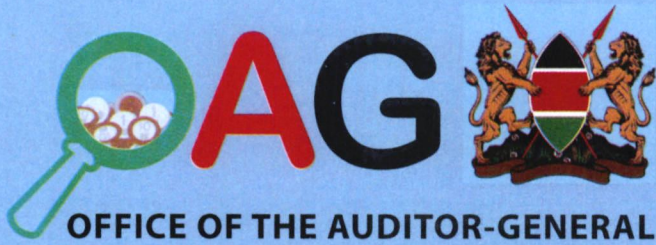


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability



REPORT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID		
DATE:	28 JUN 2025	DAY: Thursday
TABLED BY:	LEADER OF THE MAJORITY PARTY	
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	WILLIS OBIEDU	

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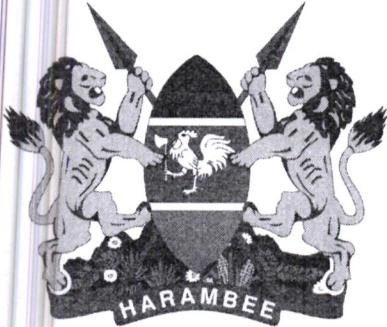
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

MATILI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2024**





MATILI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE, 2024**

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

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1. Acronyms & Glossary of Terms

BoG	Board of Governors
CBET	Competency Based Education & Training
GoK	Government of Kenya
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFDE	Planning, Finance, Development & Enterprise
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
RT & HR	Research, Training & Human Resource
TTI	Technical Training Institute
TTC	Trainers Training College
TVC	Technical and Vocational College.
TVET	Technical Vocational Education & Training
MaTTI	Matili Technical Training Institute
Fiduciary Management	Key management personnel who have financial responsibility in the Institute

2. Key Institute Information and Management

(a) Background information

Matili Technical Training Institute was established in 1959 under the Vocational Youth Centre that was elevated to a Youth Polytechnic in 1971 then called a Village Polytechnic under the sponsorship of the Friends Church (Quakers). The Institute was elevated to its current status in April, 2009 when it was moved from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to the Ministry of Science and Technology. The Institute is registered by the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority under Certificate No. TVETA/PUBLIC/TVC/0020/2016.

(b) Principal Activities

Mission

The Institute exists to produce highly qualified personnel with knowledge, skills and competencies to meet societal and industrial needs.

Vision

To be a renowned Centre of Excellence in Technical Training and Research in Science, Technology and Innovation.

Motto

Technology and Innovation

Core values

The Institute is guided by the following core values and competencies which form the corporate culture of the Institute:

- a) Passion for results;
- b) Good governance;
- c) Respect, Equity and Equality;
- d) Customer and community focus; and
- e) Professionalism and Integrity.

(c) Key Management

The Institute's day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

- a) Board of Governors
- b) Accounting Officer/ Principal
- c) Management.

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(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the period ended 30th June, 2024 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Mrs. Judith Sande
2.	Deputy Principal (A & F)	Ms. Everlyne Khisa
3.	Deputy Principal (A & A)	Mr. Thomas Abuga
4.	Registrar	Mr. Samwel Otieno
5.	Dean of Students	Mr. Ancrum Amunga
6.	Head of Finance	CPA Samuel Kituyi
7.	Head of Procurement	Ms. Coldilda Wakukha
8	Human Resource Officer	Mr. Benard Omondi

Key Institute Information and Management (Continued)

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Finance & General Purposes Committee Activities

The Committee shall exercise all the powers of BoG in financial matters except in relation to items which are reserved to BoG, on which the Committee shall advise the BoG.

Terms of Reference: The role of the Committee shall be to monitor the financial status of the Institute on behalf of the BoG. In addition to advising BoG on those matters referred to above, the Committee's responsibilities shall include:

- (i) To monitor and facilitate the implementation of the Institute's Strategy with regard to financial matters;
- (ii) To receive reports from the Accounting Officer ensuring that financial statements are understandable, transparent and reliable;
- (iii) To consider the adequacy of the Institute estate and proposals for its maintenance and development, including opportunities to dispose of and acquire new projects;
- (iv) To determine the fees and charges made for the institute services and facilities;
- (v) To supervise the financial administration of the Institute and make recommendations to BoG where appropriate;
- (vi) To supervise the arrangements for safeguarding the Institute's assets;
- (vii) To ensure the proper financial evaluation and control of projects;
- (viii) To supervise the arrangements for investing the Institute's funds, including monitoring the performance of investments;
- (ix) To ensure the appropriate exploitation of the Institute's intellectual property;
- (x) To make recommendations to BoG on the financing of projects; and
- (xi) To supervise the effective and efficient procurement and use of resources in accordance with the objectives of the Institute.

Audit Risk and Governance Committee Activities

The Committee shall exercise all the powers of BoG in Audit, Governance and Risk Management matters except in relation to items which are reserved for the BoG, on which the Committee shall advise the BoG. The Committee responsibilities shall include:

- (i) Ensuring the risk management process is comprehensive and on-going, rather than partial and periodic;
- (ii) Helping achieve an organization wide commitment to strong and effective internal controls, emanating from the tone at the top;

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- (iii) Reviewing corporate policies relating to compliance with laws and regulations, ethics, conflicts of interest, and the investigation of misconduct and fraud;
- (iv) Reviewing current and pending corporate governance related litigation or regulatory proceedings to which the institution is party;
- (v) Continually communicating with senior management regarding status, progress, and new developments, as well as problematic areas;
- (vi) Ensuring the internal auditor's access to the audit committee, encouraging communication beyond scheduled committee meetings;
- (vii) Reviewing internal audit plans, reports and significant findings; and
- (viii) Establishing a direct reporting relationship with the external auditors.

Education, Research and Human Resource Committee Activities

The Committee shall exercise all the powers of BoG in Education, Research and Human Resource matters except in relation to items which are reserved for the BoG, on which the Committee shall advise the BoG. The Committee's responsibilities shall include:

- (i) Drive the Institute's research agenda in line with the country's Vision;
- (ii) Encourage research culture in the Institute;
- (iii) Institutionalize networking, collaboration research and outreach in the Institute;
- (iv) Encourage innovation and handle issues to do with intellectual property rights;
- (v) Ensure dissemination of research findings;
- (vi) Advise the Board of Governors on the strategic direction of the Institute's academic activities, academic risks and the overall effectiveness of services in support of the academic endeavour;
- (vii) Responsible for providing assurance to the Board of Governors on the effectiveness of the Institute's academic governance arrangements, the student experience, and setting and maintaining standards;
- (viii) Support the development of HR policies, guidelines, procedures, regulations and standard; and
- (ix) Monitor labour administration in the Institute.

Senior Management Activities

The main purpose of the Senior Management team is to:

- (i) Ensure that MaTTI's BoG is able to take strategic decisions in relation to the Institute's activities;
- (ii) Provide leadership in communicating MaTTI's mission, vision, strategic goals, core values, plans and achievements effectively and consistently to BoG, Government, Staff, Clients, community members, the general public and other stakeholders;

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- (iii) Be accountable for the development and implementation of the Institute's strategic, corporate and business plans in line with the mission and vision; and
- (iv) Take a strategic overview of performance in all areas of the Institute's activities.

Specifically, the Senior Management Team:

- (i) Makes recommendations to the BoG on the implementation and achievement of the Board's Strategic Framework;
- (ii) Monitors the Institute's Corporate Plan delivery through appropriate key management and performance information reporting to the Board of Governors appropriately;
- (iii) In light of income projections and forecasts, considers the annual grants and operational expenditures and monitors such expenditures;
- (iv) Determines strategic issues arising from the introduction of new policies or processes, including actively managing risks across the Institute and regularly reviewing the corporate risk register;
- (v) Considers the impact of external factors and developments, including specific political initiatives and the response to key consultation documents and where appropriate make recommendations to the Board and/or its relevant Committees; and
- (vi) Leads all managers in motivating and developing the Institute's staff to deliver the highest standards of performance and customer service.

(f) Institute Headquarters

Matili Technical Training Institute,
P.O. Box 76 – 50204,
Kimilili.
Kimilili –Misikhu Highway
Bungoma, KENYA

(g) Institute Contacts

Matili Technical Training Institute
Telephone: (+254) 707747007
(+254) 101771144
E-mail: matilitechnicalcollege@yahoo.co.uk
info@matilitechnical.ac.ke
Website: www.matilitechnical.ac.ke

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(h) Institute Bankers

S/NO	BANK NAME	BRANCH	ACCOUNT NAME	ACCOUNT NO.
1	Kenya Commercial Bank	Kimilili	Main	1107228476
2	Kenya Commercial Bank	Kimilili	Savings	1198427175
3	Kenya Commercial Bank	Kimilili	Development	1121314678

(i) Independent Auditors

Auditor-General
Office of Auditor General
3rd floor, Anniversary Towers, University way
P.O. Box 30084-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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

3. The Board of Governors



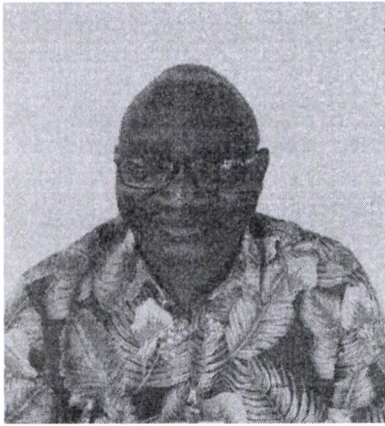
**PROF. WILPHREDIAN OKUMU-
BIGAMBO
(CHAIRMAN, BOG)**

DATE OF BIRTH: 22nd September, 1957

He holds PhD from Moi University, MA (Moray Hse College, Edinburgh (UK), PGDE Kenyatta University, BA University of Nairobi), he is a Professor of Communication and Public Relations in Department of Communication Studies, School of Information Sciences, Moi University.

He is a Career teacher and Lecturer of English, Literature Communication Psychology and Aesthetics, Public Relations and Media Studies, Communication Strategist, Human Resource Management Strategist, Public Relations Strategist, Conflict Resolution Practitioner, Motivational Speaker, Speech Writer, Relationship/Marriage Counsellor, Dramatist and Poet. Among the responsibilities he holds includes being the Director, Directorate of Corporate Communication of Moi University, External Examiner (Universities in Africa), Rapporteur for Eastern Africa Small Arms Secretariat, Peer-Reviewed for University of South Africa National Research Fund, Consultant (for Government of Kenya, Ministries, Institutions, NGO's, Public Service Commission of Kenya, Member of Transition authority Selection Panel, Dean, School of Human Resource Development, Head of Department of Communication Studies.

He Chairs the Full Board and the Ad hoc Committee of the Board.



ENG. ROBERT MALABA KEYA
(MEMBER)

DATE OF BIRTH: 9th September, 1962

He holds Master of Science in Structural Engineering, University of Nairobi, and a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, University of Nairobi

He has engaged in Private Consultancy Projects for both Public and Private Sector. Moi University as Lecturer in the Department of Civil and Structural Engineering in Structural Steelwork, Reinforced and Pre-Stressed Concrete Design, Plastic Analysis and Design of Structures, Bridge and other Drainage Structures Design, and strength of materials. He was engaged in Aviation Projects and Engineering Company Limited as Project Structural Engineer for the Re-Installation of Approach 21 lighting system at Moi International Airport, Mombasa

He worked at Come-Cons Africa Limited as Project Manager for the rehabilitation of Berths 16 and 17 at the Container Terminal for the Kenya Ports Authority. Main duties included site establishment, mix designs, Materials sourcing and method statement for the execution of the works.

