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REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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REPORT

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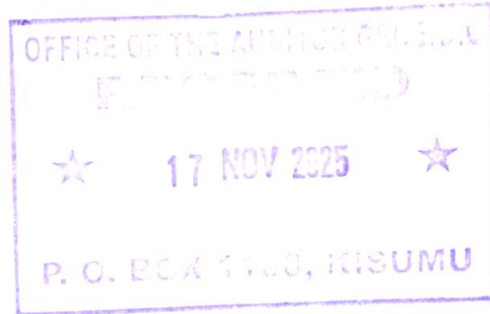
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BONDO MUNICIPALITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2025

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BONDO MUNICIPALITY
County Government of Siaya

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL 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 and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
FY	Financial Year
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Act

B. Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management - Members of Management directly entrusted with the entity's financial resources.

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Bondo Municipality is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011(amended 2019) and Cities and Municipal Charter on 10th March 2023. The Municipality is under the County Government of Siaya and is domiciled in Kenya.

b) Principal Activities

Vision

To be a leading Municipality in the region through provision of quality, timely, sufficient and appropriate services to the residence of Bondo Municipality.

Mission

To provide quality service that is affordable, accessible, acceptable, sustainable, resilient and effective to all without any discrimination.

Core Objectives

- I. Promote, regulate, and provide for refuse collection and solid waste management services
- II. Provision of water and sanitation services
- III. Construction and maintenance of urban roads and associated infrastructure
- IV. Construction and maintenance of storm drainage and floods control
- V. Construction and maintenance of walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure
- VI. Construction and maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces
- VII. Construction and maintenance of street lighting
- VIII. Construction, maintenance and regulation of traffic controls and parking facilities
- IX. Construction and maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands
- X. Regulation of outdoor advertising
- XI. Construction, maintenance and regulation of municipal markets and abattoirs
- XII. Construction and maintenance of fire stations, provision of firefighting services, emergency preparedness and disaster management
- XIII. Promotion, regulation and provision of municipal sports and cultural activities
- XIV. Promotion, regulation and provision of animal control and welfare

- XV. Development and enforcement of municipal plans and development control
- XVI. Municipal administration services
- XVII. Promoting and undertaking infrastructural development and services within the municipality
- XVIII. Any other functions as may be delegated by the County Executive Committee

c) Key Management

The Municipality's management is under the following key organs:

- County Department in charge of Lands Physical Planning Housing and Urban development
- Bondo Municipal Board of Management
- Bondo Municipal Manager
- Bondo Municipal personnel

d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 20xx and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

SN	Position	Name
1	Municipal Manager	Philip Mbindyo Wasonga
2	Municipal Administrator	Silas Odhiambo Ooro
3	Human Resource Department	Winnie K'ogutu
4	Finance Department	Mathews Umayya Asembo
5	Engineering Department	Stephen Ohingo
6	Environment Department	George Zachary Omondi
7	Physical Planning Department	George Onyiro
8	Gender and Social Department	Christine Otieno
9	Procurement Department	Fredrick Omondi Siso

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

- i) Audit and Risk Management Committee
- ii) County Assembly committees
- iii) Committees of the Senate

f) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 803-40600
Siaya County Headquarters
Siaya, Kenya

g) Contacts

Telephone: (+254) 722986406
E-mail: bondomunicipal@siaya.go.ke
Website: www.siaya.go.ke

h) Bankers

KCB Bank Kenya Ltd
Bondo Branch
P.O Box 598-40601
Contact No. +254207120073




i) Independent Auditor

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





j) Principal Legal Adviser

The County Attorney
County Government of Siaya
P.O. Box 803-40600


3. Bondo Municipality Board

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
 <p>Dr. Joshua Otieno Agola</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 26th November, 1970</p> <p>Position: Bondo Municipal Board Chairperson Governor's appointee</p> <p>Academic Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PhD. IT Security and Audit ❖ MSc. Information Science ❖ B.A (Hons) Double Mathematics ❖ PGDip Computer Science
 <p>CS Dr. Beatrice Akoth Awino</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 16th March, 1980</p> <p>Position: Bondo Municipal Board Vice Chairperson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nominated by Professional Body - Marketing Society C Kenya ➤ Chairperson Finance procurement and Administration Committee <p>Academic Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Doctor of Philosophy in Business Administration ❖ Masters in Business Administration ❖ Bachelor of Business Administration ❖ Diploma in Business Management
 <p>Ismael Noo Onyango</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 29th July, 1963</p> <p>Position: Bondo Municipal Board Member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nominated by the Governor <p>Academic Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bachelor of Commerce, Human Resource ❖ PG Diploma in Strategic Leadership Development ❖ Diploma in Business management ❖ Certificate in International Negotiations

 <p>Enos Oketch Ruong'o</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 26th December, 1965</p> <p>Position: Bondo Municipal Board Member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nominated by the private sector - Kenya National Chamber of Commerce ➤ Chairperson Infrastructure, Urban Planning and Development Committee <p>Academic Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Diploma in Community Development and Social Work ❖ Certificate in Community Development
 <p>Loice Adhiambo Otieno</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 4th November, 1986</p> <p>Position: Bondo Municipal Board Member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nominated by the Neighbourhood Association - Bondo Christian Association ➤ Chairperson Legal Affairs, Policy and Audit Committee <p>Academic Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Diploma in Social Work and Community Development ❖ Certificate in Social Work and Community Development
 <p>Alice Atieno Ouko</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 26th August, 1993</p> <p>Position: Bondo Municipal Board Member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nominated by the Governor ➤ Chairperson Gender Mainstreaming Social Education and Youths Committee <p>Academic Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bachelor of Science in Sport Science and Recreation Management

 <p>Luke Otieno Ogutu</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 30th October, 1989</p> <p>Position: Bondo Municipal Board Member</p> <p>➤ Nominated by the Informal Sector - Bondo Municipality Traders Association</p> <p>Academic Background: Bachelor in Environment Science</p>
 <p>Maurice Otieno Mc'Orege</p>	<p>CECM - Lands, Physical planning, Housing and Urban Development</p> <p>B.A (Hons), B. Phil, MBA</p>
 <p>Joseph Omondi</p>	<p>CO - Lands, Physical planning, Housing and Urban Development</p> <p>B. ED, M. ED, DHRM, Dip Sales and Marketing</p>
 <p>Philip Mbindyo Wasonga</p>	<p>Position: Bondo Municipal Manager</p> <p>Date of Birth: 3rd August, 1971</p> <p>➤ Nominated by the Governor</p> <p>Academic Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Masters in Education Psychology ❖ Bachelor of Government and Linguistic ❖ Post Graduate Diploma in Education

4. Key Management Team

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
<p>1. Manager 1:</p>  <p>Philip Mbindyo Wasonga</p>	<p><i>Date of Birth: 3rd August, 1971</i></p> <p>Academic Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <i>Masters in Education Psychology</i> ❖ <i>Bachelor of Government and Linguistic</i> ❖ <i>Post Graduate Diploma in Education</i> <p>Work Experience: 28 years</p> <p>Area of Responsibility: <i>Bondo Municipality</i></p>

5. Bondo Municipality Board Chairperson's Report

Bondo municipality has witnessed one of the fastest growth in the region due to a number of factors which include but are not limited to presence of many tertiary educational institutions, good road networks with Kisumu city and Siaya, a very enterprising community and of late the Gold mining activities around and within the municipality

In the financial year 2024/25, the municipality made tremendous impacts on the residents through a number of projects that were successfully executed. These included the upgrading of the Obama-Sinapanga Rd, the installation of a high mast at the Bondo Bus park, and also the beautification project in the Square. The Municipality is also in the process of acquiring land for the parking of heavy commercial vehicles and pickups.

