Accounting Officer shall be responsible for maintaining a register of assets under his or her control or possession as prescribed by the relevant laws.

In the circumstances, the existence of effective mechanism to safeguard assets could not be confirmed and Management was in breach of the Regulations.

2. Lack of an Integrated Accounting System

Review of records for the Hospital revealed that the Institution did not have an Integrated Financial Management System in place. Further, although the Hospital had a revenue

system in place, the Hospital Management did not have access to the revenue system and hence could not accurately report the collections vis-a vis the service delivered.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls on management of accounting and financial matters to achieve the Hospital's mandate could not be confirmed.

3. Lack of Hospital Management Board

Review of the records revealed that during the year under review, the Board of Management that is supposed to direct the Hospital in achieving its strategic objectives had not been constituted. In addition, the financial statements have not been signed by the Chairman of Board of Management.

In the circumstances, the Hospital may not be able to achieve its strategic objectives and goals.

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 Hospital's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to cease operations.

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Hospital'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

06 November, 2025

Kangundo Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2025

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

Description	Notes	2024/25	2023/24
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the County Government	6	9,800,000	13,600,000
In-kind contributions from the County Government	7	417,663,992	-
Grants from donors and development partners	8	-	-
Transfers from other Government entities	9	-	-
Public contributions and donations	10	-	-
		427,463,992	13,600,000
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- Medical Service Income	11	73,384,929	26,136,632
Revenue from rent of facilities	12	24,000	-
Finance /Interest Income	13	-	-
Other income (<i>specify</i>)	14	858,308	929,000
Revenue from exchange transactions		74,267,237	27,065,632
Total revenue		501,731,229	40,665,632
Expenses			
Medical/Clinical costs	15	88,386,582	26,343,127
Employee costs	16	386,126,280	3,734,280
Board of Management Expenses	17	-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	18	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	19	3,955,842	7,056,631
Grants and subsidies	20	-	-
General expenses	21	8,590,582	11,641,611
Finance costs	22	-	-
Total expenses		487,059,285	48,775,649
Other gains/(losses)			
Gain on disposal of non-Current assets	23	-	-
Unrealized gain on fair value of investments	24	-	-
Medical services contracts Gains/Losses	25	-	-
Impairment loss	26	-	-
Gain on foreign exchange transactions		-	-
Total other gains/(losses)		-	-
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year		14,671,944	(8,110,018)

(The notes set out on pages 1 to 55 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.)

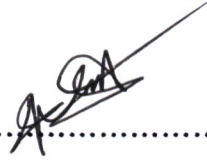
Kangundo Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2025

The Hospital's financial statements were approved by the Management on 15/10/25 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

Chairman

Board of Management


.....

Head of Finance

ICPAK No: 34845


.....

Medical Superintendent

15. Statement of Financial Position As At 30th June 2025

Description	Notes	2024/25	2023/24
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	27	689,391	1,208,266
Prepayments	28	-	-
Receivables from exchange transactions	29	36,262,229	25,416,200
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	30	-	-
Inventories	31	7,685,218	5,834,715
Total Current Assets		44,636,838	32,459,181
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	32	-	-
Intangible assets	33	-	-
Investment property	34	-	-
Biological Assets	35	-	-
Total Non-current Assets		-	-
Total assets (A)		44,636,838	32,459,181
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	36	26,532,076	29,026,363
Refundable deposits from customers/Patients	37	-	-
Provisions	38	-	-
Finance lease obligation	39	-	-
Current portion of deferred income	40	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	41	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		26,532,076	29,026,363
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	38	-	-
Non-Current Finance lease obligation	39	-	-
Non-Current portion of deferred income	40	-	-
Non - Current portion of borrowings	41	-	-
Service concession Arrangements	42	-	-
Total Non-current liabilities		-	-
Total Liabilities (B)		26,532,076	29,026,363


Kangundo Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2025

Description	Notes	2024/25	2023/24
		Kshs	Kshs
Net assets (A-B)		18,104,762	3,432,818
Revaluation reserve		-	-
Accumulated surplus/Deficit		18,104,762	3,432,818
Capital Fund		-	-
Total Net Assets		18,104,762	3,432,818

(The notes on pages 1 to 55 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.)