He also worked at University of Nairobi as Lecturer in the Department of Civil Engineering on Model Structures and quality control laboratories, theory of structures, structural design, Mechanics of materials, materials science, engineering drawing; supervision of final year projects on research in the use of locally rolled steel in construction Performance of locally manufactured reinforcing bars, use of pozzolanic cements and clay tuffs; and monitoring of soundness of cement from the Athi River Portland Cement and Bamburi Cement factories.

He Chairs the Audit and Risk Management Committee of the Board.



DR. EMILY JEPYEGON CHEMOIWA
(MEMBER)

DATE OF BIRTH: 8th January, 1977

She holds Doctor of Philosophy in Animal Ecology University of Eldoret, Kenya with collaboration with University of KwaZulu-Natal Westville Campus, Master of Philosophy in Zoology (Ecology) Moi University, Chepkoilel Campus. Eldoret, Bachelor of Education Science (Second Class Honors Upper division, Biology Major & Geography Minor) Maseno University, Kenya.

Currently, She works as a Senior Lecturer (Animal Ecology), University of Eldoret, Department of Biological Sciences. She also worked as a Lecturer (Animal Ecology), University of Eldoret, Department of Biological Sciences, Senior Graduate Teacher (Biology) Eldoret GK Magereza Sec. School, Eldoret, Senior Graduate Teacher (Biology), Moi Girls High School, Eldoret, Part time Lecturer (Marine Biology and Oceanography) at Kabarak University, Department of Environmental Science.

She is a member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee of the Board.



MS. JANE WANGECHI KARIUKI
(MEMBER)

DATE OF BIRTH: 9th October, 1966

She holds Masters of Science in Entrepreneurship from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Post Graduate Diploma in Education from Kenyatta University, Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Nairobi, Kenya Advanced Certificate of Education at Kaaga Girls High School, Kenya Certificate of Education from Chinga Girls High School, Certificate of Primary Education from Gatuya-ini Primary School. Her other professional trainings includes; Policy Development at Kenya School of Government, Kabete, Strategic Development Programme at Kenya School of Government, Kabete, Senior Management Course at Kenya School of Government, Baringo. On work experience, Ms. Jane Wangechi Kariuki is Deputy Director, Ministry of Education - GoK Project Coordinator, she has also been a Principal Technical Accreditation and Quality Assurance Officer, Chief Technical Accreditation and Quality Assurance Officer, Lecturer Nairobi TTI, Assistant Lecturer, Nairobi TTI.

She is a member of the Planning, Finance, Development and Enterprise Committee and also a member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee of the Board.



DR. RUTH ATIDAH MITALO
(MEMBER)

DATE OF BIRTH: 15th August, 1980

She holds Doctor of Philosophy degree in Business Administration (Human Resource Management option), Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree (Human Resource Management Option) from The University of Nairobi, Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) degree (Human Resource Management Option), First Class Honours, and Diploma in Personnel Management. She is a Certified Human Resource Professional of Kenya (CHRP-K) and a Certified Secretary of Kenya (CS-K). She is currently working as the Registrar (Administration and Human Resource) Kibabii University. She previously worked with Multimedia University of Kenya as the Human Resource Manager. With her extensive knowledge and vast experience of over 20 years in Human Resource, she possesses a deep understanding of organizational dynamics.

She Chairs Planning, Finance, Development and Enterprise Committee and a member in the Research, Training, Human Resource Committee of the Board.



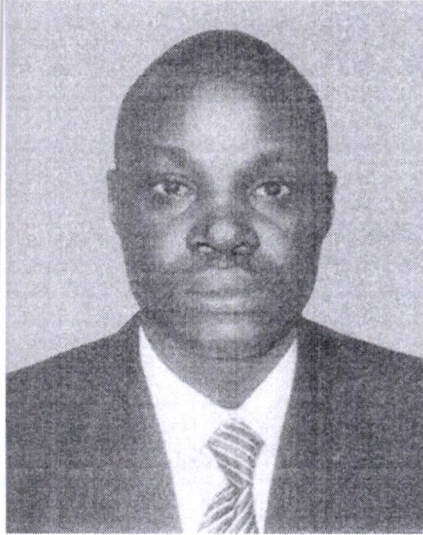
DR. GRACE KWAMBOKA RASUGU
(MEMBER)

DATE OF BIRTH: 7th October, 1960

She holds Doctor of Philosophy degree in Special Needs Education (2023), M. ed in (Learning Disabilities in 2010), Bed (Special education 2004) all from Kenyatta university and a Diploma in education (1984) from Siriba teachers college Dr. Grace Rasugu has also undertaken professional training courses which include, Training on online tutoring (Elimika) and competency based curriculum at Kenya institute of Education (2016), curriculum development in Israel (2015) Education for sustainable development training (2014) at Kenya Education Institute of Management (KEMI) Training in disaster risk management(2014) Senior Management Course Training at Kenya School of Government (KSG- 2013) ,Education Sector Planning for English speaking Africa by UNESCO-IIEP (2010), trained as a lead auditor in ISO 9001;2008:9001;2015 (2010, 2016) Training in disaster risk management (UNICEF/UNDP 2011), Training course on life skills education 2007 by UNICEF among others which have immensely enriched her professionally.

She worked as a secondary school teacher for over 20 years before joining the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) where she worked from 2005 to 2020. Dr. Rasugu is currently an independent consultant and master trainer with Edukans ([https:// edukans.org](https://edukans.org)).

She is a member of the Research Training and Human Resource, and Audit and Risk Management Committees of the Board.



PROF. WAFULA BENSON NETONDO
(MEMBER)

DATE OF BIRTH: 18th August, 1968

He holds an Associate professorship from Catholic University of Mozambique and Maastricht University – Netherlands, he also attended Mysore University Mysore – India. Credit – Mphil Agricultural Economics and Gujarat University – Gujarat State – India. Second class upper Honors in Bachelor of Arts, Economics.

Previously, he worked as a Consultant in various stations and countries including Green peace Africa –Regional Training Manager (DRC, Kenya, Senegal Cameroon South Africa, SFCG: Nigeria Training and curriculum Development Manager, Save the Children International as a Training Manager Kenya.

He is a member of the Planning, Finance, Development and Enterprise Committee of the Board.



MR. ROBLEY NGOJE
(MEMBER)

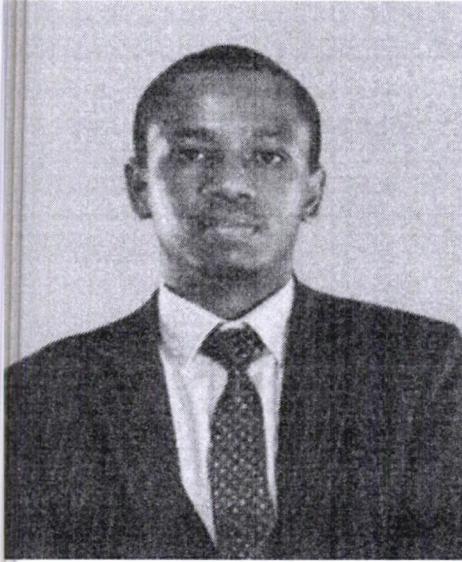
DATE OF BIRTH: 9th June, 1974

He has progressively obtained various degrees from the University of Nairobi including; a Master's Degree in Human Resource Management, Bachelor's Degree in Law - (LLB Upper Second Class), Bachelor's Degree in Commerce (HRM Option) - (Upper Second-Class), Diploma in Banking (KNEC) and currently pursuing his PhD in Business Administration at the University of Nairobi (course work completed).

He is a self-driven and highly accomplished Transformational leader, Banker, Certified HR Professional, Lawyer, Certified Mediator, Certified Professional Trustee, Public Speaker, Facilitator and Governance professional with a dynamic 29-year Banking career in the East & Central Africa Region. He is passionate about solving people challenges and driving strategic change to enable organizations and communities unlock their full potential for sustainable growth.

He specializes in Human Resource Management (Employee/Industrial Relations, Negotiations, HR Risks, Compliance, Governance and Shared Services), Banking, Training/Facilitation, Strategy formulation and implementation, Mediation and Governance.

He Chairs the Research, Training and Human Resource Committee and also a member of the Planning, Finance, Development and Enterprise Committee of the Board.



MR. ERIC MURIUKI
(MEMBER)

DATE OF BIRTH: 1st January, 1996

He holds LLB degree (Upper Second-Class) Honours Law from the University of Nairobi. He joined the Kenya School of law for the Advocates Training Programme in 2019, which he completed with distinction and was admitted to the bar.

He is an advocate of the High Court of Kenya and founding partner at MKA Law LLP.

His main areas of practice include dispute resolution, legal consultancy and advisory, conveyancing law, legislative drafting, electoral disputes and constitutional & administrative Law.

He is also well versed with corporate governance and policy, having worked at the County Government of Meru and later ODPP before resigning to start his own law firm.

He is a member of the Research, Training and Human Resource Committee and the Audit and Risk Management Committee of the Board.



MRS. JUDITH M. SANDE
(CHIEF PRINCIPAL/SECRETARY
BOG)

DATE OF BIRTH: 6th January, 1967

She holds Master of Science Community Nutrition & Development from Maseno University, Bachelor of Education, Home Economics from Kenyatta University. Her other professional Training includes; Senior Management Course from Kenya School of Government Baringo; Senior Leadership Development Program from Kenya School of Government, Embu; Higher National Diploma (Human Resource) at Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology.

She is a Principal Trainer, Food and Beverage at Matili Technical Training Institute, Job Group 'S' (Chief Principal Vocational & Technical Trainer), Job Group 'R' (Chief Principal, Vocational and Technical Trainer), Job 'Q' (Senior Principal, Vocational & Technical Trainer), she has also been a D/Principal Trainer, Food & Beverages at Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology, Senior Principal Teacher, Job Group 'P', D/Principal Trainer, Food & Beverage at Sigalagala TTI, Senior Principal Trainer, Job Group P, D/Principal Trainer, Food & Beverage at Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology, Principal, Job Group N, Trainer Food & Beverage at Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology, Graduate Teacher 1, Job Group M, HoD & Teacher, Home Science Technology at Kisumu Girls, Graduate Teacher II, Job Group 'M' Trainer, Food & Beverage at Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology, Graduate Teacher III, Job Group 'L'; Teacher, Home Science Technology at Kapsengere High School, Teacher, Job Group 'K'.

She is the Secretary to the Board, Planning, Finance, Development and Enterprise Committee, Research, Training and Human Resource Committee and Ad hoc Committee of the Board.

4. Key Management Team



MRS. JUDITH SANDE
(CHIEF PRINCIPAL/SECRETARY,
BOG)

Master of Science Community Nutrition
& Development

She is an overall head of Institution under the direction of the Board of Governors, Serving as the Secretary to the managing authority of the Institution and Promoting linkages between the Institution and the neighbouring communities and organisations.



MS. EVERLYNE KHISA
(DEPUTY PRINCIPAL (A & F))
Bachelor of Education (Home
Economics)

She is responsible for Administering of the Institution's in the absence of the Principal, In-charge of Finance and Administration, Maintenance of cleanliness and general repairs of buildings, Co-ordination of departmental requisitions, receipts and issues of the institutes supplies and stores as well as Supervision and maintenance of proper inventories of equipment and supplies in the departments.