It should also be noted that solid waste management has improved although there are still gaps and room for improvement. The municipal Board members have also executed their mandate very effectively doing their oversight role without impartiality and rolling out various policy guidelines. I also want to sincerely appreciate the management team led by the manager who have worked tirelessly in the last year for effective service delivery of the residents of the municipality.

However, there were also a number of challenges that we faced as a municipality. Very critical is the fact that although various functions have been devolved to the municipality through a municipal charter, resources have not followed the functions. The budgetary allocation to the municipality is inadequate for effective service delivery and this has narrowed down the potential of the municipal board

The lack of public land at the disposal of the municipality for various development projects has been a great hindrance to development since most available land are private. It becomes therefore very expensive to implement projects.

The Bondo bus park has been under renovation and due to this, most PSVs have not been using designated parking areas. This has led to serious congestion within Bondo CBD. It is my hope that the ongoing works at the bus park would be completed in good time to allow PSVs to use it and decongest the CBD.

Late implementation of the budget due to late onset of the procurement processes has negatively affected implementation of the projects. It has led to most of the projects being completed yet the contractors can't be paid due to time constraints. This leads to unnecessary rollovers thus affecting subsequent budgets.

As the financial year 2025/26 nears the end of the first quarter, it is unfortunate the budget itself has not been made public and this will also lead to late implantations of the projects.

Going forward, there is need for the county government to adjust on most of these challenges that affect the growth of the municipality. There is need to develop a clear formula to fund the municipal board as per the PFM Act. This will ease planning.

Finally, I would wish to appreciate the support of the Governor who has consistently tried to put in place favorable conditions for the growth of our municipality.

I also appreciate a vibrant stakeholder base in the municipality that actively participates in the affairs of the Municipality

Long live Bondo Municipality. Long live Siaya County. Long live Kenya



.....
Name: Dr. Joshua Otieno Agola

Chairperson of the Board



6. Report of the Bondo Municipality Manager

Bondo Municipality had a mixed year 2024 /2025 with a number of successes and also a number of challenges.

The budget allocation of Municipality in the year under review was Ksh. 43,448,690.00 (Recurrent budget of Ksh. 28,841,170 and Development budget of ksh. 14,607,520). The total expenditure incurred by the municipality summed to Kshs. 45,684,902.04 broken down as;

Use of goods and services	7,571,073.00
Staff costs	23,235,766.51
Board expenses	1,562,975.00
Property and equipment / Development	13,315,087.53

The budget overrun of ksh. 2,236,212.04 was informed by under allocation in the personnel emoluments vote in the budget.

Among the things that saw the Municipality shine was improvement in solid waste management. It has been noted that the year witnessed a marked improvement since the market cleaners were provided with appropriate PPEs and improved tractor services with minimal disruptions due to fuel shortage. The output is that there is improved business friendly and clean environment that has boosted the morale of the business community

In the year, the Municipality led by a very able Board, got into a number of partnerships with various organizations as a way of improving service delivery to the people of Bono Municipality. The most successful and productive of such partnerships is the one with CARE(K). After signing a memorandum of understanding with them, they have been to train Board members and staff on areas of Governance. They have also supported development of a score card so as to identify the strengths and the weaknesses in service delivery. Other notable partnerships are with the WEE Centre, CASDA and with REVO-Waste.

The municipality was able to carry out a number of engagements with members of the public on various pertinent issues affecting the municipality. The Urban Areas and Cities Act requires that the Municipal Board should carry out at least one Citizen Forum with the community every quarter. These engagements have given very positive feedback and has boosted the confidence of the members of the public towards the Municipal Board.

The Municipal Board has been able to train members of the Board and staff in various areas as away to capacity build both Board members and staff. This has greatly improved work efficiency and boosted the confidence of the Board members and staff while carrying out their duties.

The world Bank carried out an assessment of the municipality in anticipation of the WB funding. The assessment was to find out if the municipal board had met the minimum conditions and the performance standards require before they can receive any funding. It is worth noting that the municipality was found to have met all the conditions and is one of the 79 who are eligible to KUSP II funding.

The Board has also been able to carry out their oversight responsibility well guiding the management with appropriate policy guidelines. They have held their committee meetings, special board meetings and full Board meetings as the law requires.

The Municipal Board has also been able to successfully complete all the projects that were allocated in the financial year just ended. These included i) The beautification of Bondo square, ii) the installation of a high mast flood light at the Bus park, iii) the improvement of Obama-Sinapanga road and iv) purchase of land for parking of heavy commercial vehicles and pick-ups.

Despite the many positive impacts, Bondo municipality has also faced a number of challenges.

Low budgetary allocation has been a major setback. The needs of the municipality are many and the expectations of the residents are very high. However, the allocation of funds especially for projects is wanting such that the municipal board can carry out any impactful project. It would be most appropriate if the County Government of Siaya would be able to fund the municipality through a clear criteria clearly outlined in the UACA.

Payments of board allowances and staff allowances was a thorn in the flesh. The Municipal Board and staff have had their allowances delayed in payments up to as much one year. This is extremely demoralizing to Board members and staff. It would therefore be prudent to operationalize operations account at the municipal level where such allowances can be paid from.

Recruitment of market cleaners...the recruitment of market is the prerogative of the PSB. However, when they have to be recruited after every three months, it poses a challenge to their administration. Most importantly, it takes a heavy toll on the PPEs that have to be replaced every three months. It would therefore be prudent if the PSB would hire such cleaners for longer periods of time

The lack of a vehicle for operations attached to Bondo Municipal Board has posed great challenges in day to day operations. The lack of mobility has made it difficult for field staff to carry out their duties effectively. For a seamless operation of municipal activities, it is critical that county government allocates fund towards procurement of a municipal vehicle.

Solid waste especially domestic waste has become a great challenge in solid waste management. The amount of waste emanating from the household around the municipality is a lot and since there is no clear strategy to intervene, it has led to illegal dumping especially of diapers and non-degradable waste.

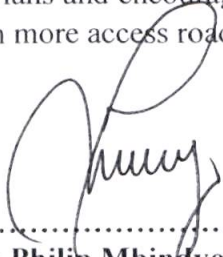
Going ahead, the municipal board has very clear vision of where the municipality should go in terms of infrastructure development, social and environmental issues and general administration

There are plans to involve all the landlords in the municipality and engage them on the best way to handle the domestic waste from their households.

The municipal Board intends to reopen the bus park once the ongoing works are completed and ensure that all PSVs make use of the bus park. This will help decongest the CBD and bring order therein.

There are also plans to embark on climate change related activities to make the environment more resilient. There are plans to plant at least 1000 trees in the municipality and have a green corridor all the way from Gobei to Kambajo market

There are also plans to construct appropriate and resilient walkways (NMT) to enhance safety of pedestrians and encourage walking for the better health of the residents. Additionally, there are plans to open more access roads within the municipality and improve others to bitumen standards.



.....
Name: Philip Mbindyo Wasonga
Municipality Manager



7. Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives for the FY

The key development objectives of the Bondo Municipality plan are to:

- a) General Administration, Planning and Support Services
- b) Resource Mobilization
- c) Urban infrastructure development and management
- d) Environment and Social Services

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
General Administration, Planning and Support Services	To provide effective general administration, planning and support services	Efficient service delivery and improved working environment	- No. of casuals hired - No. of Board and committee meetings held - No of computers/laptops/printer purchased	In the financial year under review 76 casuals were hired to manage solid waste, 6 Board and committee meetings were held and two laptops were purchased for the Municipality.
Resource Mobilization	To mobilize resources for smooth municipal operations	A well-resourced Municipal entity	- Municipal revenue office established - Fees & charges book prepared and submitted - No. of budget execution reports prepared and submitted	The municipality managed to sign memorandum of understandings with four partners to assist in service delivery. The partners are; - CARE Kenya – Assisted in establishing Community score card and training of Board and staff on governance.