The Hospital's financial statements were approved by the Management on _____ and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Chairman
Board of Management


.....
Head of Finance
ICPAK No: 34845


.....
Medical Superintendent

16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for The Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated surplus/Deficit	Capital Fund	Total
As at July 1, 2023(previous year)	-	11,542,836	-	11,542,836
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	(8,110,018)	-	(8,110,018)
Capital/Development grants	-	-	-	-
As at June 30, 2024 (previous year)	-	3,432,818	-	3,432,818
				-
At July 1, 2024 (current year)	-	3,432,818	-	3,432,818
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	14,671,944	-	14,671,944
Capital/Development grants	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2025 (current year)	-	18,104,762	-	18,104,762

Kangundo Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2025

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

Description	Notes	2024/25	2023/24
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from the County Government	6	9,800,000	13,600,000
Grants from donors and development partners	8	-	-
Transfers from other Government entities	9	-	-
Public contributions and donations	10	-	-
Rendering of services- Medical Service Income	11	39,029,448	26,136,632
Revenue from rent of facilities	12	24,000	-
Finance / interest income	13	-	-
Miscellaneous receipts	14	858,308	929,000
Total Receipts		49,711,756	40,665,632
Payments			
Medical/Clinical costs	15	32,001,717	26,343,127
Employee costs	16	5,682,490	3,734,280
Board of Management Expenses	17	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	19	3,955,842	7,056,631
Grants and subsidies	20	-	-
General expenses	21	8,590,582	11,641,611
Finance costs	22	-	-
Refunds paid out			-
Total Payments		50,230,631	48,775,649
Net cash flows from operating activities		(518,875)	(8,110,018)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment		-	-
Purchase of intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from the sale of PPE			
Acquisition of investments		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Capital grants received		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(518,875)	(8,110,018)

**Kangundo Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2025**

Description	Notes	2024/25	2023/24
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		1,208,266	9,318,284
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 Jun		689,391	1,208,266

*Kangundo Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2025*

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilization
	a	B	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c %
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs		Kshs
Budget carryovers from the previous year	1,208,266	-	1,208,266	1,208,266	-	100%
Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from the County Government	9,800,000	-	9,800,000	9,800,000	-	100%
Grants from donors and development partners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from other Government entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rendering of services- Medical Service Income	54,220,267	-	54,220,267	39,029,448	15,190,819	72%
Revenue from rent of facilities	24,000	-	24,000	24,000	-	100%
Finance / interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous receipts	858,308	-	858,308	858,308	-	100%
Total receipts	66,110,841	-	66,110,841	50,920,022	15,190,819	77%
Expenses						
Medical/Clinical costs	43,851,718	-	43,851,718	32,001,717	11,850,000	73%
Employee costs	7,277,490	-	7,277,490	5,682,490	1,595,000	78%

Kangundo Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2025

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilization
	a	B	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c %
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs		Kshs
Remuneration of directors	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Repairs and maintenance	4,421,661	-	4,421,661	3,955,842	465,819	89%
Grants and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	0%
General expenses	10,559,972	-	10,559,972	8,590,582	1,969,390	81%
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Refunds	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total Operational Expenditure paid	66,110,841	-	66,110,841	50,230,631	15,880,209	76%
Capital Expenditure paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	689,391	(689,390)	

Budget notes

1. The budget performance for Medical/Clinical Costs, Employee costs, Repairs and Maintenance and General expenses were below 90% due to shortfall in revenue.

Budget Reconciliation

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	689,391
1	Reason for differences	-
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	689,391

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Kangundo Level 4 Hospital is established by and derives its authority and accountability from the constitution of Kenya. The entity is wholly owned by the County Government of Machakos and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to provide health services to the public in an efficient and affordable way.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

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

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

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

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>
IPSAS 45- Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously</p>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p>
<p>IPSAS 46 Measurement</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS; iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>
<p>IPSAS 47- Revenue</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses	<i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> 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.
IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans	<i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<i>Applicable 1st 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26. iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.

iii) Early adoption of standards

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

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other Government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

The entity recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Interest income

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

b. Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024/2025 was approved by the County Assembly on **26th 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 the FY 2024/2025 budget following the Management's approval. The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget.