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MR. THOMAS ABUGA
DEPUTY PRINCIPAL (ACADEMIC
AFFAIRS)
Masters in Business Administration.

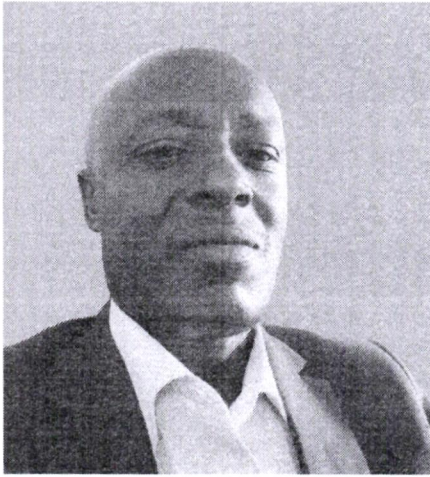
He is responsible for Administering of the Institution's in the absence of the Principal, Coordinating all the departments and ensuring that the approved curriculum is implemented, Maintaining student disciplinary in the Institution, Guiding and counselling of trainers and trainees as well as initiating and supervising of income-generating activities in the departments.



MR. SAMWEL OTIENO
(REGISTRAR)
Bachelor of Education - Technology
Education, Mechanical Engineering
(Production Option)

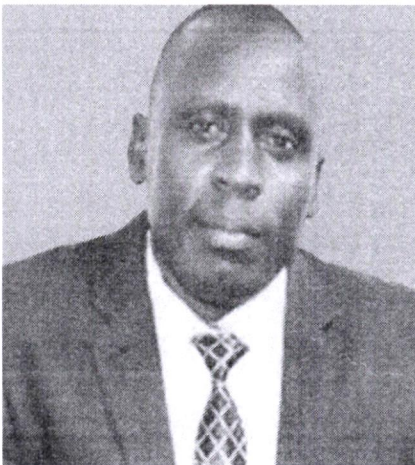
He is the Head of Admissions, ensuring Admissions and registration of students.
Coordinating the marketing of college programmes, assessing teaching manpower needs in the Institution.
He also serves as the secretary to the Academic Board and Heads of Departments' meetings.

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MR. ANCRUM AMUNGA
(DEAN OF STUDENTS)
Masters in Civil Engineering

He is the Head of Students affairs in the Institution, responsible for Organizing of orientation programmes, Organizing and supervising students' elections, installation and training of student leaders, Ensuring utilization of student's recreational facilities and Coordinating the organization of students' government public lectures, clubs and societies.



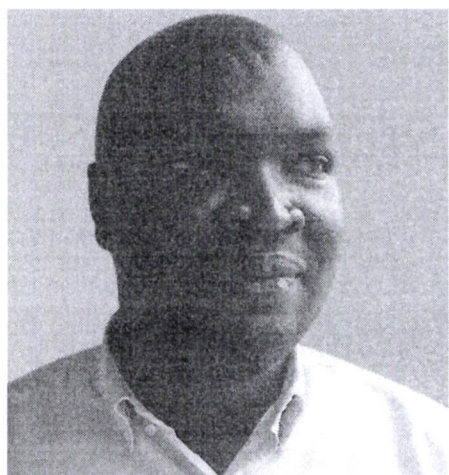
CPA SAMUEL KITUYI
(FINANCE OFFICER)
Bachelor of Commerce – (Finance
Option), CPA-K

He is in charge of Finance and Accounts department. He is responsible for Preparation of Reports and Financial statements both quarterly and annually, Preparation of annual financial budgets, Financial Advisor to the college. As well as Ensuring sound financial controls are in place.



Mrs. COLDILDA WAKUKHA
(PROCUREMENT OFFICER)
Bachelor of Commerce
(Purchasing and Supplies Management
option)

She is in charge of Procurement Department, responsible for Preparing and analysing of tender documents, Preparing procurement plan, Ensuring inspection of goods delivered by suppliers, Advising on matters relating to procurement, Ensuring all departmental inventories are maintained and updated as well as Conducting periodic market survey for cost and price analyses.



MR. BENARD OMONDI
(HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER)
BCOM (Human Resource
Management)

He oversees recruitment and appointment of staff to ensure the Institution has the right staffing, Oversee the human resource training and development through liaison with other departments to establish human resource needs, Advise the BoG on matters relating to human resource policies so as to make informed decisions and Develop the human resource planning policy and procedures in line with the Institution overall policy.

5. Chairman's Statement

In the Financial Year 2023/2024, I committed to support Matili Technical Training Institute in meeting the National Values by promoting good governance, inclusive of decision making, respect of rule of law and moral uprightness, transparency and accountability, equity and fairness in performance of all activities of the Institute. Tolerance of cultural diversity, gender belief system, tribe and respect for self and others are national values that I upheld during my service as the Chair of the Board.

In the Financial Year 2023/2024, the Board endeavoured to complete old pending projects, secure more land for the Institute, employ competent staff, improve training facilities, fence the Institute's compound, install solar flood lights in the Institute, enhance the Management Information System in the Institute and enhance cohesion among the stakeholders.

This financial statement reports how the Institute attained the strategic objectives set out in the Strategic Plan 2017-2022 through meeting the targets, the budget and the Performance Contract for the Financial Year 2023/2024.

Among the outstanding achievements reported in this financial statement include installation of Management Information System (MIS) for Finance and Admission, funding research and Innovation programs in the Institution both at regional and National level competitions, funding development projects in the Institution and Oversighting training programs in the Institution.

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Kenya which has relentlessly funded the Institution's projects, training and employed trainers and administrators in the Institution. On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank the parents, guardians and other funders, investors and all the Matili Technical Training Institute partners for their support. I also extend my appreciation to Matili Technical Training Institute Management and staff for their continued dedication to the institute and its Vision and Mission.



CHAIRMAN - BOARD OF GOVERNORS

6. Report of the Chief Principal

Matili Technical Training institute is well placed to provide adequate and relevant training to the graduates that will enable them to contribute to the attainment of the country's Vision 2030 strategic objectives. In furtherance to the institution's mandate, we have therefore committed ourselves to consistently and regularly review, improve and consolidate the institution's academic programs in several ways that will ensure their competitiveness in terms of quality and relevance.

With the guidance of the Governing Board, we worked hard in setting up structures and policies aimed at guiding the institution in the right strategic direction in the FY 2023/2024.

Highlights of FY 2023/2024 Performance

In the Financial Year **2023/2024**, the Government Capitation was envisaged to be Kshs. 30,000/= per trainee per annum to all joining and current trainees in all Technical and Vocational Training Institutions. The total student's fees is capped at Kshs. 56,420/= per annum. The balance of Kshs. 26,420/= is paid by the parents, guardians/sponsors. Needy trainees may apply for a HELB loan to pay the balance and upkeep.

In the year under review, a deficit of Kshs. 49,809,421 was reported whereas the total revenue receivable stood at Kshs. 163,138,897 from both Non-exchange and Exchange transactions.

Students Enrolment

During the year FY 2023/2024, the trainee enrollment increased from 4,305 in the FY2022/2023 to 7,266. This increase was attributed to the marketing and promotion activities carried out by the Institute. I have confidence that the trainees were well equipped with the necessary skills that strategically align them with opportunities within our Counties, Country, regionally and globally as well as contributing to the Kenya Kwanza Economic Transformation Agenda.

On behalf of the Institute Board, staff and trainees, I take this opportunity to thank the Government for its unequivocal support during the year under review.

I also appreciate the financial, material and moral support of our collaborators, partners and friends during the year. It is because of the understanding and guidance of the Chairman of the Board as well as the cooperation of the entire staff and our trainees that we ended the year within an environment of peace and stability. I wish to register my sincere gratitude to them all.

I look forward to their continued support in the new financial year and the years ahead.


JUDITH SANDE
CHIEF PRINCIPAL/SECRETARY TO THE BOG

Date... 30/09/2024

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7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Matili Technical Training Institute has seven (7) strategic pillars/issues/themes and objectives within her current Strategic Plan for the FY 2023/2024 – 2027/2028. These strategic pillars are as follows:

Pillar/Theme/Issue 1: Quality Service Delivery.

Pillar/Theme/Issue 2: Enhancing the Infrastructural Capacity.

Pillar/Theme/Issue 3: Integrating ICT in all MaTTI operations.

Pillar/Theme/Issue 4: Enhancing Networks and Collaborations with Industry and other TVET Institutions.

Pillar/Theme/Issue 5: Improving corporate image of MaTTI.

Pillar/Theme/Issue 6: Preparing for and embracing emerging trends in education.

Pillar/Theme/Issue 7: Implementing relevant Government policy documents.

Matili Technical Training Institute develops its annual work plans based on the above seven (7) pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. *Matili Technical Training Institute* achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2023/2024 period for its (Seven) strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Pillar / Theme / Issue 1: Quality Service Delivery.	To enhance academic excellence.	Improved examination pass rate.	i) Training ii) Syllabus completion iii) Exchange visits iv) Internal assessment v) Industrial attachment	All achieved.

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	To establish a workable customer service charter.	Good customer service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Capture customer feedback. ii) Analyse and report on customer feedback. iii) Develop and display a Citizens' Service Delivery Charter in the prescribed format. iv) Upload the Citizens' Service Delivery Charter on the Institute's website. v) Translate the charter into braille to take care of the PWDs. 	All achieved
	To improve on the corporate governance skills.	Good leadership and service delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Training/sensitization of staff. ii) Staff Promotions. 	All achieved
	To enhance unique co-curriculum implementation	Enhanced co-curricular activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Organizing internal competitions. ii) Participation in KATTI Co-curricular competitions iii) Training/sensitization of coaches. iv) Increase sports and games. v) Buy coaches and players sportswear. vi) Participation in sports tournaments. 	All achieved

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	To improve the communication channels and decision-making.	Good communication Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Effective Information sharing. ii) Staff training 	All achieved
	To improve on the human capitalization of MaTTI.	Productive, self-driven and motivated human resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Training and development ii) Staff promotion 	All achieved
	To promote and encourage moral and spiritual guidance.	Good moral values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Display core values binding all human resources in the Institute. ii) Establish Spiritual development programs in MaTTI. iii) Enhance Counselling and guidance programs within MaTTI. iv) Encourage establishment of religious societies like Christian Union (C.U.) and Young Christian Society (Y.C.S.) 	All achieved
	To promote sustainable financial management practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Updated Assets' Management Register. ii) Developed internal Financial Management policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Update Assets Management register. ii) Develop an internal Financial Management policy. 	All achieved

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii) Automated financial processes. iv) Adequate staffing in the Finance Office. v) Vibrant income generating activities. vi) Availability of annual budgets. vii) Audited books of accounts. viii) Submitted quarterly and annual reports to relevant agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii) Train/sensitize members of staff on prudent financial management. iv) Competitively employ qualified staff in the Finance Office. v) Enhance Income Generating activities. vi) Embrace budgeting. vii) Audit books of accounts. viii) Submission of quarterly and annual financial reports to relevant agencies. 	
<p>Pillar / Theme / Issue 2:</p> <p>Enhancing the Infrastructural Capacity.</p>	Expansion of learning facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Constructed and equipped Food and Beverage workshop. ii) Constructed and equipped Welding and Fabrication workshop. iii) Constructed and equipped Building and Civil Engineering workshop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Construction and equipping of a Food and Beverage workshop. ii) Construction and equipping of a Welding and Fabricated workshop. iii) Construction and equipping of a Building and Civil Engineering workshop 	All achieved