**County Government of Siaya
Bondo Municipality**

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

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Urban infrastructure development and management	To develop resilient infrastructure that will ensure the Municipality is clean, orderly, secure, attractive and business friendly	A clean, orderly, secure, attractive and business friendly municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of tools and PPES procured - No. of parking lanes marked - No. acres of land purchased for parking of heavy commercial vehicles and pickups - Marking of parking lanes within Bondo Town - Installation of flood light at Bondo Bus Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CASDA- Collaboration on staff capacity building, Networking and Solid waste management. - WEEE Center- Management of electrical waste - REVO WASTE- Organic waste management at domestic level. <p>The municipality also managed to prepare and submitted Quarterly Financial Reports that detailed how budget was executed.</p> <p>The Municipality managed to procure Personal Protective Equipments for casuals staff doing solid waste management, signed an agreement for purchase of 1.5 acres parcel of land for heavy commercial vehicles and pickups and maintained the Obama Sinapanga road to improve business operations within the municipality. Also to note is the Floodlight put up in the Bondo Bus Park to improve lighting and security for traders within the CBD.</p>

**County Government of Siaya
Bondo Municipality**

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

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Environment and Social Services	To provide clean, effective and efficient environmental and social services	Improved municipal environmental and quality social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscaping and beautification of Bondo Municipality - No. of social center constructed - Establish a green corridor along the main highway - Rehabilitate community playground at Barkowino 	<p>During the financial year the managed to do beautification within the Bondo Municipal Square.</p> <p>The Municipality however did not manage to construct social centre, establish a green corridor and rehabilitate Barkowino playground for lack of budget allocation in the said areas.</p>

8. Corporate Governance Statement

- i) **Appointment of Board members.** The municipal board members are appointed through a competitive process by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly, according to the Urban Areas and Cities Act. The executive committee while appointing members of the board, ensure gender equity, representation of persons with disability, youth and marginalised groups. The board shall comprise nine members of whom four shall be appointed and at least five shall be nominated by;
- a) an umbrella body representing professional associations in the area;
 - b) an association representing the private sector in the area;
 - c) a cluster representing registered associations of the informal sector in the area;
 - d) a cluster representing registered neighbourhood associations in the area
 - e) an association of urban areas and cities.

A member of a board shall hold office for a term of five years, on a part-time basis and may be removed from the office of chairperson, vice chairperson or a member of the board on the following ground;

- a) Any of the grounds provided under section 16 (a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) of the Urban and Cities Act.
 - b) By the county governor;
 - c) By the board, supported by the vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the board;
or
 - d) Upon petition by the residents of a city or municipality.
- ii) **Roles and functions of the board.** Subject to the provisions of Urban and Cities Act, the municipal board;
- a) oversee the affairs of the municipality
 - b) develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and may set targets for delivery of services
 - c) formulate and implement an integrated development plan
 - d) control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets,

shopping and other employment centres, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the municipality

- e) as may be delegated by the county government as may be delegated by the county government, promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within the municipality
 - f) develop and manage schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies
 - g) maintain a comprehensive database and information system of the administration and provide public access thereto upon payment of a nominal fee to be determined by the board
 - h) administer and regulate its internal affairs
 - i) implement applicable national and county legislation
- iii) **Induction, training, and development of the Board.** This involve comprehensive programs that equip board members with essential governance knowledge, leadership skills, and an understanding of public service principles, aligning with national development agendas like Kenya Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)
- iv) **Board and members' performance.** Municipal Board performance is documented in the annual financial report, which is subject to audit by the Auditor General of Kenya. The performance of the board is also tied to their oversight of service delivery, policy implementation, revenue collection, and compliance with the Urban Areas and Cities Act.
- v) **Number of Board meetings held and the attendance to those meetings by members.** The municipal board holds its sittings to transact the business of the board once every three months. However, the chairperson may, and upon request in writing by at least one-third of the members of the board, convene a special meeting to transact any urgent business of the board. Only the board members are required to attend to remain in good standing, and ensuring only authorized persons attend to maintain legal

compliance. Non-members are generally not allowed to attend meetings unless specifically permitted by the board.

- vi) **Succession plan of the Board.** When a position becomes vacant the process for filling it is guided by the Urban and Cities Act and involves the procedures for appointing a new member or replacing the chairperson or vice-chairperson
- vii) **Policy to manage conflict of interest.** Municipal Board members promptly disclose any interest that may create a conflict with their official duties, including interests held by their immediate family members. A board member with a registrable interest in a matter is not allowed to be present during the discussion or voting on that matter. The secretary of the board is responsible for keeping record of all declared conflicts of interest for accountability purposes. The declarations are then recorded in the official minutes of the meeting.
- viii) **Board remuneration.** The chairperson, vice chairperson and members of the Municipal Board do not receive salary but are paid such allowances and benefits as the county executive committee, with the approval of the county assembly, and on the advice of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, determine.
- ix) **Ethics and Conduct.** The Urban Areas and Cities act sets principles for good governance in cities and urban areas, emphasizing accountability, resident participation, and efficient service delivery.
- x) **Governance audit.** Governance audit of municipal boards, mandated by the Constitution and the Public Audit Act, is primarily conducted by the Office of the Auditor-General (OAG). The OAG assesses how effectively public resources are managed by the board, evaluating their adherence to financial regulations, performance objectives, and principles of good governance, including accountability, transparency, and efficiency in service delivery. Governance audit aim to ensure that the municipality operate in compliance with laws like the Urban Areas and Cities Act and the Public Finance Management Act, ultimately promoting effective urban development and resident participation.
- xi) **Communication policy.** The Urban Areas and Cities Act requires municipal boards to invite and receive feedback from citizens, encouraging a two-way communication process

- xii) **Terms of Reference of Committees.** A ToR document of the municipality clearly outlines the purpose of the committee, specific duties and tasks the committee will undertake, membership of the committee and their roles and the operational guidelines of the committee, including how often it will meet and how it will report its activities.
- xiii) **Policy on related party transactions.** The municipality follows financial reporting requirements, which include disclosures of related party transactions under IFRS.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

a. On the operational and financial performance of the Municipality during the period.

The budget allocation of Municipality in the year under review was Ksh. 43,448,690.00. (Recurrent budget of Ksh. 28,841,170 and Development budget of ksh. 14,607,520). The total expenditure incurred by the municipality summed to Kshs. 45,684,902.04 broken down as;

Use of goods and services	7,571,073.00
Staff costs	23,235,766.51
Board expenses	1,562,975.00
Property and equipment / Development	13,315,087.53

There was a budget overrun of ksh. 2,236,212.04 which was informed by the under allocation in the personal emoluments vote in the budget. The operational performance of the Municipality is as highlighted in the Municipal Manager's report.

b. Entity's key projects or investments decision implemented or ongoing,

The key projects that have been undertaken by the municipality in the financial year include;

- Maintenance of Obama-Sinapanga road,
- Beautification of the municipal square
- Installation of high-mast at the Bondo Bus Park
- Purchase of land for heavy commercial vehicle and pick-ups

c. Municipality's compliance with statutory requirements.