A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. 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 cash flows.

c. Taxes

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included. The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

d. 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 a period of *10* years. 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.

e. Property, plant and equipment

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

f. Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire 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.

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

h. Biological Assets

The entity recognizes biological assets when it controls the assets due to past events, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity, and when the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Biological assets are initially and subsequently measured at fair value less costs to sell, except where fair value cannot be reliably determined. In such cases, the asset is measured at its cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognized in surplus/deficit in the period in which they occur.

i. 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:

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

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

j. Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the hospital's financial statements.

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

Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at fair value through surplus or deficit, are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on an instrument that

is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

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 29*.

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

k. Inventories

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

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

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

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower 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 cost and the 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.

l. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

m. Social Benefits

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

n. 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.

o. 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.

p. Nature and purpose of reserves

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

q. Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

r. Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

s. 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.

t. 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.

u. Related parties

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

v. 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, where 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 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the *Entity* also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

w. 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 Kenya Commercial bank at the end of the financial year. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

x. Comparative figures

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

y. 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.

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

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 38. 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.

Notes to Financial Statements Continued

6. Transfers from the County Government

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Unconditional Grants		
Operational Grant	9,800,000	13,600,000
Level 5 Grants	-	-
Unconditional Development Grants	-	-
Other Grants	-	-
	9,800,000	13,600,000
Conditional Grants		
User Fee Forgone	-	-
Transforming Health Services For Universal Care Project (THUCP)	-	-
DANIDA	-	-
Wards Development Grant	-	-
Paediatric Block Grant	-	-
Administration Block Grant	-	-
Laboratory Grant	-	-
Total Government Grants And Subsidies	9,800,000	13,600,000

6 b Transfers from The County Government

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized to Statement of financial performance Kshs	Amount deferred under deferred income Kshs	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the period	2023/24
			Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Machakos County Government	9,800,000	-	-	9,800,000	13,600,000
Total	9,800,000	-	-	9,800,000	13,600,000

Notes to Financial Statements Continued

7. In Kind Contributions from The County Government

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	380,443,790	-
Food & Rations	16,660,581	-
Medical supplies-Drawings Rights (KEMSA)	-	-
Pharmaceutical and Non-Pharmaceutical Supplies	20,559,622	-
Utility bills	-	-
Total grants in kind	417,663,992	-

8. Grants From Donors and Development Partners

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Cancer Centre grant- DANIDA	-	-
World Bank grants	-	-
Paediatric ward grant- JICA	-	-
Research grants	-	-
Other grants	-	-
Total grants from development partners	-	-

8 (a) Grants from donors and development partners (Classification)

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized to Statement of financial performance	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	2023/24
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Donor e.g., DANIDA	-	-	-	-	-
JICA	-	-	-	-	-
World Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements Continued

9. Transfers From Other Government Entities

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Transfer from National Government (Ministry of Health)	-	-
Transfer from National Hospital	-	-
Transfer from Institute	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-

10. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Public donations	-	-
Donations from local leadership	-	-
Donations from religious institutions	-	-
Donations from other international organisations and individuals	-	-
Other donations(<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Donations in kind-amortised	-	-
Total donations and sponsorships	-	-

10 (a) Reconciliations of amortised grants

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	-
Current year receipts	-	-
Amortised and transferred to revenue	-	-
Conditions to be met – remain liabilities	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements Continued

11. Rendering of Services-Medical Service Income

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Pharmaceuticals	2,252,710	-
Non-Pharmaceuticals	-	-
Laboratory	3,297,048	-
Radiology	1,633,800	-
Services and Procedures	3,167,707	-
Health Records	2,938,350	-
Orthopaedic and Trauma Technology	114,750	-
Theatre	45,150	-
Psychiatry	35,150	-
Physiotherapy	56,200	-
Occupational Therapy	15,900	-
General Inpatient Department	5,450,816	-
Accident and Emergency Service	-	-
General Outpatient Department	96,150	-
Mortuary	207,300	-
Anaesthesia Service	-	-
Dermatology	2,200	-
Ear Nose and Throat service	32,700	-
Nutrition service	-	-
Cancer centre service	150	-
Dental services	59,400	-
Reproductive health	1,073,350	-
Paediatrics services	303,200	-
Farewell home services	-	-
Ambulance Services	-	-
Waiver	(1,617,369)	-
Other medical services income	54,220,267	26,136,632
Total revenue from the rendering of services	73,384,929	26,136,632