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<p>Enhancing of proper sanitation, health and hygiene standards within MaTTI.</p>	<p>i) Adequate toilets for members of staff and trainees. ii) Adequate water points. iii) Adequate detergents, soap, cleaning equipment and protective gear for cleaners.</p>	<p>i) Construction of more toilets for members of staff and trainees. ii) Addition of water points. iii) Continue purchasing detergents, soap, cleaning equipment and protective gears for cleaners.</p>	<p>All achieved</p>
<p>Enhancing of ICT Compliance.</p>	<p>i) Increased internet speed. ii) Increased ICT computer Laboratories. iii) More computers purchased. iv) More ICT trainers competitively employed v) Trained /sensitized members of staff on ICT. vi) Vibrant institute website.</p>	<p>i) Increase internet speed. ii) Increase access to ICT. iii) Buy more computers iv) Employ more competent ICT trainers. v) Train/capacity build members of staff on online training. vi) Make Institute website vibrant</p>	<p>All achieved</p>
<p>Availability of additional space for MaTTI expansion for trainees needs.</p>	<p>Purchased land</p>	<p>Purchase of land</p>	<p>Achieved – Additional seven (7) acres of land purchased.</p>

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Pillar / Theme / Issue 3: Integrating ICT in all MaTTI operations	To computerize MaTTI's operations in financial management, library services, security services, among others	Automated financial, library and procurement services.	Automate financial, library and procurement services.	Financial and procurement services automated; yet to automate library services.
	To increase internet speed in the Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Increased internet speed. ii) An interactive Institute website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Increase internet speed. ii) Develop an interactive website. 	All achieved.
Pillar / Theme / Issue 4: Enhancing Networks and Collaborations with Industry and other TVET Institutions.	To Encourage Positive Networking and Collaborations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) A Strong alumni association. ii) MOUs and interactions with the industry and other sister Institutions. iii) Improved MaTTI brand. iv) Increased trainee enrolment. v) Participation in KATTI TVET Fairs, skills and robotics competitions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Form a strong alumni association. ii) Enter into MOUs and interact with the industry and other sister institutions. iii) Improve MaTTI brand. iv) Increase trainee enrolment. v) Participate in KATTI TVET Fairs, skills and robotics competitions. 	All achieved.

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<p>Pillar / Theme / Issue 5: Improving corporate image of MaTTI</p>	<p>Display the corporate identity of MaTTI through colours, magazines and other publications.</p>	<p>i) MaTTI corporate colours (navy blue, lemon green and gold) on all MaTTI property like buildings, vehicles, signages, among others. ii) MaTTI advertised on various platforms</p>	<p>i) Have MaTTI corporate colours (navy blue, lemon green and gold) on all MaTTI property like buildings, vehicles, signages, among others. ii) Advertise MaTTI on various platforms.</p>	<p>All achieved.</p>
<p>Pillar / Theme / Issue 6: Preparing for and embracing emerging trends in education.</p>	<p>To prepare for the education changing trends</p>	<p>i) Prepared staff on the change(s) before it/they occur(s) ii) Sound monitoring and evaluation tools. iii) Reviewed training curricula. iv) Mounted part-time courses that are market-driven.</p>	<p>i) Training/sensitizing staff on the change before it occurs. ii) Putting up of sound monitoring and evaluation tools. iii) Reviewing training curricula. iv) Mounting part-time training in already identified market-driven courses.</p>	<p>All achieved.</p>
<p>Pillar / Theme / Issue 7: Implementing relevant Government policy documents</p>	<p>To track the progress on the implementation of the relevant policy documents</p>	<p>i. Developed and implemented internal policies that are in line with the government's requirements ii. Reports on monitoring and evaluation of the various policies.</p>	<p>i) Develop and implement internal consultative sound policies that are in line with the government's requirements. ii) Put up sound monitoring and evaluation tools for various policies.</p>	<p>All achieved</p>

8 Corporate Governance Statement

a) Introduction

Matili Technical Training Institute (MaTTI) is committed to upholding high standards of corporate governance, ensuring transparency, accountability, and integrity in all its operations. This statement outlines the governance framework, processes, and practices that guide the Board of Governors (the Board) in discharging its duties.

b) Board Meetings and Attendance

The Board held 20 meetings during the financial year. Attendance by each member was as follows:

S/NO.	NAME	POSITION	FULL BOARD	SPECIAL	PFDE	RTHR	AUDIT
1.	Prof. W. Okumu-Bigambo	Board Chair	4	2	-	-	-
2.	Eng. Malaba Keya	Member	4	2	-	-	4
3.	Dr. Mitalo Ruth	Member	4	2	4	3	-
4.	Mr. Robley Ngoje	Member	4	2	3	4	
5.	Dr. Grace Rasugu	Member	4	2	-	3	3
6.	Dr. Emily Chemoiwa	Member	4	2	-	-	4
7.	Prof. Benson Netondo	Member	3	2	4	-	-
8.	Mrs. Jane Kariuki	Member	4	2	3	1	3
9.	Mr. Eric Muriuki	Member	4	2	-	3	4
10.	Mrs. Judith Sande	Secretary	4	2	4	4	-

The high level of attendance reflects the commitment of the Board members to their governance responsibilities.

c) Succession Planning

MaTTI has a robust succession plan in place to ensure the continuity of leadership and governance. The succession plan identifies potential internal and external candidates for key roles, focusing on skills, experience, and leadership capabilities. The plan is reviewed annually by the Board to ensure it aligns with the strategic objectives of the Institute.

d) Board Charter

The Board operates under a formal Board Charter that outlines its roles, responsibilities, and procedures. The Charter serves as a guide for effective governance, ensuring that the Board acts in the best interest of MaTTI and its stakeholders. The Charter is reviewed periodically and updated as necessary to reflect best practices and regulatory requirements.

e) Appointment and Removal of Board Members

The process for appointing and removing Board members is governed by article 15 of the TVET Act 2013. Board members are appointed based on their expertise, experience, and commitment to the values and objectives of MaTTI. Removal of a member may occur due to non-performance, conflict of interest, or any other valid reason as stipulated in the governing documents. The Board has established a transparent and fair process for these actions, ensuring decisions are made in the best interest of the Institute.

f) Roles and Functions of the Board

The primary roles of the Board include:

- i. Strategic Oversight: Setting the strategic direction of the Institute and ensuring alignment with its mission and vision.
- ii. Financial Stewardship: Overseeing the financial performance and ensuring the Institute's resources are used efficiently.
- iii. Policy Development: Formulating and approving key policies that govern the operations of MaTTI.
- iv. Risk Management: Identifying and mitigating risks that could affect the institute's ability to achieve its objectives.
- v. Compliance: Ensuring adherence to all relevant laws, regulations, and standards.

g) Induction and Training

All new Board members undergo a comprehensive induction program that familiarizes them with MATTI's operations, governance framework, and their roles and responsibilities. Continuous professional development is encouraged, with members attending relevant training sessions and workshops throughout the year to enhance their skills and knowledge.

h) Board and Member Performance

The Board conducts an annual evaluation of its performance, as well as the performance of individual members. This process is designed to assess the effectiveness of the Board in fulfilling its governance responsibilities and to identify areas for improvement. Feedback from the evaluation informs the Board's development plans for the following year.

i) Conflict of Interest

Board members are required to disclose any potential or actual conflicts of interest. A conflict of interest register is maintained and reviewed regularly to ensure that any conflicts are appropriately managed. Members are expected to recuse themselves from discussions or decisions where a conflict of interest may arise.

j) Board Remuneration

Board members receive remuneration in accordance with the guidelines set by the inauguration minute of September, 2023. The remuneration is designed to reflect the responsibilities of the role while ensuring that it does not compromise the independence and objectivity of the members.

k) Ethics and Conduct

MaTTI is committed to maintaining high ethical standards in all its activities. The Board has adopted a Code of Conduct that sets out the ethical principles and standards of behavior expected of all members. Compliance with the Code is mandatory, and any breaches are dealt with in accordance with the institute's disciplinary procedures.

l) Governance Audit

Regular governance reviews conducted during the year to assess the effectiveness of the Board's governance practices. The reviews confirmed that MaTTI adheres to best practices in corporate governance, with recommendations for further improvement being actively considered by the Board.

In conclusion, MaTTI remains committed to continuous improvement in its governance practices, ensuring that the Board continues to provide effective leadership and oversight in achieving the institute's strategic objectives.

(i) The Board Charter

The Board is guided by the Board Charter which defines the governance procedures within which the Board exists and operates. The Charter was enacted by the Board in February 2021 and it clearly states the respective roles, responsibilities and the authorities of the Board and its Committees.

(ii) Board Appointment and Composition

In accordance with the TVET Act, 2013, the Board of Governors consists of nine persons appointed by the Cabinet Secretary for a period for of three years and who are eligible for re-appointment for a further one term.

The membership of the Board of Governors comprises of:

- (a) The Chairperson;
- (b) The Principal who is the Secretary to the Board of Governors.
- (c) Representative of the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Education State Department of TVET
- (d) Representative of the Governor of the County Government of Bungoma.
- (e) Five other members appointed on the basis of their knowledge and experience in Leadership and Management, Financial Management, Technology, Industry, Engineering and Information Communication Technology.

Some of the roles of the Board of Governors include:

- (a) Approve the policies of the Institute
- (b) Employ staff
- (c) Approve the Annual Budget
- (d) Cause the Accounts to be kept and financial statement to be prepared and presented for audit.
- (e) Undertake other functions set out in the TVET Act, 2013.

(iii) Board Diversity

The Board members possess a broad range of skills, expertise, experience and knowledge essential to undertake the Institute's mandate. The Institute endeavors to and remains compliant with the one third (1/3) gender balance.

(iv) Separation of Powers

The Chairman of the Board's responsibilities include the operation, leadership and governance of the Board, ensuring its effectiveness and setting its agenda. The Institute Principal's roles and responsibilities include the day-to-day management of the Institute's business and overseeing the implementation of strategies and policies approved by the Board.

(v) Board's Effectiveness

In order to ensure that the Board members are effective in their contribution to the management of the Institute, the members undergo regular training to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities. The Board members undergo a comprehensive induction and capacity building program upon their inauguration.

(vi) Board Evaluation

The Board has put in place an evaluation system to ensure that the Board achieves its objective. The Board evaluation is scheduled to take place in the year 2023/2024.

(vii) Sitting Allowances of the Board

The Board members are remunerated for their service in accordance with the prevailing relevant legislative provisions and/or guidance from the relevant authority. The remuneration includes sitting allowances per sitting to the Chairman and members. In addition, sitting allowances may be payable when on official duty in and outside the country.

(viii) Conflict of Interest

The Institute conflict of interest policy outlines the circumstances under which a conflict of interest may arise. Board members are required to avoid conflict of interest and deal at arms-length in any matter that relates to the organization. However, a board member who identifies an area of conflict shall be required to disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest to the board. A register of interests is maintained and declarations of any conflicts of interests are made at the start of each committee and Board meetings.

