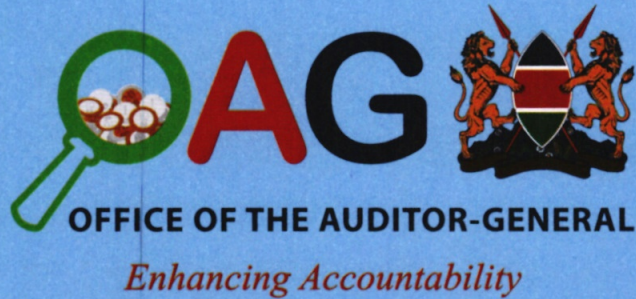
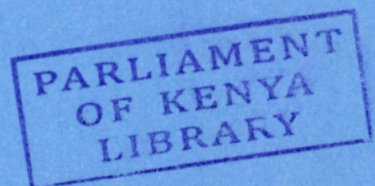


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT

OF



THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

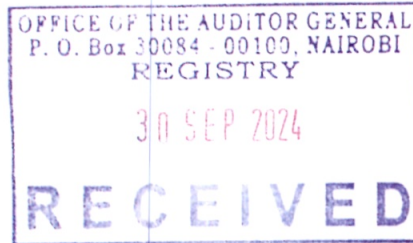
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DATE	12/2/2025
TABLED BY	Sen. Chimera on behalf of. Sen Maj leader
COMMITTEE	
NAME AT THE TABLE	Angela

NAKURU CITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2024

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU



CITY OF NAKURU
County Government of Nakuru

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

A. Acronyms

ARMC	Audit and Risk Management Committee
CAN	County Assembly of Nakuru
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CPA-K	Certified Public Accountant of Kenya
CS	County Secretary
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
FES	Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung
FY	Financial Year
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IDeP	Integrated Development Plan
IEK	Institution of Engineers of Kenya
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
ISUDP	Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan
ITDP	Institute for Transport Development Policy
KIP	Kenya Institute of Planners
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Act
PFMA	Public Finance and Management Act
PPADA	Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
SRC	Salaries and Remuneration Commission
UACA	Urban Areas and Cities Act
UDG	Urban Development Grant
WB	World Bank
WIP	Work in Progress

B. Definition of Key Terms

Comparative Year	Means the prior period.
Fiduciary Management	Members of Management directly entrusted with the entity's financial resources.
The Sponge City Concept	Sustainable urban development model that aims to manage stormwater runoff more effectively, reducing flooding and improving water quality. Inspired by the natural water cycle, it emphasizes the use of natural and nature-based solutions to absorb, store, and infiltrate rainwater.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

City of Nakuru is established and derives its authority and accountability from Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011(amended 2019) and City Charter on 1st December, 2021. The City is under the County Government of Nakuru and is domiciled in Kenya.

b) Principal Activities

Vision Statement

A model City that enhances quality of life and fosters economic prosperity.

Mission

To formulate and implement citizen-oriented policies, foster sustainable development and innovation and deliver quality services.

Core Objectives

- i. Efficient service delivery to the residents of City of Nakuru
- ii. To provide framework to guide land use planning and development
- iii. To protect the environment and enhance ecosystem conservation
- iv. To develop and promote cultural diversity and socio-economic empowerment.
To provide care, support and build capacities of the vulnerable groups and communities for equity and self-reliance.
- v. To promote civic education, citizen participation in governance, policy formulation and implementation for good governance and creation of a conducive business environment

Additionally, City of Nakuru derives its mandates from the Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011, Section 20 (1). In accordance with the Act, a board of a city or municipality shall-

- a) Oversee the affairs of the city
- b) Develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and may set targets for delivery of services;
- c) Formulate and implement an integrated development plan;
- d) Control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centres, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger

- transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the city or municipality as may be delegated by the county government;
- e) As may be delegated by the county government, promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within the city or municipality;
 - f) Develop and manage schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies;
 - g) Maintain a comprehensive database and information system of the administration and provide public access thereto upon payment of a nominal fee to be determined by the board;
 - h) Administer and regulate its internal affairs;
 - i) Implement applicable national and county legislation;
 - j) Enter into such contracts, partnerships or joint ventures as it may consider necessary for the discharge of its functions under this act or other written law;
 - k) Monitor and, where appropriate, regulate city and municipal services where those services are provided by service providers other than the board of the city or municipality;
 - l) Prepare its budget for approval by the County assembly and administer the budget as approved;
 - m) as may be delegated by the County Government, collect rates, taxes levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees;
 - n) monitor the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programmes or plans;
 - o) establish, implement and monitor performance management systems;
 - p) promote a safe and healthy environment;
 - q) facilitate and regulate public transport; and
 - r) Perform such other functions as may be delegated to it by the county government or as may be provided for by any written law.

Key Management

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

- Board of Management
- City Manager
- Management

c) Fiduciary Management

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

Ref	Position	Name
1	City Manager	Mr. Gitau Thabanja
2	Head of Departments	City Planner- Macharia Thang'wa Head of Accounts - Mary Kagonya Human Resource- Mercy Kariba ICT- James Ndung'u

d) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The City Manager, who is the Accounting Officer is accountable to the City Board. The City Board, in turn, is accountable to the County Executive and the County Assembly.

These oversight committees monitor the board at various levels of government, ensuring transparency, efficiency, and adherence to regulations: -

i) Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Urban Areas Act (UACA) outlines the specific functions of the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) of a city. This committee plays a crucial role in ensuring the financial integrity and accountability of the City's operations.

The City Board has is in the process of constituting a ARMC but it stills depends on the County Executive committee on matters oversight.

Some of the functions outlined in the UACA may include and not limited to: -

1. Effective Communication and Reporting.
2. Strong Internal Controls.
3. Risk Management Framework.
4. External Audit Oversight.
5. Public Accountability.

ii) County Assembly Committees

County Assembly Committees play a pivotal role in ensuring the effective governance and development of Urban Areas and Cities in Kenya. These committees are responsible for overseeing the activities of the County Executive Committee (CEC) and other county departments related to urban affairs.

The board is accountable to the County Assembly of Nakuru, and its financial transparency is ensured through annual reports submitted to The Assembly. In response to inquiries or specific requests, the board will provide detailed reports to relevant departmental committees.

To further enhance financial oversight, the board may appear before the County Public Accounts and Investment Committee and the Budget and Appropriation Committee for financial matters when summoned, demonstrating its commitment to accountability and transparency.

iii) Committees of the Senate

The Senate, as a legislative body, plays a vital role in overseeing the activities of Urban Areas and Cities Entities within a county. This oversight is essential to ensure that these entities are accountable to the public and that their resources are used effectively and efficiently.

The board can also be called upon to appear before the relevant Senate Committee like Public Investment Committee, Public Accounts Committee and any other relevant committee.

e) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 2870-20100

City of Nakuru, County Government of Nakuru

City of Nakuru Disaster and Rescue Centre

Court Road,

Nakuru, KENYA

f) Contacts

Telephone: (051) 2214142

E-mail: nakurucityboard@nakuru.go.ke

Website: www.nakuru.go.ke

g) Bankers

I&M Bank Limited,

P.O BOX 30238-00100,

Nairobi, GPO,

Consolidated Bank Limited,

23 Koinange Street,

P. O. Box 51133 - 00200,

Nairobi.