Bondo Municipality is in compliance with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, having met the population criteria and having its municipality status conferred in September 2023. It also has a functional Board, whose members were sworn in to oversee the affairs of the municipality, promoting infrastructure development and a healthy environment. The statutory deductions for members of staff are submitted to the relevant government bodies as required by the law.

d. Major risks facing the Municipality, material arrears in statutory and other financial obligations.

The notable challenges affecting the municipality include inefficient waste collection and transportation system with only one tractor working within Bondo municipality thus untimely and irregular collection. Also, the waste collection bins are non-existent. Lack of public land at the disposal of the Municipality for various development projects hinders project implementation. The County Government of Siaya devolved functions to the

Municipality through the Municipal Charter but resources have not followed the devolved functions therefore affecting service delivery.

- e. Any other information considered relevant to the users of the financial statements.

There is no further information considered relevant to the users of the financial statement.

10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting

1. Sustainability strategy and profile

Bondo Municipality is located in Siaya County, Kenya. It is dedicated to providing quality, timely, and appropriate services to its residents. The municipality aims to be a leading example in the region through its commitment to sustainable development and community well-being. The Bondo Municipality was awarded a charter under the Urban Areas And Cities Act (NO. 13 of 2011), through which The County Government Of Siaya exercised the clause of 5 of the charter indicating that the County Governor of Siaya County granted the Municipality of Bondo this Municipal Charter on this 8th day of March, 2023.

In relation to the mandate to *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDG) and the entity's sustainability priorities and policy framework. The municipality is working on: -

- No Poverty: Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- Zero Hunger: Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture.
- Good Health and Well-being: Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages.
- Gender Equality: Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls especially in its recruitment of casual workers
- Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. This is in relation to areas not reached with the water service provider SIBOWASCO licensed in Siaya County.
- Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.
- Sustainable Cities and Communities: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
- Climate Action: Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- Life on Land: Protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss.

The municipality managed to achieve the following actions in relation to environmental and climate action:

- Purchase of land for parking of heavy commercial vehicles and pickups: - this is part of providing safe space for idling trucks and reduce fuel consumption.
- Landscaping and beautification of Bondo Municipality. This is a green space within the municipality with trees and displaying importance of green spaces to emission use.
- Installation of flood lights at Bondo Bus Park which is intended to display efficient use of energy for lighting for business. This reduces use of energy by all the business entities
- Maintenance of Obama Market- Sinapanga Road

The entity's service delivery charter also highlights aspects of environmental sustainability in development control and environmental services provision. This is the environmental charter for municipality section for reference: -

S/NO.	KEY SERVICE OFFERED	POINTS OF SERVICE	TIME/DURATION
1.	Monitor and assess activities, including those of lead agencies, to ensure environmental integrity and prevent degradation.	Municipal Environment Officers	Continuous
2.	Provide early warnings about potential environmental emergencies.	Municipal Environment Officers	Need Basis
3.	Enforce environmental laws and regulations	Municipal Environment Officers	14 days
4.	Carry out assessment activities related to environmental projects and activities.	Municipal Environment Officers	Need basis
5.	Provide technical advice and support to entities involved in natural resource management and environmental protection	Municipal Environment Officers	Immediately
6.	Management of solid waste in the municipality: Ensure solid waste management in public spaces and Offer advice on waste handling, storage, and disposal	Municipal Environment Officers	Daily
7.	Undertake programs to enhance environmental education and public awareness	Municipal Environment Officers	Need basis
8.	Lead in the development of environmental policies and related quality standards.	Municipal Environment Officers	Continuous
9.	Respond to environmental incidents and emergencies.	Municipal Environment Officers	Immediately

2. Environmental performance

The environmental policy guiding the municipality is the solid waste management policy. The **Solid Waste Management Policy, 2023** has reporting templates that are filled on quarterly basis. The filled templates are as follows:

S/N o.	Areas/ Markets covered	Key activity	Month (volume waste in tonnes)				Total volume waste (Tonnes)	Estimated volume of waste evacuated	No. of casuals/w orkers involved	Comm / Rema
			Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4				
1.	Migingo Market	Waste collection (WC), Disinfectin g collection points (DCP)	12 (2 in a day)	12	11	12	47	47	20 workers	1.Adeq te load 2. Tuesdc and Friday high tonnag days
2.	Drainag e around Bondo Town CBD	unclogging (UCL)	6 (1 in a day)	7	6	5	24	24	4 workers	1.Rainy season need freque soil covera
3.	Collecti on point next to CDF Hall	Waste collection (WC) Disinfectin g collection points (DCP)	13 (2/3 in a day)	12	11	9	45	45	19 workers	1.solid waste from neighb ring resider l areas
4.	Collecti on point next to Granada Filling station	Waste collection (WC) Disinfectin g collection points (DCP)	6 (1 in a day)	7	7	6	26	29	20 workers	1.solid waste from SMEs
5.	Collecti on point next to JOOUST	Waste collection (WC) Disinfectin g collection points (DCP)	3	3	2	3	11	11	4 workers	1.solid waste from SMEs a Univer

6.	Ndira Market	Waste collection (WC) Disinfecting collection points (DCP)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	2	1 worker	1.solid waste from SMEs
7.	Koyucho Market	Waste collection (WC) Disinfecting collection points (DCP)	5	5	6	6	22	22	1 worker	1.solid waste from SMEs
8.	Harambee Market	Waste collection (WC) Disinfecting collection points (DCP)	2	2	2	2	8	8	1 worker	1.solid waste from SMEs
9.	Nyawita / Got Winyo	Waste collection (WC) Disinfecting collection points (DCP)	2	2	2	2	8	8	1 worker	1.solid waste from SMEs

The outline of successes is the municipality is: -

- The availability funds to remunerate casual workers, tractor trailer equipment to help in the Solid Waste Management Services, effective waste management (reduce, reuse, recycle, disposal methods)
- The department is also collaborating with partners to plant trees and improve/ manage biodiversity.
- There has vote heads to purchase tools and equipment to support solid waste management and officers/staff
- The staff have also been capacity built over time in different roles within the sections

Some of the short comings and mitigation measures include; -

- Need for vehicle to support in monitoring and field work that needs budget advocacy
- The ring fencing of funds for fuel, maintenance of the equipment that has been a challenge
- There is need to have equipment such as a back hoe, loaders to support with waste management.

The efforts by the municipality to reduce environmental impact through products can be evidenced by the developed three MoUs with organizations to carry out bottle recycling. The office is also adopting paperless communications/ feedback for services. The municipality is also maintaining vehicles to reduce Co2 emissions.

In climate action, the municipality has budget for solar street lights as part of green energy adoption. In its development control committee, the clients are required to have an environmental and social impact assessment before approvals are done. This is intended to ensure green building in regard to use of environmental good and services.

3. *Employee welfare*

Hiring of the municipal staff is done through Siaya County Public Service Board. The current staff composition has taken into account gender ratio with eight ladies and eleven gentlemen in office. Yearly staff appraisals and trainings are done to identify staff skills gaps and improve employee performance.

4. *Market place practices*

a) *Responsible competition practice.*

Bondo municipality has made efforts to ensure responsible competition by conducting open tendering, encouraging inclusivity by reserving certain tenders for women and local residents and by ensuring structured process i.e clear submission guidelines and formalized tender documents therefore upholding procedural fairness.

b) *Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations*

The municipality regularly publishes tender notices using an open competitive procurement method, accessible via the Siaya County website and national portals like the public Procurement Information Portal. Some tenders specifically favour targeted groups encouraging inclusivity and fair opportunity.