(ix) Committees of the Board

The Institute has a total of three committees which are:

1. The Audit and Risk Management Committee
2. Planning, Finance, Development and Enterprise Committee
3. Research, Training and Human Resource Committee.

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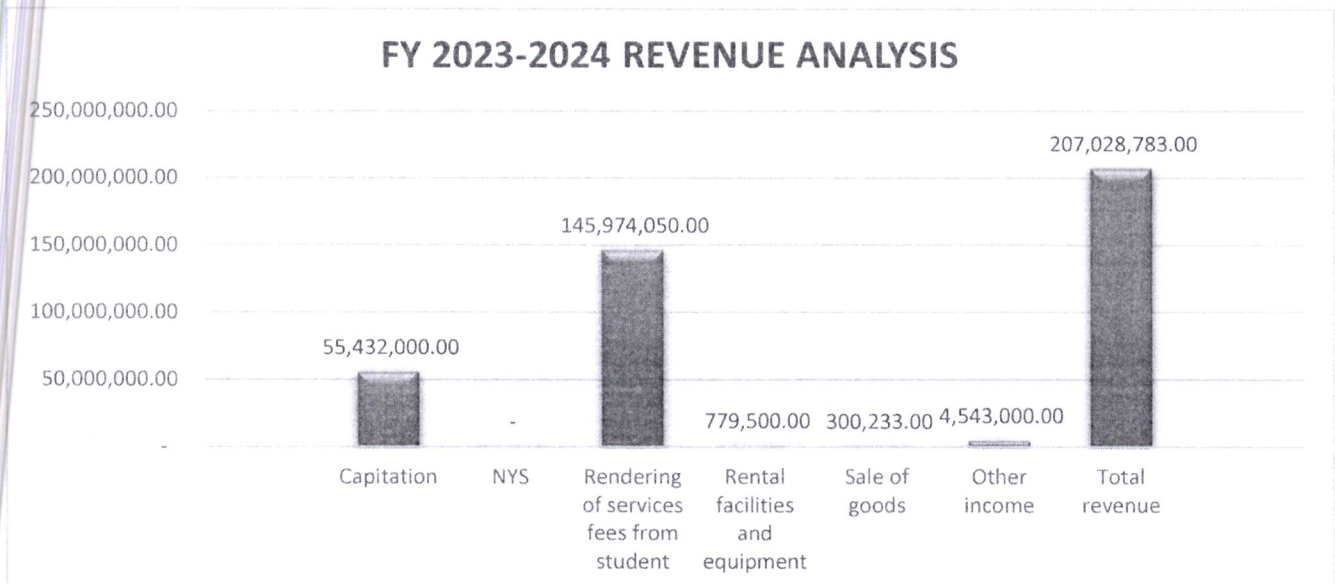
9. Management Discussions and Analysis

a) The Institute’s Performance Revenue

The Institute’s sources of funds during the year under review includes;

- (i) Government Grants – Capitation
- (ii) Internally generated funds – Tuition and other related charges

During the year, revenue of Kshs. 55,432,000 was received from the National Government as capitation, Kshs. 145,974,050 from Tuition and other fees for rendering of services and Kshs. 4,843,233 from other incomes. The Institute’s revenue decreased by 15% (Kshs. 78,793,181) from Kshs. 243,892,489 to Kshs 36,863,706 The decrease was attributed to poor fee payment.

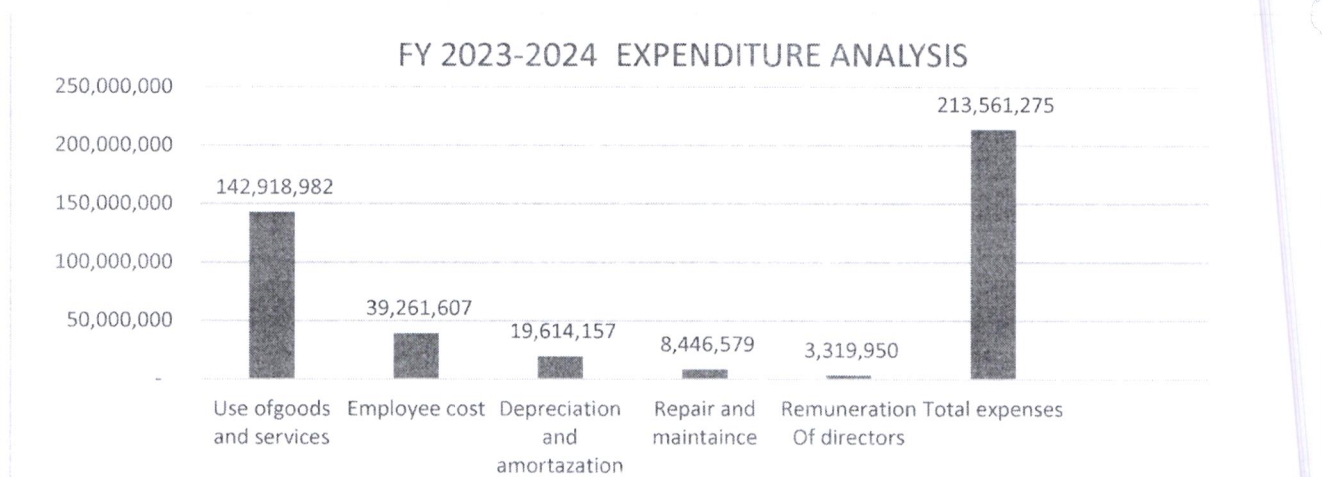


Expenditure

The Institute’s expenditure comprises of the use of goods and services, employee costs, repairs and maintenance, the Board of Governors’ costs, and general expenses.

The overall expenditure for the period increased by 28% Kshs. 167,279,047 to Kshs. 213,561,275. The expenditure increased on use of goods and services due to CBET curriculum that involved a lot of training activities.

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(a) The Institute’s Compliance with Statutory Requirements

The Institute complies with statutory requirements and has remitted payroll statutory deductions over the years.

(b) Material Arrears in Statutory/Financial Obligations

The Institute does not have any loan default, tax default, outstanding staff and pension obligation/actuarial deficit

(c) Key Projects and Investment Decisions the Institute undertook

During the year under review the Institute undertook the following projects, some of which are works in progress

	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual for the quarter	Sources of funds
1	Completion of the Mechanical Tuition Workshop	8,500,000	8,500,000	100%	8,500,000	8,500,000	Internally Generated funds
2	Purchase of Land	19,600,000	19,600,000	100%	19,600,000	19,600,000	Internally Generated funds
3	Completion of the Food & Beverage workshop	38,397,421	38,397,421	100%	38,397,421	38,397,421	Internally Generated funds

(d) Major Challenges and Risks Facing the Institute

The following are the major challenges facing the Institute.

No.	Challenge	Mitigation
1	Delayed disbursement of capitation funds from the Government	Making formal follow-ups including, writing letters and visiting the Ministry of Education Offices
2	Inadequate infrastructure	Constructed temporary lecture halls, writing and submitting proposals to the Ministry of Education for Development Grants and encouraging the locals to construct accommodation facilities for the trainees.
3	Inadequate staff	Contracting more Board employees.

(e) The Institute's Financial Probity and serious Governance Issues

There were no financial probity and serious governance issues during the year under review.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement

Matili Technical Training Institute exists to transform lives. This is our purpose and the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence.

Below is a highlight of strategies and activities that promote the organization's strategic objectives.

Sustainability strategy and profile

The triple Bottom Line concepts analyze the sustainability of an organization based on three concepts which are Profit, People (Social) and Planet (Environment).

Profit: The Institute has adopted a transformation strategy aimed at ensuring that she remains financially sound in the face of dwindling funding from the central government. The Institute has expanded her capacity for internally generated income from production units.

Social: The Institute has developed a Succession Management Policy to address the welfare of employees now and in the future.

Environment: The Board of Governance has plans to undertake an environmental sustainability audit and develop an environmental policy to address the issues of environmental sustainability that will be identified during the audit.

Environmental Performance

Use of softcopy material has been encouraged and thereby reduced on the use of paper. Training sessions are conducted with the use of white boards instead of chalk Board thereby reducing dust and related effects.

Employee Welfare

The Institute values her employees and the many stakeholders, including the wider community where the training of our students has the potential to bring positive social and environmental change. We value the contribution that individuals and external entities make to our Institute through community consultation process. Capacity building/ trainings were conducted during the year to improve on the staff competence and planning for retirement.

We integrate the principles of social responsibility into our core mandate internally by exhibiting good corporate governance, ethical decision making and providing our personnel with opportunities to develop and excel. We also integrate the principles of social responsibility into our training activities.

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Activity	Description
Better training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimizing training operations to meet ongoing social and sustainability objectives. • Providing opportunities for growth at the Institute by becoming involved in our local community.
Enhanced community	Focusing on empowering members of the community.
Supported Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting initiatives that support staff and their families, beyond the provision of employment. • Promoting initiatives that recognize the contribution of the staff to the community.

Policies Guiding the Institute’s Hiring Process

S/No.	Title	Review Period	Remarks
1.	Human Resource Policy and Manual	Regularly	Terms and conditions of service governing employees are applied across the board without discrimination
2.	Internship Policy and Guidelines	Regularly	Intern positions are filled competitively and without discrimination
3.	Gender Mainstreaming	Regularly	The Institute observes equal employment opportunities during staff recruitment across all genders.
4.	Disability Mainstreaming	Regularly	<p>The Institute offers equal employment opportunities to officers living with disability.</p> <p>The Institute also offers rights and privileges as provided in the PWDs Act and Board employment policies.</p>

Market Place Practices

Responsible Supply Chain and Supplier Relations

The Institute has maintained good business practice by complying with the Government Policy on Public Procurement and Section 227 of The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

All procurement activities have continuously been carried out when there are sufficient funds to meet the obligations of the resulting contract and are reflected in the approved budget estimates. Knowledge of available funds acts as a guide in knowing what to procure and when to procure.

The Institution has maintained and continuously updated list of registered suppliers, contractors and consultants in various specific categories of goods, works or services according to her procurement needs.

Matili Technical Training Institute has at all-time ensured responsible treatment of suppliers in various ways as featured below:

- i) Ensuring proper communication channels where telephone lines and emails are open so as to make sure information is passed across efficiently and effectively between the Procurement Department and the suppliers.
- ii) Providing customer support when and where required. This entails listening keenly to suppliers, contractors and consultants and responding appropriately.
- iii) When doing procurement planning the Institute has complied with preference and reservation requirements.
- iv) Supply Chain function has ensured timely submission of the suppliers' invoices to facilitate payment process by the finance department after delivery of goods, services or works are completed. This helps in making sure that the payment process is not delayed. Timely payment of suppliers helps in maintaining a good relationship with the supplier and also avoiding of penalties that may arise from delayed payment.
- v) Supply Chain also makes follow ups of invoices issued to finance for payment process to ensure timely payments of suppliers.

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

During the year under review, the institute carried out various CSR activities to impact the society such as, road safety awareness and helping the less fortunate in our community.

11. Report of the Board of Governors

The Board members submitted their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, which showed the state of the Institute's affairs.

Principal activities

The Principal activities of Matili Technical Training Institute are to provide high quality Technical and vocational Education and Training and Research that promote creativity and innovations to meet global challenges.

Results

The results of Matili Technical Training Institute for the year ended 30th June, 2024 are set out on pages 1 to 8.