h) Independent Auditor

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

i) Principal Legal Adviser

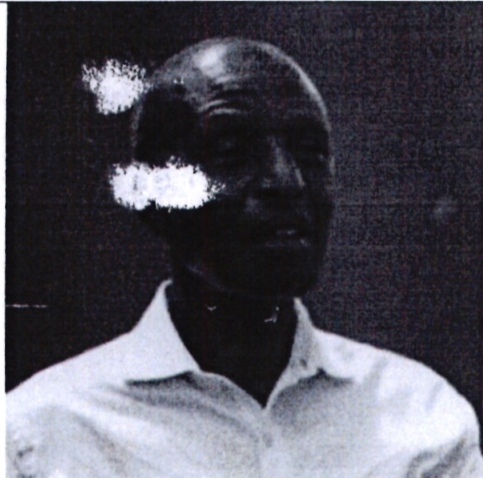
1. The Attorney General.
State Law Office.
Harambee Avenue.
P.O. Box 40112.
City Square, 00200.
Nairobi, Kenya.
2. County Attorney,
The County Attorney,
New Town Hall Building,
Moi Road,
P.O. Box 2870-20100,
Nakuru, Kenya.

3. City Board

Serial No.	Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1.	 Stephen Muli Chairperson	Mr Stephen Muli is a seasoned professional with extensive experience in leadership and management. Since 2000, he has served as Chairman of the Central Rift Matatu Owners Association, where he has played a crucial role in guiding the organization's strategic direction and overseeing its operations. Prior to this, he was a Manager at Uchumi Supermarket from 1990 to 1995, where he excelled in staff management, budgeting, customer service, and operational efficiency. Currently pursuing a Bachelor of Commerce at the Management University of Africa, Mr. Stephen is enhancing their expertise in areas such as business law, taxation, and management of non-profit organizations. This academic pursuit complements their rich practical experience and reflects a commitment to ongoing professional development.
2.	 Johra Said Ali -Vice Chairperson	Ms Johra Said Ali is a registered Engineer with a Master of Science in Chemical Engineering from University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa and a B. Tech in Chemical and process engineering from Moi University. She is also pursuing a Doctor of Philosophy in Chemical Engineering from Vaal University of Technology, South Africa. She is a Lecturer at Technical University of Kenya and brings a wide scope of knowledge to the Board. She is the Vice Chair to the City Board and Chairman of the Finance and Administration committee

3.	 Hon. John Kihagi Ex-Officio member	Mr John Karanja Kihagi is a graduate of the University of Nairobi with a Bachelor of Science in Surveying (1996) and a Master of Arts in Planning (2000). He is a registered and practicing Physical Planner, Licensed Surveyor and Environmental Impact Assessment/Audit Lead Expert. Previously, he served as the Principal Consultant at Geosurvey Engineering & Environmental Services Ltd, where he led consultancy work in Land Surveying, Physical Planning and Environmental Impact Assessment/ Audit. He has over 26 years' post-graduation experience gained from the public service, private practice, civil society and political arenas. Mr Kihagi served as the Member of National Assembly representing Naivasha Constituency (2013-2017). He has also served as a Land Surveyor at the Ministry of Public Works (1997-2005) and as a Lecturer at both Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT, 2003-2005) and Kenya Institute of Surveying and Mapping (KISM, 1998-2000). He is an Ex Officio to the Board
4.	 Dir. Crispus Wathimba Board member	Crispus Wathimba is a project manager and civil engineering professional with over 20 years of experience in the infrastructure and built environment sector. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute, and is certified Project Management Practitioner, Prince2 UK. He is Currently the Chairman of the Infrastructure, Urban Planning and Environment Committee at the NAKURU City Board. He is also a Member of the Architect Association of Kenya, the Institute of Engineers of Kenya, and an individual member of the Kenya Green Building Society.