Mandated by law, all procurement must comply with the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which enshrines principles of fairness, transparency, value for money and accountability. The municipality operates within it's budget and honours payment to its suppliers.

c) *Responsible marketing and advertisement or Responsible engagement with the citizens*

The Municipality conducts Quarterly public participation forums to sensitize the community in activities or projects the municipality is undertaking. The municipality partnered with CARE Kenya in community stake holder engagement and feedback reports so as to analyse the impact the municipality to the public.

d) *Product stewardship or Awareness creation*

In the financial year 2024/25, the municipality purchased protective gears and materials for field staff. Employees are registered with SHA/SHIF and NSSF and monthly contribution deducted from their salaries are remitted to the relevant bodies. Policy and register for public complains and resolutions currently under review according to the new relevant county policy.

5. *Corporate Social Responsibility/Community Engagements*

The municipality had joint environmental clean ups with Shofco and the business community to sensitize the public on importance of being in a clean environment. The management institutionalized Chairman's Christmas tree appeal fund and visits to children home, police cell and childrens' ward in Bondo Sub County Hospital were done. A climax celebration was done at Bondo's Jaramogi Park.

Public participations and involvement under community score card approach for joint monitoring of service delivery under the transferred functions. The same is spearheaded by a partner, CARE Kenya.

11. Report of the Municipality Board Members

The Board Members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 which show the state of the Municipality affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Municipality are as indicated on page iii

Performance

The performance of the Municipality for the year ended June 30, 2025 are set out in page 1

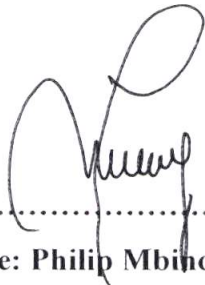
Board Members

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page vi to viii. There were no changes in the Board during the financial year.

Auditors

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

By Order of the Board



.....

Name: Philip Mbindyo Wasonga

Secretary of the Board

12. Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Section 180 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer of the Municipality established by Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011 shall prepare financial statements in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Municipality manager is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Municipality's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Municipality for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2025. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period, (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Municipality, (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 Municipality, (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Municipality Manager accepts responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011. The Municipality Manager is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Municipality's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and the financial position as at that date.

The Municipality Manager further confirms the completeness of the accounting records which have been relied upon in the preparation of financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Nothing has come to the attention of the Municipality Manager to indicate that the

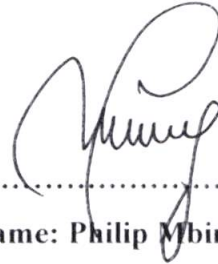
Municipality will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Municipal's financial statements were approved by the Board on 26th August 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Name: Dr. Joshua Otieno Agola
Chairperson of the Board



.....
Name: Philip Mbindyo Wasonga
Accounting officer of the Board



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON BONDO MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

PREAMBLE

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

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

A Disclaimer of Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to form an opinion on the financial statements. 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.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Disclaimer of Opinion

I have audited the accompanying transitional IPSAS financial statements of Bondo Municipality set out on pages 1 to 42, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

I do not express an opinion on the accompanying transitional IPSAS financial statements. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

1. Failure to Operationalize the Mandate of the Bondo Municipality

The Governor granted Municipality status to Bondo Municipality in March, 2023. Examination of the operations of Bondo Municipality revealed that the Municipality has not been operationalized and its payments are still made by the County Treasury despite the Municipality having its own budgetary allocation. The Municipality does not maintain an operational bank account; making it impossible to confirm all transactions in the statement of financial performance and financial position as there were no cash books, bank reconciliation statements, cash flow statements and bank statements contrary to Section 46(1) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 which requires the Board keep proper books and records of its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities and Regulation 71(4) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which provides that a County government entity is not allowed to give another County government entity cash donation to augment the budgetary resources of designated departments.

In absence of an operationalised system, it is not possible to confirm that expenditure and assets recorded in these financial statements are valid, accurate or complete.

2. Unsupported Comparative Balances

The statement of financial performance and position reflects comparative balances. However, this is the first year that the Bondo Municipality is preparing financial statements. It is therefore not clear, and Management has not provided explanation on the source of the comparative balances.

In the circumstances, the validity, accuracy and completeness of these financial statements could not be confirmed.

3. Trade and Other Payables

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 27 to the financial statements reflects trade and other payables of Kshs.14,418,931. Included in this amount is Kshs.2,080,085 incurred on maintenance of Obama Market-Sinapanga Road. Review of recorded transactions revealed that the amount had been paid and therefore was not a payable. Additionally, ledgers provided for audit for trade and other payables reflected an amount to Kshs.16,499,017 resulting in an unreconciled variance of Kshs.2,080,086.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of trade and other payables of Kshs.14,418,931 could not be confirmed.

4. Unsupported Balances in the Financial Statements

The statement of financial position reflects balances that are not supported with ledgers. The amounts of property, plant and equipment includes an amount of Kshs.12,906,888, which appears to be the net balance of revenue from exchange transactions of Kshs.45,684,902 after deducting total expenses of Kshs.32,778,104. It is not even clear how the revenue was arrived at considering that all expenditures

are paid directly by the County Treasury and the amount was not even in the initial Municipality Budget. Other balances in the statement of financial performance and statement of financial performance could not be confirmed.

In the circumstances, the completeness and accuracy of the reported balances could not be confirmed.

5. Non-Compliance with Public Procurement Capacity Building Levy

The Management of Bondo Municipality did not remit 0.03% Capacity Building Levy to the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority for all contracts during the year contrary to Section 3 (1) of the Public Procurement Capacity Building Levy Order, 2023 which requires that there shall be paid a levy by a supplier on all procurement contracts signed between the supplier and the procuring entity, at the rate of zero point zero three per centum (0.03%) of the value of the signed contract, exclusive of applicable taxes.

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

6. Irregular Engagement of Casuals

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statement is staff costs of Kshs.23,235,767. Included in this amount is Kshs.9,175,660 relating to casual wages. Payroll records revealed that Bondo Municipality engaged a total of seventy-one (71) casual employees. However, scrutiny of the supporting documents on casuals revealed that the employees have continuously been engaged in the Municipality with their contracts being terminated then renewed again. It was noted that the Municipality does not have a casuals recruitment framework that could be used to determine the terms of engagement. Further, the casuals had been performing tasks that were long term in nature.

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

7. Irregular Payment of Salary

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements is Kshs.23,235,767 being staff costs. Included in this amount is Kshs.14,060,107 relating to salaries and wages for permanent and pensionable employees. However, scrutiny of the payroll in the Human Resource Integrated System (HRIS) revealed that one employee had attained the age of seventy-three (73) yet he was still in the payroll. This is contrary to the law which provides that an employee of the government should retire at the age of sixty (60). There was no clear explanation from the Management why he was still in the payroll.

Consequently, Management was in breach of the law.

8. Salaries paid outside Integrated Personnel and Payroll Database (IPPD) and the Human Resource Integrated System

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.23,235,767 relating to Staff costs. Review of payroll records revealed that the payroll for the fifteen (15) staff of Bondo Municipality are maintained by the Siaya County Executive. However, it was noted that the payroll

for six (6) employees was maintained in a manual excel format. It was also noted that the staff were paid salaries outside the two payroll systems contrary to the National Treasury Circular No.9/2017 which requires personnel emoluments to be controlled in the public personnel database and supported by the Integrated Payroll and Personnel Database (IPPD) system.

The use of the manual system involves manual calculations of deductions to arrive at net monthly pay, and constant updates of the data, which makes it prone to human errors and manipulation.