Board of Governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page ix.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of Matili Technical Training Institute in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya.

By Order of the Board


.....
Secretary of the Board

Nairobi

Date: 30/09/2024

12. Statement of the Board of Governors' Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and section 29 of schedule 2 of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 require the Board members to prepare financial statements in respect of Matili Technical Training Institute, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Matili Technical Training Institute at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of Matili Technical Training Institute for that year/period. The Board members are also required to ensure that Matili Technical Training Institute keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of Matili Technical Training Institute. The Board members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of Matili Technical Training Institute.

The Board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Matili Technical Training Institute financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Matili Technical Training Institute for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2024. 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 institute, (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 institute, (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board members accept responsibility for the institute's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and the TVET Act 2013). The Board members are of the opinion that the institute's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of institute's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and of the institute's financial position as at that date. The Board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the institute, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the institute's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Board members to indicate that Matili Technical Training Institute will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

Matili Technical Training Institute financial statements were approved by the Board on 30/9/24 and signed on its behalf by:


Name

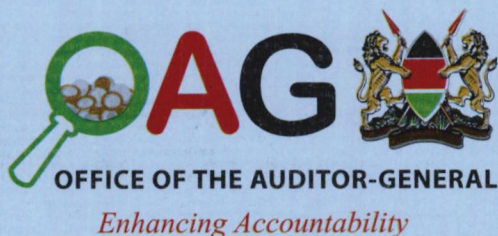
Chairperson of the Board


Name

JUBITH SANDE
Accounting Officer/Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON MATILI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

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.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, risk management environment and internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Matili Technical Training Institute set out on pages 1 to 41, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2024 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net

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

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Matili Technical Training Institute as at 30 June, 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with and the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows reflects a cash outflow of Kshs.135,147,755 in respect of use of goods and services which differs with the expenditure of Kshs.142,918,982 reflected in the statement of financial performance by an unexplained and unreconciled variance of Kshs.7,771,227.

Further, the statement reflects a cash flow of Kshs.2,241,276 in respect of proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment which differs with the nil proceeds reflected in Note 21 to the financial statements by an unexplained and unreconciled variance of Kshs.2,241,176.

In addition, Note 30 to the financial statements in respect of cash generated from operations discloses impairment costs of Kshs.1,292,352, decrease in inventory of Kshs.3,353,025, decrease in receivables of Kshs.26,182,864 and increase in payables of Kshs.3,652,060 which have not been supported.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the statement of cash flows could not be confirmed.

2. Misstatement in the Receivables from Exchange Transactions Balance

The statement of financial position and, as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements, reflects current receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.232,132,477 in respect to student debtors. However, the Institute failed to issue demand notices or memorandums to the students to settle outstanding fees and to implement additional mechanisms to recover the outstanding debts. Further, the ageing analysis revealed that student debtors amounting to Kshs.46,885,897 had been outstanding for more than three (3) years. In addition, Management had not developed a Debt Management Policy to provide guidelines and controls in debt management.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and validity of current receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.232,132,477 could not be confirmed.

3. Unsupported Expenditure on Maintenance of Motor Vehicles

The statement of financial performance and Note 16 to the financial statements reflect repairs and maintenance expenses amounting to Kshs.8,446,579. The expenses include motor vehicle repairs amounting to Kshs.1,695,142. However, the repairs were not supported by pre-inspection reports, approximate cost for repairs and post-inspection reports. Further, the framework contract for services providers were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, accuracy and completeness of expenditure on motor vehicle repairs and maintenance amounting to Kshs.1,695,152 could not be confirmed.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budget Performance and Control

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final revenue budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.390,276,500 and Kshs.207,028,783 respectively resulting to an under-collection of Kshs.183,247,717 or 47% of the budget. Similarly, the college spent Kshs.193,947,118 against actual receipts of Kshs.207,028,783 resulting to an under-expenditure of Kshs.13,081,665 or 6% of the actual receipts.

The under-funding and under-expenditure affected implementation of the planned activities and programs and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matters

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the previous year audit, several issues were raised under Report on the Financial Statements and Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources. However, Appendix 1 to the financial statements in respect to implementation of Auditor-

General's recommendations does not indicate issues identified in the previous financial year's audit report and the current implementation status.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to xlv which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, the Board of Governors, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Senior Principal, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement, Report of the Board of Governors and Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Noncompliance with Ethnic Diversity Requirements

Review of the Institute's payroll for the month of June, 2024 revealed a total of one hundred and forty-five (145) staff members out of which one hundred and thirty-one (131) or 90% were members of the local dominant community. Further, during the year under review, the Institute employed twenty-four (24) members of staff out of which twenty-one (21) or 88 % were from the local dominant community. This is contrary to Section 7(2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which states that no public establishment shall have more than one-third of its staff from the same ethnic community.

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

2. Non-Compliance with Requirements for Low Value Procurements

Review of the procurement and contract management at the Institute revealed cash payments totaling to Kshs.474,574 in respect to low value procurements. However, it was established that the cash sales were not supported by Kenya Revenue Authority Electronic Tax (KRA ETR) Receipts duly signed by the person undertaking the activity as stipulated in Regulation 93(1) and (2) of Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Regulations, 2020 which states that, where the accounting officer finds it necessary to use low value procurement method, that accounting officer may only delegate that function to the head of procurement function to procure the goods, works or services from a reputable outlet or provider through direct shopping or using credit cards or direct funds transfer to that outlet. Any procurement under paragraph (1) shall be supported by the original Kenya Revenue Authority Electronic Tax (KRA ETR) Receipt duly signed by the person undertaking the low value procurement of goods, works or services.

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

3. Failure to Maintain a Complete Fixed Assets Register

During the year under review, the fixed assets register for the Institute did not include date of acquisition, supplier or contractor, name and number of land parcels, depreciation, serial numbers of computers and IT equipment as required by Section 84(1) and (8) of the General Guidelines on Asset and Liability Management in the Public Sector, 2020 which requires that the format of the asset register shall include the data needed to comply with the applicable accounting standards and data needed for the technical management of the assets. The proposed formats to be used for reporting the different asset categories to National Treasury are included under Appendix 6.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Weak Controls in Invoicing and Payment by Students

During the year under review, the Institute invoiced approximately seven thousand and two hundred (7,200) students following self-registration by the students in the student portal. However, there were students who failed to register in the student portal and attended classes since the Institute had not developed a deadline for registration of students, use of class attendance sheets, and unique student identity cards per term or semester, and controls to ensure that unregistered students could not attend classes without payment of school fees.

In the circumstances the effectiveness of the internal controls on invoicing of students could not be confirmed.

2. Weakness in the Management of Information Technology

During the year under review, the Institute did not have a Disaster Management and Recovery Policy, a Business and IT Continuity Plan, an IT Strategy and IT Steering Committee. Further, only 23 out of 72 CCTV cameras in the Institute were working at the time of audit in April 2025 and the fire extinguishers in place had not been duly serviced.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of the information management could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of the Management and the Board of Governors

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 College's ability to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Polytechnic or to cease its 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 Governors is responsible for overseeing the College's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

13 June, 2025

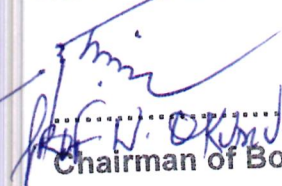
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14. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30th June, 2024


	Notes	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the National Government	6	55,432,000	64,389,000
Ministry of Gender and Youth Affairs	7	-	13,867,900
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		55,432,000	78,256,900
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Sale of goods	8	300,233	304,050
Rendering of services- Fees from students	9	145,974,050	160,603,122
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	10	779,500	809,200
Other income	11	4,543,000	3,919,216
Total revenue from exchange transactions			165,635,589
Total revenue		207,028,783	243,892,489
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	12	142,918,982	97,748,376
Employee costs	13	39,261,607	39,092,484
Board Remuneration	14	3,319,950	2,464,670
Depreciation and impairment expense	15	19,745,478	20,199,998
Repairs and maintenance	16	8,446,579	7,773,519
Total expenses		213,692,596	167,279,047
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(6,663,813)	76,613,442

(The notes set out on pages 6 to 38 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).


The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed by:


 W. Orodia Bwambwa
 Chairman of Board/Board

Date 30/9/24


 Samuel Kiruti
 Finance Officer CPA
 ICPAK No 24394

Date 30/09/2024


 Judith Sande
 Principal
 Date 30/09/2024

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15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June, 2024

	Notes	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	17	15,746,610	28,009,333
Receivables from exchange transactions	18	232,132,477	246,118,227
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	19	-	12,197,114
Inventories	20	19,556,043	22,909,068
Total current assets		267,435,130	309,233,742
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	21	375,586,373	390,087,066
Intangible assets	22	5,169,408	6,461,760
Biological assets	23	407,400	290,000
Total non-current assets		381,163,181	396,838,826
Total assets		648,598,311	706,072,568
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	24	11,165,815	24,843,047
Refundable deposits from customers	25	22,697,392	5,368,100
Total current liabilities		33,863,207	30,211,147
Capital and assets			
Reserves		186,505,530	288,938,220
Accumulated surplus		359,072,101	339,916,666
Capital Fund		69,157,473	47,006,536
Total net assets		614,735,104	675,861,422
Total net assets and liabilities		648,598,311	706,072,568

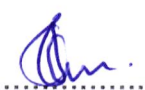
The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed by:


 Prof. N. O. Ombi-Bigambo
 Chairman of Board/Board

Date 30/9/24


 Kamuel
 Finance Officer CPA
 Samuel Kamuel
 ICPAK No 24394

Date 30/09/2024


 JUDITH SANDIE
 Principal

Date 30/09/2024

16. Statement of Changes in Net Asset for the Year Ended 30th June, 2024

	Reserves	Accumulated surplus	Capital Fund	Total
	KSHS	KSHS	KSHS	KSHS
At July 1, 2022	309,138,218	243,103,226	47,006,536	599,247,980
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	82,687,212	-	82,687,212
Capital Projects			22,150,937	22,150,937
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	-20,199,998	20,199,198	-	-
Surplus for the year	-82,687,212			-82,687,212
At June 30, 2023	206,251,008	345,990,436	69,157,473	621,398,917
At July 1, 2023	206,251,008	345,990,436	69,157,473	621,398,917
Transfer of depreciation/impairment from capital fund to Retained earnings	(19,745,478)	19,745,478		-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(6,663,813)		(6,663,813)
At June 30, 2024	186,505,530	359,072,101	69,157,473	614,735,104

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17. Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30th June, 2024

	Note	FY2023-2024 Kshs	FY2022-2023 Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the National Government	6	55,432,000	64,389,000
Ministry of Gender and Youth Affairs	7	-	13,867,900
Transfers from exchange transactions		55,432,000	
Sale of goods	8	-	304,050
Rendering of services- Fees from students	9	119,025,044	160,603,122
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	10	779,500	809,200
Other income	8 & 11	4,843,233	3,919,220
Total Receipts		180,079,777	243,892,492
Payments			
Use of goods and services	12	135,147,755	92,035,885
Employee costs	13	39,261,607	38,754,244
Remuneration of directors	14	3,319,950	2,464,670
Repairs and maintenance	16	8,446,579	7,750,484
Total Payments		186,175,891	141,005,283
Net cash flows from operating activities		(6,096,114)	102,887,209
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		(3,925,433)	(9,685,457)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equip		(2,241,176)	
Decrease / increase in receivables	18&19		(103,374,284)
Decrease/increase in inventories	20		(15,696,413)
Increase/Decrease in payables	24		(18,492,509)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(6,166,609)	(142,551,145)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash flows used in financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(12,262,723)	(39,663,936)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY	17	28,009,333	67,673,269
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	17	15,746,610	28,009,333