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

12. Revenue From Rent of Facilities

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Residential property	24,000	-
Commercial property	-	-
Total Revenue from rent of facilities	24,000	-

13. Finance /Interest Income

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest income from Cash investments and fixed deposits	-	-
Interest income from short- term/ current deposits	-	-
Interest income from Treasury Bills	-	-
Interest income from Treasury Bonds	-	-
Interest from outstanding debtors	-	-
Total finance income	-	-

14. Miscellaneous Income

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Insurance recoveries	-	-
Income from sale of tender	-	-
Services concession income	-	-
Sale of goods (water, publications, containers etc)	-	-
Write backs (Deposits, payments in advance etc)	-	-
Bad debts recovered	-	-
Others (Student Placement Fees /refunds/reversals)	858,308	929,000
Total Miscellaneous income	858,308	929,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Medical/ Clinical Costs

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Dental costs/ materials	-	-
Laboratory chemicals and reagents	1,509,020	1,563,159
Public health activities	-	-
Food and Ration	16,799,851	1,175,950
Uniform, clothing, and linen	50,000	12,000
Dressing and Non-Pharmaceuticals	23,552,926	20,512,356
Pharmaceutical supplies	9,075,680	1,594,599
Health information stationery	-	-
Reproductive health materials	-	-
Sanitary and cleansing Materials	622,860	1,232,263
Purchase of Medical gases	253,400	252,800
X-Ray/Radiology supplies	49,500	-
Other medical related clinical costs (Other Current Transfers)	36,473,345	-
Total medical/ clinical costs	88,386,582	26,343,127

16. Employee Costs

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Salaries, wages, and allowances	386,126,280	3,734,280
Contributions to pension schemes	-	-
Service gratuity	-	-
Performance and other bonuses	-	-
Staff medical expenses and Insurance cover	-	-
Group personal accident insurance and WIBA	-	-
Social contribution	-	-
Other employee costs	-	-
Employee costs	386,126,280	3,734,280

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Board of Management Expenses

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairman's Honoraria	-	-
Sitting allowance	-	-
Mileage	-	-
Insurance expenses	-	-
Induction and training	-	-
Travel and accommodation allowance	-	-
Airtime allowances	-	-
Total	-	-

18. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Investment property carried at cost	-	-
Total depreciation and amortization	-	-

19. Repairs And Maintenance

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Property- Buildings	2,583,840	5,488,319
Medical equipment	1,000,000	475,660
Office equipment	44,000	183,700
Furniture and fittings	26,500	52,950
Computers and accessories	-	212,980
Motor vehicle expenses	301,502	643,022
Maintenance of civil works	-	-
Total repairs and maintenance	3,955,842	7,056,631

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Grants And Subsidies

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
Community development and social work	-	-
Education initiatives and programs	-	-
Free/ subsidised medical camp	-	-
Disability programs	-	-
Free cancer screening	-	-
Social benefit expenses	-	-
Other grants and subsidies(<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total grants and subsidies	-	-

21. General Expenses

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Advertising and publicity expenses	-	-
Catering expenses	332,560	787,825
Waste management expenses	353,520	123,520
Insecticides and rodenticides	84,500	320,000
Audit fees	-	-
Bank charges	35,262	70,721
Conferences and delegations	-	-
Consultancy fees	-	-
Contracted services	-	-
Electricity expenses	354,585	178,500
Fuel and Lubricants	3,388,165	3,109,065
Insurance	-	-
Research and development expenses	-	-
Travel and accommodation allowance	670,600	782,170
Legal expenses	-	-
Licenses and permits	-	-
Courier and postal services	-	18,900
Printing and stationery	2,073,100	4,864,680
Hire charges	260,000	25,000
Rent expenses	-	-
Water and sewerage costs	592,890	679,880
Skills development levies	-	-