5.	 James Kamau Board Member 6/6/1991	Mr James Kamau represents the informal sector of City residents. He holds a Bachelors of Education (B.E.D Arts) from Egerton University and a technical person on business environments within the City.
6.	 George Njenga Board Member 8/8/1980	Mr George Njenga is registered Lawyer with a Bachelor of laws Degree from Makerere University, Uganda. He has a wide and long-time experience in property law and conveyance, family law, legal research and policy review. He holds professional membership from East Africa Law Society and Rwanda Bar Association. Currently, he is the chair of the Audit and Risk Committee of the City Board

7.	 Stella Karanja Board Member Former Chairperson	Ms. Stella Wanjiru has over 21 years of experience as an entrepreneur. She holds BSc Accounting degree from United States International University, Africa (USIU-A) and a Post Graduate Dip Education from University of Nairobi. Currently she is a Director and Chief Executive Officer of Mustard Group of Companies and an independent Director to the PPCK Board which she also serves as the chairperson of the Audit Committee. With a wide experience in management and administration in business development and public sector engagements she has been key in management of socio-economic aspects of the City in the Board.
8.	 Jepta Rono Board Member Former Vice Chair	Mr Jepta Rono is a long time Auditor in public service. He is a graduate of Bachelor of Commerce. His long-time service in public especially in finance and administration has had a huge contribution to the Board.

9.		M/S Esther Githinji is a registered Physical Planner with a Master's Degree of Science (MSc), Geo-information Science and Earth Observation in Urban Planning and Management from University of Twente, Netherlands. She also holds a BA Urban and Regional Planning, Urban/Physical Planning degree from the University of Nairobi. She is a Cooperate Member, AAK and TCPAK
10.		Mr Joseph Inoti is a registered valuer and real estate expert with a Bachelor of Arts in Land Economics. He has a wide and long-time experience in real estate, urban planning and environment.

Esther Githinji
Board member

Joseph Inoti
Board Member

11.	 Joseph Kibe Board Member	Mr Joseph Kibe represents the informal sector of City residents. He holds a Diploma in Plumbing and a technical person on business environments within the City.
12.	 Beatrice Magembe Board Member	Mrs. Beatrice M. Onsarigo is a long-time lecturer of Sociology and Peace Studies at Egerton University, Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies and a member of East African Universities International Humanitarian Law Round Table and all Africa's I.H.L. Trainer of Trainers. Holds a Master's degree in Gender, Women and Development studies, Master in Sociology and community development and project management. She is the acting chairperson of the department of Peace, Security and Social Studies since September 2017. She is key in linkages, social safeguards and environment at the Board

13.



Gitau Thabanja
Secretary to the Board

Mr Gitau Thabanja is the City Manager, Secretary and the accounting officer to the Board. He implements the Board's resolutions and also oversees the management and affairs of the city. He is an Urban Planner, with a Master's degree in Urban Administration and Planning from the esteemed University of Seoul, South Korea. He holds a Bachelor of Education - BEd Economics and Business Studies from Kenyatta University. He has also been a CECM Land, Housing, and Physical Planning, Nyandarua County.

4. Key Management Team

Serial No	Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1.	 Gitau Thabania Secretary to the Board	Accounting Officer and secretary to the board
2	 Reuben Macharia Thang'wa City Planner.	Oversees all urban planning matters within the city of Nakuru

3	 CPA Mary Kagonya Head of Accounting Unit.	Oversees all financial matters within the City of Nakuru
4	 James Ndung'u ICT Officer,	ICT hardware, software, systems and networks administration

5. City Chairperson's Report

City of Nakuru Board aims at being a model City that enhances quality of life and fosters economic prosperity. The City's Vision is in line with the Board's mandate as stipulated in the UACA, 2019 and has been on course to realizing the County's Urban Agenda.

Nakuru's positioning economically, geographically, politically and its vibrancy puts it at a competitive level. Its tourist attractions, diverse culture and creative industry enhances visibility in the Regional, National and Global contexts.

Upon conferment of the City status, the City Board took keen measures to meeting the standards and expectations in terms of service delivery, functions and infrastructure provisions. This required heavy investment on structures and mechanisms of Board's operations, policy interventions and physical infrastructure development. The Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan 2014-2024 (ISUDP), In Regeneration Plan and County Integrated Plan 2023-2027 (CIDP) formed key guiding policies to implementation of the projects and programs.