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget Actual amounts For Year Ended 30th June, 2024

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference	Explanation
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%	
Transfers from the National Government	165,000,000	-	165,000,000	55,432,000	109,568,000	66%	(a)
Rendering of services- Fees from students	145,310,000	-	145,310,000	145,974,050	(664,050)	-0.46%	(b)
Rental revenue	204,000	-	204,000	779,500	(575,500)	-282%	(c)
Other income	79,762,500	-	79,762,500	4,843,233	74,919,267	95%	(d)
Total income	390,276,500	-	390,276,500	207,028,783	183,247,717		
Expenses							
Use of goods and services	326,440,360	-	326,440,360	142,918,982	183,521,378	56%	(e)
Employee costs	47,444,640	-	47,444,640	39,261,607	8,183,033	17%	(f)
Remuneration of Board of Governors	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	3,319,950	680,050	17%	(g)
Repairs and maintenance	12,391,500	-	12,391,500	8,446,579	3,944,921	32%	(h)
Total expenditure	390,276,500	-	390,276,500	193,947,118	196,329,382		
Surplus for the period				13,081,665			

Budget note for variations over/under 10%

- a) Non disbursement of funds by the Government in full.
- b) Decrease in Fee payment by Trainees.
- c) Pending rent was paid from the occupied rooms during the financial year.
- d) Low enrolment in part time courses leading to low revenue.
- e) Non availability of funds hence some activities were not undertaken.
- f) No recruitment of staff was done due to lack of funds.
- g) Board Retreat was postponed due to lack of funds.
- h) Improvement in infrastructure to meet the enrolment.

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Matili Technical Training Institute is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act 2013. Matili Technical Training Institute is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The institute's principal activity is to: offer competence Based Technical Training, prepare and guide trainees, for evaluation and certification by appropriate examining bodies and promote Science, Technology and Innovation in all training programs.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Matili Technical Training Institute's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in this financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Matili Technical Training Institute.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act 2012, the State Corporations Act 2012, the TVET Act 2013, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i. Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41:</p> <p>Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January, 2024:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Institute's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Institute's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42:</p> <p>Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January, 2024</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Institute provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Institute. (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Institute's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable: 1st January, 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guaranteed contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. d) Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.
Other improvements to IPSAS	<p>Applicable 1st January, 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits.</i> Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS. • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Standard no longer included in the 2023 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30th June, 2023

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p>Applicable 1st January, 2025</p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Institute.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>

MATILI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE.
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Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p>Applicable 1st January, 2025</p> <p>The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

Matili Technical did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year 2023-2024.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to Matili Technical Training Institute 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 has been acquired using such funds.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

Rental income

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2023/2024 was approved by the Board or Board on 26th January 2023. 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 Matili Technical Training Institute upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, Matili Technical Training Institute recorded no additional appropriations on the FY 2023/2024 budget following the Board/ Board's approval. The institute's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented on page 1 under section **14** of these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

Matili Technical Training Institute is exempt from paying taxes as per schedule 5 of the **income Tax** Act for the FY 2023-2024.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property.

Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a period of 27.5 years.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the item of property appropriately according to the acronyms you use in your financial statements plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Matili Technical Training Institute 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.

f) Leases

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

the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that Matili Technical Training Institute will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Institute. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

Matili Technical Training Institute expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when Matili Technical Training Institute can demonstrate:

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one institute and a financial liability or equity instrument of another institute. At initial recognition, Matili Technical Training Institute 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

Matili Technical Training Institute 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 institute'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 institute has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, Matili Technical Training Institute 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 Matili Technical Training Institute manages financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through solely the sale of the assets would result in a fair value through surplus or deficit model.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Matili Technical Training Institute 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. Matili Technical Training Institute recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) .

Financial liabilities

Classification

Matili Technical Training Institute classifies its liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities measured through profit or loss.

j) Inventories

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

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

- 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories (Continued)

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the *Institute*.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when Matili Technical Training Institute 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 Matili Technical Training Institute expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

Matili Technical Training Institute 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 Matili Technical Training Institute 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) Social Benefits

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

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

Matili Technical Training Institute creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

n) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

Matili Technical Training Institute recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

p) Foreign currency transactions

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

q) 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.

r) Related parties

Matili Technical Training Institute regards a related party as a person or an institute with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Institute, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the Principal and senior managers.

s) Service concession arrangements

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

t) Cash and cash equivalents

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

u) Comparative figures

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

v) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Matili Technical Training Institute 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 Institute. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

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

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	55,432,000	64,389,000
Total unconditional Grants	55,432,000	64,389,000
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	55,432,000	64,389,000

Government sponsored trainees are given a capitation grant of Kshs. 3,500 for 5,897 trainees in Quarter 1, Kshs. 3,500 for 4,639 trainees in Quarter 2, and Kshs. 4,000 for 4,639 trainees in Quarter 3.

(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

Matili Technical Training Institutes ending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	Comparative FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
State Department of TVET	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Gender & Youth Affairs (NYS)		-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

7. Transfers from other levels of Government

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
National Youth Service (NYS)	-	13,867,900
Total transfers from other levels of government	-	13,867,900

8. Sale of goods

Description	FY2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Sale of farm produce	300,233	187,480
Cafeteria sales	-	116,570
Total income from sale of goods	300,233	304,050

9. Rendering of Services

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Tuition Fees	91,841,824	32,203,915
Activity Fees	7,454,109	4,356,011
Industrial Attachment Fees	4,702,764	4,515,400
Examination Fees	15,981,206	19,827,532
Library Fees	2,164,200	5,731,594
Personal emoluments	30,277,835	46,540,541
Admission Fees	825,900	806,500
Medical services	815,000	2,139,795
RMI	7,964,650	8,222,927
EWC	6,669,820	4,997,950
LT&T	6,712,300	4,279,590
Computer	700,700	2,139,795
Administration	6,641,456	16,812,675
Student union	2,744,400	3,591,799
Insurance	1,724,500	3,591,799
Supplementary Exams		3,800
ID Replacement		9,000
Student ID	977,800	806,500
NITA	643,136	26,000
TVETA fees	785,050	-
Accommodation and meals	11,779,400	
Total Revenue from The Rendering of Services	201,406,050	160,603,122

NB: The total amount of Kshs. 201,406,050 includes transfers from non-exchange transaction of Kshs. 55,432,000. Therefore, the total amount for rendering of service is the different (201,406,050 – 55,432,000 =145,974,050

10. Rental revenue from facilities and equipment

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Bus Hire	572,500	145,600
Rental income	207,000	663,600
Total	779,500	809,200

11. Other Income

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Income from sale of tender	44,000	113,135
Production units	261,600	216,341
Computer packages	92,000	24,000
KASNEB courses	195,000	68,000
Driving courses	1,989,900	935,550
Graduation fee	-	601,750
Income from APA		1,960,440
Regional ball games	1,960,500	
Total other income	4,543,000	3,919,216

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

12. Use of Goods and Services

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Administration	69,947,367	20,420,636
Industrial attachment costs	1,589,750	1,154,000
Electricity, Water and Conservancy	2,816,672	1,758,922
Security	3,660,000	3,808,135
Professional and consultancy services	82,689	2,037,689
Subscriptions	480,797	324,800
Advertising	58,174	147,980
Examination fees	14,962,693	16,204,480
Activity	2,483,389	6,021,161
Catering, conferences, and delegations	184,600	3,713,525
Consumables	-	2,734,210
Travelling and accommodation	292,721	1,944,632
Fuel and oil	6,214,805	4,882,875
Insurance	1,912,053	1,881,111
Medical expenses	515,185	385,024
PC expenses	556,600	923,700
Library	742,330	1,251,615
Student ID	-	331,500
Student Union	1,419,073	1,133,165
Postage	7,725	106,280
Printing and stationery	2,078,050	2,752,796
Bank charges	-	117,311
Hire charges	291,000	1,684,806
Internet expenses	1,330,298	2,946,160
Training expenses	31,023,011	19,081,863
Graduation	270,000	
Total Good and Services	142,918,982	97,748,376

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Employee Costs

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	32,280,858	31,966,668
NSSF contributions	3,827,162	3,389,910
HELB contributions	1,074,380	1,362,894
PAYE	843,691	1,215,362
NHIF contributions	1,185,950	1,157,650
KUDHEIHA	49,566	-
Employee Costs	39,261,607	39,092,484

14. Board Expenses

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairman's Honoraria	425,500	386,670
Board Emoluments	2,894,450	2,078,000
Total	3,319,950	2,464,670

15. Depreciation and impairment expense

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	18,453,126	18,584,558
Intangible assets	1,292,352	1,615,440
Total depreciation and impairment	19,745,478	20,199,998

16. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Property	4,935,884	4,509,587
Equipment and machinery	170,233	1,129,541
Vehicles	1,695,142	1,017,431
Computers and accessories	1,645,320	1,116,960
Total Repairs and Maintenance	8,446,579	7,773,519

17. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	15,715,961	28,005,842
Cash at hand	30,649	3,491
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,746,610	28,009,333

17 (a). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank-Main	1107228476	12,109,061	22,018,561
Kenya Commercial Bank -Savings	1198427175	2,870,572	2,045,592
Kenya Commercial Bank -Development	1121314678	736,328	3,941,689
Sub- Total		15,715,961	28,005,842
b) Others			
Cash in Hand		30,649	3,491
Sub- Total		30,649	3,491
Grand Total		15,746,610	28,009,333

18. Receivables from Exchange transactions

18 (a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	232,132,477	246,118,227
Total Current Receivables	232,132,477	246,118,227

18 (b) Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	FY 2023-2024		FY 2022-2023	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	63,863,225	28%	80,895,669	32%
Between 1- 2 years	105,068,865	45%	51,981,045	21%
Between 2-3 years	16,314,490	7%	42,302,804	18%
Over 3 years	46,885,897	20%	70,938,709	29%
Total (a+b)	232,132,477	100%	246,118,227	100%

19. Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions

Description	FY2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
NYS receivables	-	12,197,114
Total Current Receivables	-	12,197,114

19(a) Ageing Analysis on Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	FY2023-2024		FY2022-2023	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	100%	0	%
Total	-	100%	0	%

20. Inventories

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	3,694,132	3,734,210
Maintenance stores	4,153,307	12,980,779
Health Unit stores	397,332	283,197
Electrical stores	6,747,901	3,687,314
Cleaning Materials stores	2,292,552	672,006
Catering stores	2,270,819	1,551,563
Total Inventories at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	19,556,043	22,909,069

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

21. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Plant and machinery	Right of use assets	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
At 1 July 2023	59,350,000	231,241,996	21,262,500	6,631,242	5,576,630	24,083,703	41,940,995	390,087,066
Additions	-	-	-	2,229,500	1,722,933	-	-	3,925,433
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	41,940,995	-	-	-	-	(41,940,995)	-
At 30th June 2024	59,350,000	273,182,991	21,262,500	8,860,742	7,299,563	24,083,703	-	394,039,499
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June, 2024	59,350,000	273,182,991	21,262,500	8,860,742	7,299,563	24,083,703	-	394,039,499
Depreciation And Impairment								
At 1st July, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(4,719,224)	(7,087,500)	(947,320)	(2,389,984)	(3,440,529)	-	(18,584,558)
At 30 June, 2023	-	(4,719,224)	(7,087,500)	(947,320)	(2,389,984)	(3,440,529)	-	(18,584,558)
Depreciation	-	6,829,575	5,315,625	1,107,593	2,189,869.9	3,010,463	-	18,453,126
At 30th June, 2024	-	(6,829,575)	(5,315,625)	(1,107,593)	(2,189,869.9)	(3,010,463)	-	(18,453,126)
Net Book Values								
At 30th June, 2023	59,350,000	231,241,996	21,262,500	6,631,242	5,576,630	24,083,703	41,940,995	390,087,066
At 30th June, 2024	59,350,000	266,353,416	15,946,873	7,753,149	5,109,694.40	21,073,240	-	375,586,373

[Include Brief Description of WIP as A Footer]

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Valuation

As per National Treasury guidelines, Land and buildings were identified and valued as per the National Liabilities and Management Policy and guidelines (Issued June 2020). These amounts were adopted in the financial statements on 30/06/2024.