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Telephone and mobile phone services	445,400	601,350
Internet expenses	-	80,000
Staff training and development	-	-
Subscriptions to professional bodies	-	-
Subscriptions to newspapers periodical, magazines, and gazette notices	-	-
Library books/Materials	-	-
Parking charges	-	-
Total General Expenses	8,590,582	11,641,611

22. Finance Costs

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Borrowings (amortized cost) *	-	-
Finance leases (amortized cost)	-	-
Interest on Bank overdrafts/Guarantees	-	-
Interest on loans from commercial banks	-	-
Total finance costs	-	-

23. Gain/Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant, and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Other assets not capitalised (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total gain on sale of assets	-	-

24. Unrealized Gain On Fair Value Investments

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Investments at fair value	-	-
Total gain	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

25. Medical Services Contracts Gains /Losses

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Comprehensive care contracts with NHIF/SHA	-	-
Non- Comprehensive contracts care with NHIF/SHA	-	-
Linda Mama Program	-	-
Waivers and Exemptions	-	-
Total Gain/Loss	-	-

26. Impairment Loss

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant, and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Investments	-	-
Total impairment loss	-	-

27. Cash And Cash Equivalentents

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Current accounts	689,391	1,208,266
On - call deposits	-	-
Fixed deposits accounts	-	-
Cash in hand	-	-
Others - Mobile money	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalentents	689,391	1,208,266

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

27 (a). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description		2024/25	2023/24
Financial institution	Account number	KShs	KShs
a) Current account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1147479143	689,391	1,208,266
		-	-
Sub- total		689,391	1,208,266
b) On - call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank – etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
c) Fixed deposits account			
Bank Name		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
d) Others(specify)			
Cash in hand		-	-
Mobile money- Mpesa, Airtel money		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
Grand total		689,391	1,208,266

28. Prepayments

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance	-	-
Rent	-	-
Water	-	-
Internet	-	-
Others specify	-	-
Total	-	-

29. Receivables From Exchange Transactions

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Medical services receivables	36,262,229	25,416,200
Rent receivables	-	-
Other exchange debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total receivables	36,262,229	25,416,200

Analysis of Receivables From Exchange Transactions

Description	2024/25		2023/24	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	15,190,819	42%	-	0%
Between 1- 2 years	21,071,410	58%	25,416,200	100%
Between 2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (a+b)	36,262,229	100%	25,416,200	100%

30. Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from the County Government	-	-
Undisbursed donor funds	-	-
Other debtors (<i>non-exchange transactions</i>)	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total	-	-

Analysis of Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	2024/25		2023/24	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	-	%	-	%
Between 2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (a+b)	-	%	-	%

31. Inventories

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Pharmaceutical supplies	7,685,218	5,834,715
Maintenance supplies	-	-
Food supplies	-	-
Linen and clothing supplies	-	-
Cleaning materials supplies	-	-
General supplies	-	-
Less: provision for impairment of stocks	-	-
Total	7,685,218	5,834,715

Detailed disclosure on inventories

	2024/25	2023/24
	FY	Comparative FY
Opening balance	5,834,715	-
Additional Inventory in the year	7,685,218	-
Inventory expensed in the year	5,834,715	-
Write-downs in the year	-	-
Others specify	-	-
Closing balance	7,685,218	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

32. Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Land	Buildings and Civil works	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings, and office equipment	ICT Equipment	Plant and medical equipment	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh		Ksh	Ksh
Cost									
At 1 July 2023 (previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th Jun 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 July 2024(current year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th Jun 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment									
At 1 July 2023 (previous year)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Description	Land	Buildings and Civil works	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings, and office equipment	ICT Equipment	Plant and medical equipment	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At July 2024 (current year)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2025		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book values									
At 30 th Jun 2024 (previous)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th Jun 2025 (current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

33. Intangible Assets-Software

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Additions-Internal development	-	-
Disposal	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization for the period	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
NBV	-	-