Independent allocation from the equitable share within the County's budget is a demonstration of a good will to the City from the County leadership. External resource mobilization has also been a major boost to the City's capacity. These financial allocations and technical resource mobilization have seen the City implement infrastructural projects within its jurisdiction.

The City's emerging issues including climate change, rapid population growth and financing which requires holistic approaches to ensure sustainability of its projects and programs. The Urban Agenda, resilience strategies, and partnership comes in handy in addressing the current and future City needs. Collaboration with all the sector players both in public and private sector ensures inclusion and smooth implementation of programs and projects.

Here below are key highlights of the City of achievements;

Successes made

- KUSP-Funded Projects including refurbishment of Afraha Stadium.
- Partnerships and collaborative projects including planting of trees and clean up exercises.
- Capacity building and training for Board members and staff
- Successful implementation of annual Events
- Inclusion of the City in the County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027 (CIDP)
- Secondment and transfer of key staff to the City to further strengthen the technical capacity of the management.

Review of the City Board's performance

In the period under review, the City's performance improved to great extent given that the City had an allocation from the equitable share. The Board's ability to effectively manage and allocate the resources was exemplary. The Board was able to implement a series of transformative infrastructural development changing the physical outlook of the City. The projects implemented during the year include: Maintenance of streetlights within the City, Construction of temporary sanitation facility at Menengai Garden which is ongoing, Rehabilitation of Mbugua Mbugua access Roads, mapping and analysis of spatial data in City of Nakuru among others

Service delivery and accountability has improved tremendously over the period. Through regular reporting and information sharing both to the relevant County Departments, entities and general public has improved transparency and accountability. The City has improved citizen engagement through partnerships, stakeholder engagement and compliance to the statutory requirements.

Challenges faced

- Lack of a transitional framework on delegated functions
- Inadequate budgetary allocation.
- Unfavourable weather conditions causing delay in project implementation and damage to infrastructural works

During the year, the following Board members retired after successfully completing their five-year term.

1. Mr. Jepta Rono.
2. Ms. Stella Wanjiru.
3. Mrs. Esther Muthoni.
4. Mr. Joseph Inoti.
5. Mrs. Beatrice Magembe.

They all retired by the end of April 2024 and the process of recruiting new Board Members is currently underway. This transition is aimed at ensuring the continued effectiveness and efficiency of the organization's service delivery.

The Board is committed to enhancing the City's infrastructure and services through the implementation of various projects in the coming years. These projects include the construction and maintenance of new roads, the improvement of drainage systems to mitigate flooding using the Sponge City Concept,

County Government of Nakuru
City of Nakuru
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

the completion of the Afraha phase II project, and the expansion of the sewer line to improve sanitation services.

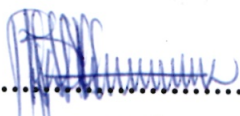
The Board intends to involve the residents of Nakuru City in the decision-making process through a series of public participation meetings at various levels, from the city to the ward level. This will help the Board gain a better understanding of the needs and priorities of the residents and ensure that their voices are heard in the planning and implementation of city development projects.

The City is actively collaborating with government agencies to expedite the construction of Lanet Airport. This project is anticipated to significantly stimulate economic growth in Nakuru and establish a round-the-clock economy. Furthermore, the Board intends to organize a City Investment Forum to promote investment opportunities and attract investors to the region.

The Board is committed to addressing climate change through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. These initiatives include planting trees to combat drought, flooding, and rising temperatures. Additionally, the city plans to purchase electric motorcycles to promote the use of electric vehicles and encourage the public to adopt more sustainable transportation methods. Furthermore, the city will collaborate with the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) to establish charging stations within Nakuru, providing convenient charging options for electric vehicle users.

Future outlook of the Board

The Board aspires to transform the city into a benchmark for excellence, where residents enjoy a high standard of living and where economic opportunities thrive.