21 (b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

If the freehold land, buildings and other assets were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Land	59,350,000	-	59,350,000
Buildings	273,182,991	(6,829,575)	266,353,416
Plant And Machinery	24,083,703	(3,010,463)	21,073,240
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	21,262,500	(5,315,625)	15,946,873
Computers and Related Equipment	7,299,563	(2,189,870)	5,109,694
Office Equipment, Furniture, and Fittings	8,860,742	(1,107,593)	7,753,149
Total	394,039,499	(18,453,126)	375,586,373

*included in the cashflow statement , there is proceeds from sale of PPE of Ksh 2,241,176

22. Intangible Assets

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	6,461,760	5,931,200
Additions	-	2,146,000
At end of the year	6,461,760	8,077,200
Additions–internal development	-	-
At end of the year	6,461,760	8,077,200
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At end of the year	6,461,760	8,077,200
Impairment loss	(1,292,352)	(1,615,440)
At end of the year		-
NBV	5,169,408	6,461,760

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23. Biological Assets

	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Cattle	290,000	290,000
Trees	117,400	-
Total	407,400	290,000

24. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2024		2023	
Trade payables	8,091,577		24,258,739	
KUCCPS Registration	2,346,000		-	
Salary deductions	728,238		584,308	
Total Trade and Other Payables	11,165,815		24,843,047	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	11,165,815	100%	24,843,047	100
Total (to tie to totals above)	11,165,815	100%	24,843,047	100

NB: There is a contingency liability of Kshs. 17,321,249.97 relating to Ramagon Construction Company limited, pending hearing and determination at the court of appeal.

25. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	2024		2023	
Caution money	5,236,500		5,262,500	
Retention money	365,337		105,600	
Unallocated funds	17,095,555		0.00	
Total Deposits	22,697,392		5,368,100	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	22,697,392	100%	105,600	%

MATILI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE.
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Total	22,697,392	100%	105,600	%
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26. Current Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Gratuity Provisions	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at The Beginning of The Year	-	-	-	-	-
Total Provisions	-	-	-	-	-

27. Finance Lease Obligation

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
At the start of the year	-	-
Discount interest on Lease Liability	-	-
Paid during the year	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

Maturity Analysis

Period	Amount
	Kshs
Year 1	-
Year 2	-
Year 3	-
Year 4	-
Year 5 and Onwards	-
Less: Unearned Interest	-
Total	-

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

28. Deferred Income

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Total Deferred Income	-	-

The deferred income movement is as follows:

Description	National 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	-	-	-	-

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

29. Employee Benefit Obligations

Matili Technical Training Institute contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The institute's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and is currently at Kshs. 1,080 per employee per month.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

30. Cash generated from operations

	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus for the year before tax	(6,663,813)	(6,612,000)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	18,453,126	20,199,998
Non-Cash grants received	-	(-)
Contributed assets	-	(-)
Impairment	1,292,352	0
Gains and Losses on Disposal of Assets	-	(-)
Contribution to provisions	-	-
Contribution to impairment allowance	-	-
Finance Income	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
Working Capital Adjustments		
Surplus/Deficit		
Decrease in Inventory	3,353,025	(101,990,339)
decrease in Receivables	(26,182,864)	(15,696,414)
Increase in Payables	3,652,060	18,406,159
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(6,096,114)	(2,467,154)

31. Financial Risk Management

The institute's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The company 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 Institute's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

(i) Credit risk

Matili Technical Training Institute has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments.

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the company'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 institute'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 30th June, 2023				
Receivables from exchange transactions	246,118,227	246,118,227	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	0	0	-	-
Bank balances	28,009,333	28,009,333	-	-
Total	274,127,560	274,127,560	-	-
At 30th June, 2024				
Receivables from exchange transactions	232,132,477	232,132,477	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	15,746,610	15,746,610	-	-
Total	247,879,087	247,879,087	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

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

The Board of directors sets the company's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

(ii) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the institute's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the institute's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. Matili Technical Training Institute manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

The table below represents cash flows payable by the company 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 3 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2023				
Trade Payables	0	24,258,739	-	24,258,739
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred Income	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	0	24,258,739		24,258,739
At 30 June 2024				
Trade Payables	11,165,815	11,165,815		11,165,815
Total	11,165,815	11,165,815	-	11,165,815

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Matili Technical Training Institute has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by Matili Technical Training Institute 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 institute'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 Institute'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 institute's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

(iii) Capital Risk Management

The objective of the Institute's capital risk management is to safeguard the institute's ability to continue as a going concern. Matili Technical Training Institute capital structure comprises of the following funds:

Description	FY2023-2024	FY2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	359,072,101	288,938,220
Retained Earnings	186,505,530	339,916,666
Capital Reserve	69,157,473	47,006,536
Total Funds	614,735,104	675,861,422
Total Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	-	-
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	-	-

32. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to Matili Technical Training Institute include those parties who have ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel, their associates and close family members.

Government of Kenya

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder of the *Institute*, holding 100% of the *Matili Technical Training Institute* equity interest. The Government of Kenya has provided full guarantees to all long-term lenders of the institute, both domestic and external. Other related parties include:

- i) The National Government;
- ii) The Parent Ministry;
- iii) Key management;
- iv) Board of directors;

33. Events After The Reporting Period

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

34. Ultimate And Holding Institute

Matili Technical Training Institute is a State Corporation/ or a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Education. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

35. Currency

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

20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

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

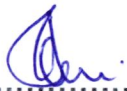
Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status (Resolved/ Not Resolved)	Timeline (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1	<p>Misstatement of Receivables – Student Debtors.</p> <p>The statement of financial position reflects receivables from exchange transactions-student debtors of Kshs. 173,071,003 as disclosed in Note.16 to the financial statements. However, records maintained by the Institute including debtors ledgers indicated that the balance includes student debtors totalling Kshs. 35,385,144 that had been outstanding for more than 365 days as at 30 June, 2022. The balance of Kshs. 173,071,003 also includes student debtors totalling Kshs. 46,406,297 with no details on when they were incurred. In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and validity of student debtors balance of Kshs. 173,071,003 could not be confirmed.</p>	<p>The debtors of Kshs. 46,406,297 relates of debts which had been migrated to the ERP system which proper records could not be ascertained. The management has initiated the process of verifying the debts together with reviewing the entire student debtors to ascertain the recoverability of such debtors and recommend to the Board to write off such debts that are irrecoverable.</p>	Not resolved	Continuous

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
2.	<p>Budgetary Control and Performance.</p> <p>The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects approved receipts budget and actual on comparable basis amounts of Kshs. 266,584,919 and Kshs. 276,038,689 respectively, resulting to over – funding of Kshs. 9,453,770. The source and approval of the excess funds has not been explained. Similarly, the statement reflects actual expenditure of Kshs. 143,941,168 against approved budget of Kshs. 266,584,919 resulting to underperformance of Kshs. 122,643,751 or 46% of the budget. The underperformance affected the planned activities and may have negatively impacted on service delivery to the public.</p>	<p>The variance of Kshs. 9,453,770 was as a result of revenue from NYS which had not been included in the budget. The underperformance was due to late disbursement of capitation and non-remittance of quarter 4 which led to the management not undertaking some projects due to unavailability of funds.</p>	Resolved	
3.	<p>Failure to Comply with the Law on Ethnic Composition.</p> <p>Review of Human Resources records of the Institute revealed that during the year under review, the Institute had 130</p>	<p>The Management has put in place mechanism to ensure that subsequent recruitments shall comply with the National Cohesion and Integration Act of 2008.</p>	Resolved	

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status (Resolved/ Not Resolved)	Timeframe (Full date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	employees, However, out of 130 employees, 120 or 92% were from the same ethnic community. This was contrary to section 7(2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which provides that no public establishment shall have more than one third of its staff from the same ethnic community.			



Name **JUDITH SAMBI**

Accounting Officer

Chief Principal

Date **30/09/2024**

Appendix II: Projects Implemented by Matili Technical Training Institute

Projects

Projects implemented by the State Corporation/ SAGA Funded by development partners.

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

Status of Projects completion

	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual for the quarter	Sources of funds
1	Completion of the Mechanical Tuition Workshop	8,500,000	8,500,000	100%	8,500,000	8,500,000	Internally Generated funds
2	Purchase of Land	19,600,000	19,600,000	100%	19,600,000	19,600,000	Internally Generated funds
3	Completion of the Food & Beverage workshop	38,397,421	38,397,421	100%	38,397,421	38,397,421	Internally Generated funds

Appendix III- Inter-Institute Confirmation Letter

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
 STATE DEPARTMENT FOR TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

MATILI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE



P.O. BOX 76—50204, KIMILILI
 TEL: 0707 747 007, 0101 771 144

E-mail: matilitechnicalcollege@yahoo.co.uk info@matilitechnical.ac.ke
 Website: www.matilitechnical.ac.ke



Name of transferring entity.....

Name of beneficiary entity.....

Confirmation of amounts received by Matili Technical Training Institute as at 30 th June 2024					
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
	06/10/2023	20,639,500	-	20,639,500	
	09/01/2024	16,236,500	-	16,236,500	
	05/02/2024	18,556,000	-	18,556,000	
Total		55,432,000		55,432,000	

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

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:
 Name Sign Date

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:
 Name JUDITH SANGI Sign [Signature] Date 30/06/2024

PRINCIPAL
 MATILI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
 P. O. Box 76 - 50204, KIMILILI
 Date:..... Sign.....

Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities					Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
TVET GREENING	The greening of TVET refers to a new socio-economic strategy employed intended to achieve economic development, while at the same time protect the environment and achieve sustainable economic and social development.	Greening TVET entails transitioning to green jobs and green skills, and to create new jobs in relation to the greening of workforces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curriculum and Training. • Rain water conservation. • Greening the campus. • Community and Workplace Engagement. • Research for Sustainability. 	28,550	28,550	28,550	28,550	Internally Generated Funds.	GoK.

Appendix V: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Programme	Sub-programme	Disaster Type	Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Expenditure item	Amount (Kshs.)	Comments
Servicing of fire safety equipment					96,500.00	Servicing of fire safety equipment was done successfully