34. Investment Property

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	KShs	KShs
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Fair value gain	-	-
Depreciation (<i>where investment property is at cost</i>)	-	-
Impairment	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

35. Biological Assets

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
Trees in a plantation forest	-	-
Animals: Dairy Cattle, Pigs, Sheep	-	-
Others specify	-	-
Total	-	-

36. Trade and other Payables

Description	2024/25		2023/24	
	KShs		KShs	
Trade payables	26,556,076		29,026,363	
Employee dues	-		-	
Third-party payments (e.g. unremitted payroll deductions)	-		-	
Audit fee	-		-	
Doctors' fee	-		-	
Total trade and other payables	26,556,076		29,026,363	
Ageing analysis:	2024/25	% of the Total	2023/24	% of the total
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	26,556,076	100%	29,026,363	100%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	26,556,076	100%	29,026,363	100%

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the hospital has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The entity has no significant concentration of credit risk. The management sets the hospital'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 hospital's board of management 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 hospital under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Trade payables	-	-	29,026,363	29,026,363
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	29,026,363	29,026,363
At 30 June 2025				
Trade payables	-	-	26,532,076	26,532,076
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	26,532,076	26,532,076

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

(iii) Market risk

The hospital has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls. Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The hospital's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies. There has been no change to the entity's exposure to market risks or the way it manages and measures the risk.

a) Foreign currency risk

The entity has no transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate. The carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Description	KShs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs		Kshs
At 30 June 2025			
Financial assets (investments, cash, debtors)	-	-	-
Liabilities		-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Description	KShs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs		Kshs
At 30 June 2025			
Financial assets (investments, cash, debtors)	-	-	-
Liabilities	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2024 (previous year)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2025 (current year)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

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 hospital's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the hospital to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the hospital's deposits.

Management of interest rate risk

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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 year.

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of financial performance if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase. A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in surplus.

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Retained earnings	-	-
Capital reserve	-	-
Total funds	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	-	-
Net debt/ (excess cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

45. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the entity include those parties who have the 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.

Machakos County Government is the principal shareholder of Kangundo Level 4 Hospital, holding 100% of the entity's equity interest. The National Government of Kenya has provided full guarantees to all long-term lenders of the entity, both domestic and external. The related parties include:

- i) The National Government;
- ii) The County Government;
- iii) Board of Directors;
- iv) Key Management

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with related parties		
a) Services offered to related parties		
Services	-	-
Sales of services	-	-
Total	-	-
b) Grants from the Government		
Grants from County Government	9,800,000	13,600,000
Grants from the National Government Entities	-	-
Donations in kind	-	-
Total	9,800,000	13,600,000
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related party		
Payments of salaries and wages for employees	-	-
Payments for goods and services	-	-
Total	-	-

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Description	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
d) Key management compensation		
Directors' emoluments	-	-
Compensation to the medical Sup	-	-
Compensation to key management	-	-
Total	9,800,000	13,600,000

46. Segment Information

Where an organisation operates in different geographical regions or in departments, IPSAS 18 on segmental reporting requires an entity to present segmental information of each geographic region or department to enable users understand the entity's performance and allocation of resources to different segments.

47. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
Court case against the hospital	-	-
Bank guarantees in favour of subsidiary	-	-
Total	-	-

48. Capital Commitments

Capital Commitments	2024/25	2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
Authorised For	-	-
Authorised And Contracted For	-	-
Total	-	-

49. Events after the Reporting Period

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

50. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Corporation/ or a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Department of Health. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Machakos.

51. Currency

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

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20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Progress on Follow Up of Auditor Recommendations

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.	Inaccuracies of Receivables from Exchange Transactions Balance The statement of financial position reflects receivables from exchange transactions of Kshs.25,416,200 as disclosed in Note 28 to the financial statements. In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and recoverability of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.25,416,200 could not be confirmed	The management has amended the financial statements to recognize Kshs.25,416,200. The amount of ksh.25,416,200 is revenue earned but not received from NHIF. So far, NHIF has settled Ksh.8,449,486.50 as at June 2025	Resolved	31/10/2025
2.	Unsupported Trade and Other Payables Balance	The management performed reconciliation on trade payables and other payables in order to correct the	Resolved	31//10/2025