.....


Name: Stephen Muli

Chairperson of the Board

6. Report Of the City Manager

I am delighted to present the Annual Report and Financial Statements of the City of Nakuru for the year ended 30th June 2024. Nakuru Municipal Board was established in May 2019 a year after the CIDP (2018-2022) was prepared. It was later awarded the City status on 1st December 2021 after having complied with the requirements stipulated under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011(amended 2019). The City of Nakuru boundary covers 11 wards of Nakuru East and Nakuru west Sub-Counties. The overall goal of City of Nakuru is to provide efficient infrastructure and accountable management of the affairs in the City.

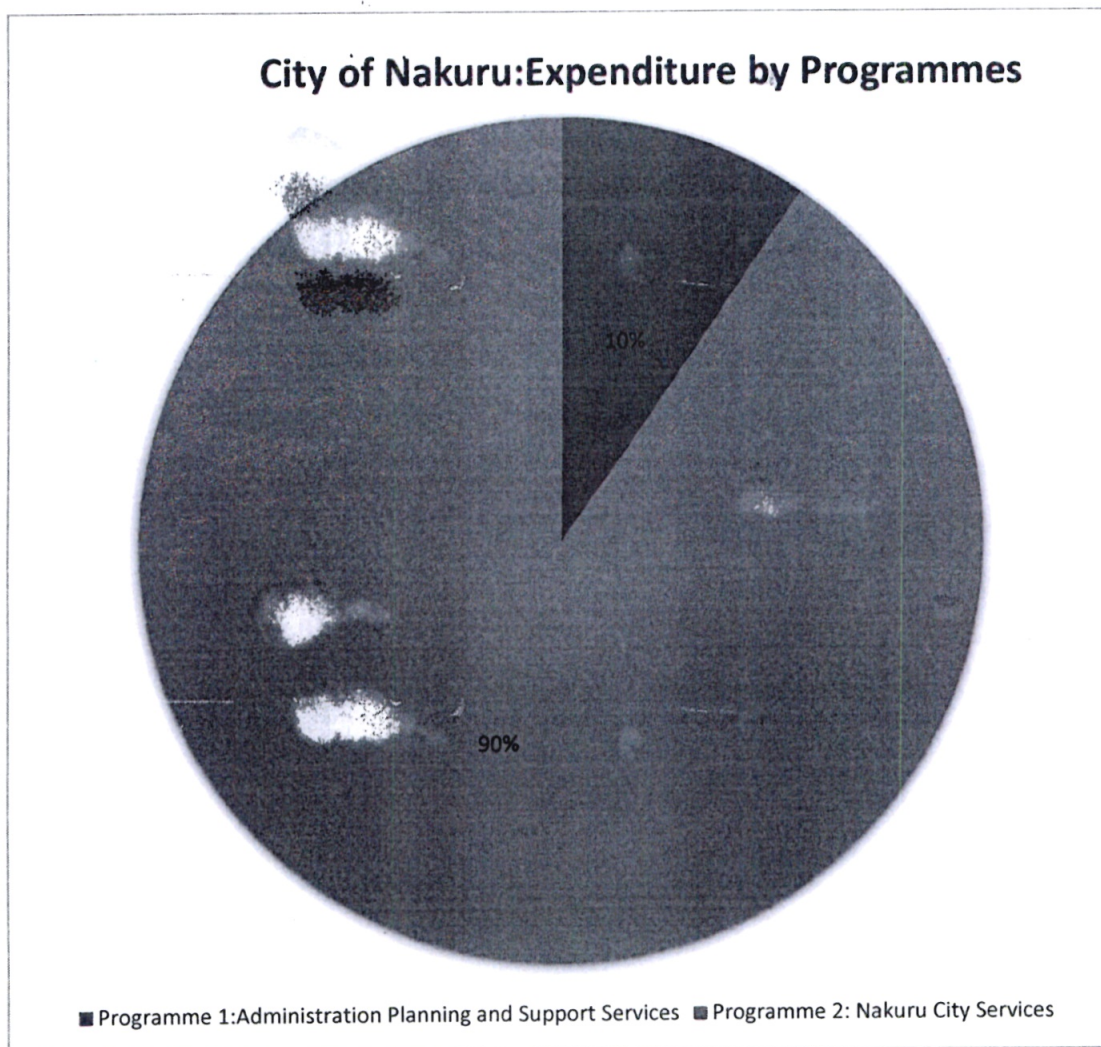
City of Nakuru's performance in terms of finance and overall delivery on its mandate and functions have over the recent past improved. Being a city on transitioning status, there has been an incredible growth and support from the relevant County departments and entities. Its budget has been allocated and implemented smoothly. Long- and short-term priorities have also been captured in the CIDP 2023-2027 and key policy documents to the guide subsequent budgeting.