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

9. Non- Compliance with Law on Ethnic Composition

Review of the staff compliment provided for audit revealed that the Municipality had fifteen employees that are permanent and pensionable and all were from the dominant community contrary to Section 7(1) and (2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which requires that, no public establishment shall have more than one third of its staff from the same ethnic community.

Consequently, Management was in breach of the law.

10.Failure to Observe Reservations in Employment

Review of Bondo Municipality's staff bio data revealed that there is a total of fifteen (15) employees and none is a person living with disability contrary to Section 13 of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003 which requires 5% of all appointments for persons with disabilities.

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

11. Inadequate Management of IT Systems and Operations

Scrutiny of the Municipality's IT systems and operations revealed that the Municipality does not have an IT strategic plan, IT strategic committee, approved ICT and security policy, training needs assessment and is yet to develop and adapt key ICT parameters including procedures manual, business continuity plans, disaster recovery plans and risk Management policy.

12. Lack of Internal Audit Review

Review of the Municipality's operations indicated that no internal audit reviews were performed on the Municipality's internal processes and no risk assessment was carried out to identify and address the areas of concern and document specific controls in response to identified risks.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance of the fund could not be confirmed.

13. Lack of a Strategic Plan

During the year under review, it was noted that Bondo Municipality operated without a strategic plan. It was therefore not possible to confirm whether the Municipality's

budget was aligned to its strategic objectives. In addition, the Municipality did not have an approved organization structure.

This might negatively affect the timely implementation of planned activities, goals and programs for the financial year under review.

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

Conclusion

I do not express a conclusion on the lawfulness and effectiveness in the use of public resources as required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for my audit conclusion.

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

Conclusion

I do not express a conclusion on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance as required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Because of the significance of the matter(s) described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for my audit conclusion.

Responsibilities of the Management and the Board of Management

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 Municipality'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.

The Board of Management is responsible for overseeing the Municipality'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 Gathuru, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

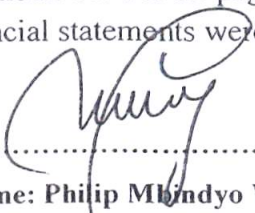
Nairobi


05 December, 2025

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

Description	Note	2024/2025
		Kshs.
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
Transfers from the County Government	6	45,684,902.04
Public contributions and donations	7	-
Levies Fines and Penalties	8	-
Other revenues (<i>Specify</i>)	9	-
		45,684,902.04
Revenue from exchange transactions		
Interest income	10	-
Miscellaneous Income	11	-
		-
Total revenue		45,684,902.04
Expenditure		
Use of goods and services	12	7,571,073.00
Staff costs	13	23,235,766.51
Board expenses	14	1,562,975.00
Finance costs	15	-
Depreciation and amortization	16	408,199.14
Repairs and maintenance	17	-
Total expenses		32,778,013.65
Other gains/losses		
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	18	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		12,906,888.39

The notes set out on pages 8 to 45 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 26th August 2025 and signed by:


.....
Name: Philip Mwendyo Wasonga
Municipality Manager

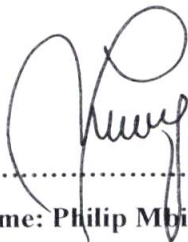

.....
Name: Mathews Umay Asembo
Head of Finance
ICPAK M/No ASSOC/2567

15. Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2025

Description	Note	2024/2025	1st July 2025
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	19	-	-
Receivables from exchange transactions	20	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	21	14,418,930.99	97,846.00
Prepayments	22	-	-
Inventories	23	-	-
Total current assets		14,418,930.99	97,846.00
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	24	12,906,888.39	-
Intangible assets	25	-	-
Biological Assets	26	-	-
Total Non-current Assets		12,906,888.39	-
Total assets (A)		27,325,819.38	97,846.00
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	27	14,418,930.99	97,846.00
Refundable deposits from customers	28	-	-
Provisions	29	-	-
Borrowings	30	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	31	-	-
Deferred Income	32	-	-
Social Benefits	33	-	-
Total current liabilities		14,418,930.99	97,846.00
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	29	-	-
Borrowings	30	-	-

Non-current employee benefit obligation	31	-	-
Deferred Income	32	-	-
Social Benefits	33	-	-
Total Non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities (B)		14,418,930.99	97,846.00
Net Assets (A-B)		12,906,888.39	-
Represented by:			
Capital/Development Grants/Fund		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated surplus		12,906,888.39	-
Net Assets/Equity		12,906,888.39	-

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 26th August 2025 and signed by:



.....
Name: Philip Mbindyo Wasonga

Municipality Manager

Date:



.....
Name: Mathews Umay Asembo

Head of Finance

ICPAK M/No ASSOC/2567

Date:

16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description	Capital/ Development Grants/Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bal as at 1 July 2023	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	-	-	-
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain/loss	-	-	-	-
Bal as at 30 Jun 2024	-	-	-	-
Bal as at 1 July 2024	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	-	12,906,888.39	12,906,888.39
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain/loss	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2025	-	-	12,906,888.39	12,906,888.39

(Provide details on the nature and purpose of reserves)

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

Description	Note	2024/2025 *
		Kshs.
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts		
Transfers from the County Government		31,363,817.05
Public contributions and donations		-
Interest received		-
Miscellaneous receipts (<i>Specify</i>)		-
Total Receipts		31,363,817.05
Payments		
Use of goods and services		3,052,890.00
Staff costs		23,235,766.51
Board expenses		898,975.00
Finance costs		-
Total Payments		27,187,631.51
Net cash flows from operating activities	34	4,176,185.54
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of PPE & intangible assets		(4,176,185.54)
Proceeds from sale of PPE		-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(4,176,185.54)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Receipts from Capital grants		-
Proceeds from borrowings		-
Repayment of borrowings		-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		(0.00)
Cash And Cash Equivalents At 1 July 2024	19	-
Cash And Cash Equivalents At 30 June 2025	19	(0.00)

(PSASB has now prescribed the direct method of cashflow presentation for all entities under the IPSAS Accrual basis of accounting).

Bondo Municipality
County Government of Siaya
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual Amounts for the Year ended 30 June 2025

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilisation
	Kshs. a	Kshs. b	Kshs. c=(a+b)	Kshs. d	Kshs. e=(c-d)	f=d/c
Budget carryovers from the previous year*	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Receipts						
Transfers from the County Government	43,448,690.00	-	43,448,690.00	31,363,817.05	12,084,872.95	72%
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Miscellaneous income (<i>specify</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total Receipts	43,448,690.00	-	43,448,690.00	31,363,817.05	12,084,872.95	72%
Payments						
Use of goods and services	10,485,000.00	-	10,485,000.00	3,052,890.00	7,432,110.00	29%
Board expenses	1,500,000.00	-	1,500,000.00	898,975.00	601,025.00	60%
Staff Costs	16,856,170.00	-	16,856,170.00	23,235,766.51	(6,379,596.51)	138%
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total expenditure Payments	28,841,170.00	-	28,841,170.00	27,187,631.51	1,653,538.49	94%
Capital Expenditure Payments	14,607,520.00	-	14,607,520.00	4,176,185.54	10,431,334.46	29%
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Budget notes

[Provide an explanation of differences between actual and budgeted amounts (any over-utilisation and underutilisation of below 90%)]

Some of the vouchers that were presented for payments were not paid by the county treasury hence the under absorption

(Provide an explanation of changes between original and final budget indicating whether the difference is due to reallocations or other causes.

Budget Reconciliation

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	-
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	-

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Bondo Municipality is established by and derives its authority and accountability from the Urban Areas and Cities Act. The Municipality is under the Siaya County Government and is domiciled in Kenya.