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	<p>The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.29,026,363 as disclosed in Note 24 to the financial statements. However, the supporting documents provided for audit review indicate a balance of Kshs.37,400,938 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.8,374,575.</p>	<p>unexplained variance of ksh.8,374,575. Further, the management has amended the financial statements under statement of financial performance and position in order to recognize accrued expenses and correct amount of trade payables respectively.</p>		
3.	<p>Non-Disclosure of Property, Plant and Equipment The statement of financial position reflects nil property, plant and equipment balance. However, review of Hospital records and physical verification revealed various assets including land, buildings, motor vehicles, furniture, computers and equipment</p>	<p>Kangundo Level 4 Hospital owns and maintains a comprehensive list of all assets, including property, plant, and equipment (PPE). The hospital is currently awaiting the county-wide valuation of assets being conducted by the County.</p>	Not Resolved	Process Ongoing

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	which were not disclosed in the financial statements. Further, the ownership documents for land were not provided for audit review.			
4.	Failure to Transfer Revenue to the County Revenue Fund Account The statement of financial performance reflects income from rendering medical services of Kshs.26,136,632 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. However, this amount was not transferred to the County Revenue Fund Account for approval by the Controller of Budget prior to withdrawal. This was contrary to Regulations 81(1)(2)(3) to Public Finance and Management (County Government) Regulations 2015, which	The management adhere to section 5 of the Facility Improvement Fund (FIF) 2023 which states that there shall be retention of all monies raised or received by or on behalf all public health facilities. Therefore, there was no need to transfer funds to the County Revenue Fund. The transfers by county government are based on need basis and cash-flow status of each facility. The funds are transferred by the county to complement the FIF funds which are not enough to support operational cost of the facility.	Resolved	31/10/2025

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	require a receiver of revenue to promptly deposit all receipts due to the County Revenue Fund into the County exchequer account.			
5.	Deficiencies in Implementation of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Review of Hospital records and interviews on verification of services offered, equipment used and medical specialists in the Hospital at the time of audit revealed that the Hospital did not meet the requirements of Kenya Quality Model for Health Policy Guidelines due to staff deficits. In addition, the hospital lacked the necessary equipment and machines outlined in the Health Policy Guidelines	The management has taken some steps to address the Kenya Quality Model for Health (KQMH) Policy Guidelines. To bridge the human resource gap, the facility through county public service board recruited medical officers in Fy.2024/2025. The management will factor procurement of additional HDU beds and operating theatres rooms in Fy.2025/2026.	Not Resolved	Process Ongoing

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
6.	Lack of Hospital Management Board During the year under review the Hospital did not have in place a board of management. The absence of a Board of Management, which is critical for providing strategic direction and oversight raises concerns about the Hospital's ability to effectively pursue and achieve its strategic objectives.	The management is in the process of appointing Board of Management in Kangundo Level 4 Hospital.	Not Resolved	Process Ongoing



Accounting Officer

Appendix II: Projects Implemented by The Entity

Projects

Projects implemented by the Hospital Funded by development partners

Project title	Project Number	Donor	Period/ duration	Donor commitment	Separate donor reporting required as per the donor agreement (Yes/No)	Consolidated in these financial statements (Yes/No)
1						
2						

Status of Projects completion

SN	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
1							
2							
3							

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Appendix III: Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Name of Transferring entity: Machakos County Government

Name of Beneficiary entity: Kangundo Level 4 Hospital

Confirmation of amounts received by [Kangundo Level 4 Hospital] as at 30 th June 2025)					
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
FT24257K868D	13-Sep-24	2,300,000	-	2,300,000	Received
FT24333LCRNB	28-Nov-24	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	Received
FT25077LC48D	18-Mar-25	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	Received
Total		9,800,000	-	9,800,000	

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

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:
 Name BERNARD MUI Sign [Signature] Date 15/10/24

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:
 Name Enc Mui Sign [Signature] Date 15/10/24

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Appendix IV Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

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

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Appendix V: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

Programme	Sub-programme	Disaster Type	Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Expenditure item	Amount (Kshs.)	Comments

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