The City's budget implementation framework falls under two programs; Program 1 Administration and planning and support Services and program 2; City of Nakuru Services. Programs are further divided into sub programs

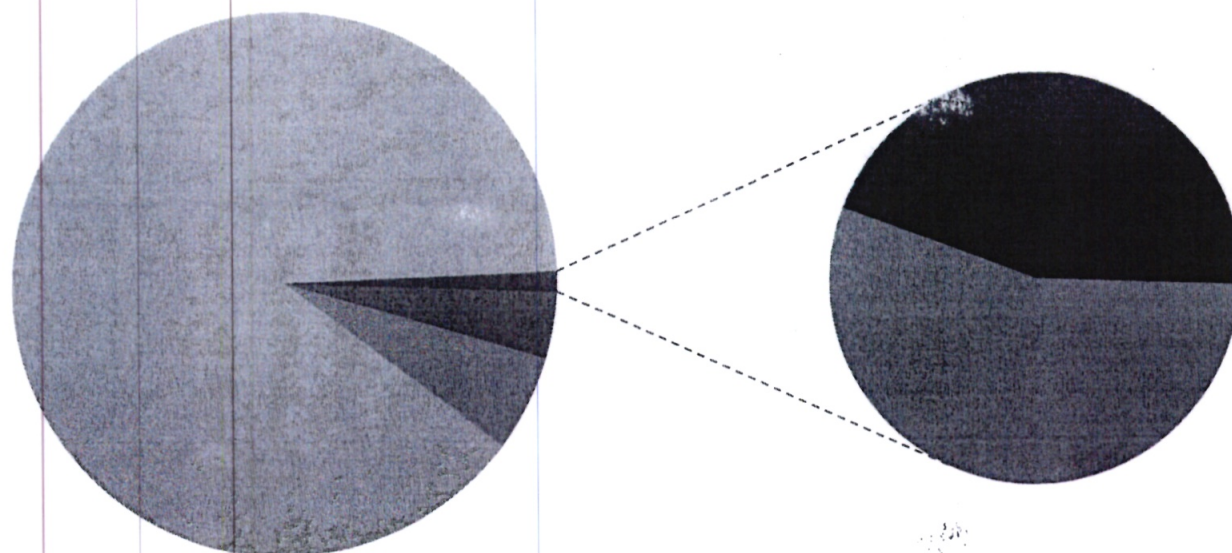
The programs and sub-programmes are categorized as follows:

Program	Sub-program
1. Administration, planning and support Services	i. Administration and planning
	ii. Personnel services
	iii. Financial Services
2. City of Nakuru Services	i. Infrastructure development and planning
	ii. Nakuru Municipality Environmental management
	iii. Trade Markets and Investments
	iv. City of Nakuru Social services

A summary of the financial expenditure in the FY 2023/2024 is as tabulated below;