The entity's principal activity is to manage the affairs of the Municipality on behalf of the County Government, develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programs and set targets for delivery of services, formulate and implement an integrated development as well as oversight implementation of plans among other functions.

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 judgment 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 of these financial statements.

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, the State Corporations Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Application of New and revised standards (IPSAS)

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: Leases	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:

	<p>i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.</p> <p>ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS.</p> <p>iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures.</p> <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</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>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p>
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<p>Applicable 1st January 2027</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <p>i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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	understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.
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iii. Early adoption of standards

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

4. 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 assets that have been acquired using such funds.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024/25 was approved by the County Assembly on 30th April 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 Municipality upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Municipality did not record additional appropriations following the governing body's approval.

The Municipality'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. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget.

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) 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.

e) 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.

f) Financial instruments

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

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 a 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. There is no relevant accounting treatment concerning impairment.

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

g) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method

Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

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

h) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Municipality 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 Municipality 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.

i) 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 needs of society as a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefits 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.

j) Contingent liabilities

The Municipality 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.

k) Contingent assets

The Municipality 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 Municipality 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

l) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Municipality does not maintain reserves in terms of specific requirements.

m) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

n) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

The Municipality provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate fund and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the Municipality does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to scheme 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 benefits are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

o) 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.

p) 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.

q) Related parties

The Municipality 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 Municipality, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Board members, the Municipality Managers and Municipality Accountant.

r) 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 various commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

s) Comparative figures

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

t) Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue.

Two types of events can be identified:

(a) Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and

(b) Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (*non-adjusting events after the reporting date*).

The Municipality should indicate whether there are material adjusting and non- adjusting events after the reporting period.

u) Currency

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

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Municipality'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.

There were no judgements, estimates and assumptions made in preparation of this financial report.

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 Municipality 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 Municipality. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

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:

- i) The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Municipality.
- ii) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- iii) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- iv) Availability of funds to replace the asset.
- v) Changes in the market in relation to the asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Transfers from the County Government

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Transfers from County Govt. – Recurrent	
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	45,684,902.04
Unconditional development grants	-
Total	45,684,902.04

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

(a) Transfers from County Government entities (Categorized)

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 year
			Kshs	Kshs
Department	-	-	-	-
Ministry	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

(Ensure that the amount recorded above as having been received from the County fully reconciles to the amount recorded by the sending County office. An acknowledgement note/receipt should be raised in favour of the sending County office.) *Amount recognised in the statement of financial performance should be the recurrent grant and the development grant to the extent that there are no conditions attached. Total of column 1 should tie to note 6 The details of the reconciliation have been included under appendix xxx

7. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Donation from development partners	-
Contributions from the public	-
Total	-

8. Levies, Fines and penalties

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Levies	-
Fines	-
Penalties	-
Others (<i>indicate and specify</i>)	-
Total	-

9. Other Revenues

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Transfers from other government entities	-
Others (<i>indicate and specify</i>)	-
Total	-

(Provide a brief explanation for this revenue)

10. Interest income

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Interest income from investments	-
Interest income on bank deposits	-
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-
Total interest income	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

11. Miscellaneous income

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Income from sale of tender documents	-
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-
Total other income	-

12. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Utilities, supplies and services	18,157.00
Communication, supplies and services	-
Domestic travel and subsistence	3,859,625.00
Foreign travel and subsistence	-
Printing, advertising, supplies & services	498,800.00
Rent and rates	-
Training expenses	97,200.00
Hospitality supplies and services	299,301.00
Insurance costs	-
Specialized materials and services	-
Office and general supplies and services	999,880.00
Fuel, oil and lubricants	200,000.00
Other operating expenses (<i>Sanitary and cleaning materials</i>)	99,450.00
Purchase of uniform and clothing	499,660.00
Routine maintenance - vehicles and other equipment	-
Routine maintenance – other assets	-
Contracted Professional Services	-
Audit fees	-
Hire of Transport, equipment etc	-
Bank Charges	-
Social Benefit expenses*	-
Landscaping and beautification	999,000.00
Total	7,571,073.00

*Social benefit schemes include benefits such as cash transfers for unemployment or elderly in line with IPSAS 42.

13. Staff costs

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Salaries and wages	14,060,106.90
Casual wages	9,175,659.61
Staff gratuity	
Social security contribution	-
Other staff costs (<i>Daily Subsistence Allowance</i>)	
Total	23,235,766.51

14. Board expenses

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Chairman/Members' Honoraria	-
Sitting allowances	588,500.00
Medical Insurance	-
Induction and Training	252,000.00
Travel and accommodation	-
Conference Costs	652,475.00
Other allowances (KICOSCA)	70,000.00
Total	1,562,975.00

15. Finance costs

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Interest on Bank overdrafts	-
Interest on loans from banks	-
Total	-

16. Depreciation and amortization

Description	2024/2025
	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	408,199.14
Intangible assets	-
Investment property carried at cost	-
Total depreciation and amortization	408,199.14

17. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2024/2025
	KShs
Property- Buildings	-
Office equipment	-
Furniture and fittings	-
Motor vehicle expenses	-
Maintenance of civil works	-
Total repairs and maintenance	-

18. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

18. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Property, plant and equipment	-
Intangible assets	-
Total	-

19. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Fixed deposits account	-
On – call deposits	-
Current account	-
Others(<i>specify</i>)	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	-

(The amount should agree with the closing and opening balances as included in the statement of cash flows)

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

Financial institution	Account number	2024/2025
		Kshs.
a) Fixed deposits account		
Kenya Commercial bank		-
Equity Bank, etc		-
Sub- total		-
b) On - call deposits		
Kenya Commercial bank		-
Equity Bank - etc		-
Sub- total		-
c) Current account		
Kenya Commercial bank		-
Equity Bank - etc		-
Sub- total		-
d) Others(specify)		
Cash in transit		-
Cash in hand		-
Mobile Money		-
Sub- total		-
Grand total		-

20. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Current Receivables	
Service, water and electricity debtors	-
Other exchange debtors	-
Less: impairment allowance	-
Total Current receivables (a)	-
Non-Current receivables	
Service, water and electricity debtors	-
Other exchange debtors	-
Less: impairment allowance	-
Total Non- current receivables (b)	-
Total	-

Ageing analysis for Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2024/2025	
	Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	0	%
Between 1- 2 years	0	%
Between 2-3 years	0	%
Over 3 years	0	%
Total (a+b)	0	%

21. Receivables from Non-Exchange transaction

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Transfer from County Executive	14,418,930.99
	-
Total	14,418,930.99

Ageing analysis for Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Description	2024/2025	
	Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	14,321,084.99	99%
Between 1- 2 years	97,846.00	1%
Between 2-3 years	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%
Total	14,418,930.99	100%

22. Prepayments

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Insurance	-
Rent	-
Water	-
Internet	-
Other (specify)	-
Total	-

23. Inventories

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	-	-
Medical supplies	-	-
Spare parts and meters	-	-
Water for distribution	-	-
Other goods held for resale	-	-
Catering	-	-
Less: allowance for impairment	-	-
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	-	-

(Provide brief explanation on inventories)

Detailed Disclosure on Inventories

	2024/2025
	ksh
Opening balance	-
Additional Inventory in the year	1,598,990.00
Inventory expensed in the year	1,598,990.00
Write-downs in the year	-
Others specify	-
Closing balance	-

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24. Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Land		Building		Motor vehicles		Infrastructure assets		Furniture and fittings		Computers & ICT Equipment		Capital Work in progress		Total	
	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
Depreciation Rate		2-10%		10-16.67%		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		33.30%				
As at 1st July 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	5,175,000.00	-	-	-	-	5,994,087.53	-	999,100.00	-	1,146,900.00	-	-	-	-	13,315,087.53	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 th June 2025	5,175,000.00	-	-	-	-	5,994,087.53	-	999,100.00	-	1,146,900.00	-	-	-	-	13,315,087.53	-
Additions for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 th June 2025	5,175,000.00	-	-	-	-	5,994,087.53	-	999,100.00	-	1,146,900.00	-	-	-	-	13,315,087.53	-
Depreciation and impairment																
At 1st July 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-	-	146,544.38	-	83,258.33	-	178,396.43	-	-	-	-	408,199.14	-
Disposals for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 th June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	146,544.38	-	83,258.33	-	178,396.43	-	-	-	-	408,199.14	-
NBV as at 30 th Jun 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NBV as at 30 th Jun 2025	5,175,000.00	-	-	-	-	5,847,543.15	-	915,841.67	-	968,503.57	-	-	-	-	12,906,888.39	-

25. Intangible assets

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Cost	
At beginning of the year	-
Additions	-
At end of the year	-
Amortization and impairment	
At beginning of the year	-
Amortization	-
At end of the year	-
Impairment loss	-
At end of the year	-
NBV	-

26. Biological Assets

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Trees in a plantation forest	-
Animals: Dairy Cattle, Pigs, Sheep	-
Others specify	-
Total	-

27. Trade and Other Payables

Description	Insert Current FY	
	Kshs.	
Trade payables	14,418,930.99	
Retentions	-	
Accrued expenses	-	
Other payables (<i>Specify</i>)	-	
Total trade and other payables	14,418,930.99	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total
Under one year	14,321,084.99	99%
1-2 years	97,846.00	1%
2-3 years	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%
Total	14,418,930.99	100%

28. Refundable deposits and prepayments from customers

Description	2024/2025	
	Kshs	
Rent deposits		-
Prepayments		-
Others (<i>specify</i>)		-
Total		-
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%
1-2 years	-	%
2-3 years	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%
Total	-	%

29. Provisions

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Balance at the beginning of the year	-
Additional Provisions (<i>Specify</i>)	-
Provision utilised	-
Balance at the end of the year	-
Current Portion of provision	-
Long term portion of provision	-
Total Provisions	-

30. Borrowings

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

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Short term borrowings (current portion)	-
Long term borrowings	-
Total	-

(NB: the total of this statement should tie to note 29 totals. Current portion of borrowings are those borrowings that are payable within one year or the next financial year. Additional disclosures on terms of borrowings, nature of borrowings, security, and interest rates should be disclosed)

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Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Balance at beginning of the period	-
Borrowings during the year	-
Repayments of borrowings during the period	-
Balance at end of the period	-

The table below shows the Distribution of borrowings:

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Borrowings	
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	-
Borrowings from other government institutions	-
Total balance at end of the year	-

31. Employee Benefit Obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Non-current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

32. Deferred Income

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
National/County Government	-
International Funding Bodies	-
Public Contributions and Donations	-
Total Deferred Income	-

The deferred income movement is as follows:

Description	County government	International funders/ donors	Public contributions and donations	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance brought forward	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Transfers to capital fund	-	-	-	-
Transfers to income statement	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-
Balance carried forward	-	-	-	-

Include columns as needed for the various sources of income deferred

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

33. Social Benefit Liabilities

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

Social benefit schemes include benefits such as cash transfers for the unemployed or elderly in line with IPSAS 42. They are incurred to mitigate against a certain social risk e.g. poverty, age, unemployment among others.

34. Cash generated from operations

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax	12,906,888.39
Adjusted for:	
Depreciation	408,199.14
Amortisation	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	-
Working Capital adjustments	
Increase in inventory	-
Increase in receivables	(14,321,084.99)
Increase in payables	14,321,084.99
Net cash flow from operating activities	13,315,087.53

(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from operating activities)

35. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

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

- a) The County Government.
- b) The Parent County Government Ministry.
- c) County Assembly.
- d) Key management.
- e) City/Municipality Board; etc.

b) Related party transactions

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Transfers from related parties'	-
Transfers to related parties	-

c) Key management remuneration

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Board Members	-
Key Management Compensation	-
Total	-

d) Due from related parties

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Due from parent Ministry	-
Due from County Government	-
Due from County Assembly	-
Total	-

e) Due to related parties

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Due to parent Ministry	-
Due to County Government	-
Due to Key management personnel	-
Due to County Assembly	-
Total	-

36. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Court case xxx against the entity	-
Bank guarantees	-
Total	-

37. Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Court case xxx against the entity	-
Others Specify	-
Total	-

38. Financial risk management

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

I. Credit risk

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

Description	Total amount Kshs.	Fully performing Kshs.	Past due Kshs.	Impaired Kshs.
At 30 June 2025				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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

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 Municipality has recognised in the financial statements is

considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The Municipality has no significant concentration of credit risk.

The Municipality Board sets 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 Municipality Manager, who has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Municipality's short, medium and long-term liquidity management requirements. The Municipality manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

The table below represents cash flows payable by the Municipality 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 Jun 2025				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 Jun 2024				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

III. Market risk

The Board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the Municipality 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 Municipality'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 Municipality'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 Municipality's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

IV. Foreign currency risk

The Municipality has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate. The carrying amount of the Municipality's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Description	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.
At 30 June 2025		
Financial assets	-	-
Investments	-	-
Cash	-	-
Debtors/ receivables	-	-
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 for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
2025			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2024			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

V. Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

VI. Capital risk management.

The objective of the Municipality’s capital risk management is to safeguard the Municipality’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Municipality capital structure comprises of the following Municipality:

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Description	2024/2025
	Kshs.
Revaluation reserve	-
Capital/Development Grants/Municipality	-
Accumulated surplus	-
Total Funds	-
Total borrowings	-
Less: cash and bank balances	-
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-
Gearing	0%

39. Program for Results (PforR) Disclosure

This disclosure note is for entities that are implementing Programs for Results (PforR). Implementing entities are required to make disclosures in accordance with their respective financing agreements. The disclosure should capture the program's goal and expenditures designated in the expenditure framework.

Name of the PforR:	
Financing Partners:	
Purpose of the PforR:	
Expenditure Details	Amount in Kshs
Cumulative actual expenditures for the previous years	-
Actual expenditure in the current financial year.	
1. Employee Cost	-
2. Use of goods and Services	-
3. Grants and Subsidies	-
4. Building of ECDE facilities	-
5. Others (specify)	-
Sub-total	-
Cumulative Actual Expenditures to date	-

20. Appendices

Appendix 1. Progress on Follow up of Auditors Recommendations.

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)

Guidance Notes:

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

.....

Name: Philip Mbindyo Wasonga

Municipality Manager

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Appendix 2: Inter-Entity Transfers

MUNICIPALITY NAME: BONDO MUNICIPALITY				
Breakdown of Transfers from the County Executive of Siaya County				
FY 20xx/20xx				
a.	Recurrent Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (Kshs.)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	
b.	Development Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (Kshs.)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	
c.	Direct Payments	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (Kshs.)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	

(The above amounts have been communicated to and reconciled with the parent Department in the County.)

Matthew Uraguzi Asebo

[Signature]

Signed by the Head of Accounts of the Entity and the transferring Entities

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Appendix 3: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Name of the Organization
 Telephone Number
 Email Address
 Name of CEO/MD/Head

Name and contact details of contact person (in case of any clarifications)

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

Appendix 4: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

Date:

Entity

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