City of Nakuru: Performance by Sub Programme



■ SP 1.1 City Administrative Services

■ SP 1.3 Financial Services

■ SP 2.2 City of Nakuru Environmental Management

■ SP 2.4 City of Nakuru Social Services

■ SP 1.2 Personnel Services

■ SP 2.1 Infrastructure Development and City Planning

■ SP 2.3 City Trade Markets and Investments

Financial Year 2023/2024 projects and programs performance based on outputs, outcomes, and impacts of the programmes are as shown below:

Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Link age to SDG	Annual Target	Cumulative Achievements
Programme 1: Administration, planning and support Services					
Programme Outcome: Effective administration, planning and management					
SP 1.1 City Administrative Services	Improved service delivery	No. of Strategic Plan prepared	SDG 11	1	1
		No. of IDEP Reviewed		1	-
		No. of City by-laws prepared	SDG 16	-	1
		No. of assorted office equipment and furniture purchased		30	18
		No. of policies developed		1	1
		No. of annual Work plans prepared		1	2
		No. of M&E Reports Developed	SDG 11	4	4
		No. of Service Charter	SDG 16	1	-
		No. of City Board Meetings		20	15
SP 1.2 Personnel Services	Improves Human Resource Productivity	No. of Performance Contract signed	SDG 16	1	-
		No. of staff recruited		8	2
		No. Staff trained		11	25
		No. of staff uniform procured		-	72

Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Link age to SDG	Annual Target	Cumulative Achievements
Programme 1: Administration, planning and support Services					
Programme Outcome: Effective administration, planning and management					
SP 1.3 Financial Services	Enhanced Financial Reporting	No. of Financial reports generated		4	4
Programme 2: City of Nakuru services					
Programme Outcome: Sustainable Environment for City residents					
SP 2.1 Infrastructure development and Urban Planning	Improved road safety and accessibility	No. street lights installed and maintained	SDG 11	-	-
		Length of roads constructed (Km)		-	-
		No. of data centres established and equipped	SDG 9	1	1
SP 2.2 City of Nakuru Environmental Management	Improved solid waste management	No. of environmental bylaws prepared.	SDG 11,12,13	-	1
	Enhanced greening and beautification	No. of trees planted	SDG 13	10,000	10,100
SP 2.3 Trade, markets and investment	Improved trade and Investments	No of trade exhibitions		1	-
		No of cultural events held		1	-
		No. of urban Festivals celebrated		1	1
SP 2.4 City of Nakuru Social Services	Enhanced citizen participation and awareness	No of citizen fora held	SDG 4,11	4	8
		No. of Civic Education Campaigns done		1	6
		City Marathon		0	1

County Government of Nakuru
City of Nakuru
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Link age to SDG	Annual Target	Cumulative Achievements
Programme 1: Administration, planning and support Services Programme Outcome: Effective administration, planning and management					
		City Cup		0	1

The City has focused on ensuring that its projects and programs are cost-effective. Regular monitoring, including quarterly, monthly, and on-site visits, has helped management track the financial value of these initiatives. This approach has led to timely completion of projects, particularly infrastructure, which has physically improved the City. These positive changes have been noticed both within and outside the City's boundaries.

In the period under review, the City encountered a few challenges with regard to financing, operation and changes in transitioning issues with regard to delegated functions: -

- Unfavourable weather conditions. Heavy rains cause delays in implementation of construction works.
- Inflation on materials.
- Changing priorities of the community during public participation.
- Unclear policy and proper legislative structures to guide on mandate especially on devolved functions.
- Climate change risks has led to change in livelihoods and shift in socio economic activities e.g displacement of people due to the rising lake water.
- The funding availed to the City by The Executive falls far short of the sort of resources that would be required to execute the mandate to the satisfaction of the promulgators of the City.
- Late disbursement of funds has hindered implementation of City's programmes.

During the review period, several infrastructure projects were completed, including the 3.76km Mbugua Mbugua and Flamingo drainage systems, the Temporary Menengai Sanitation Facility, and repairs to street lights, road markings, and signage. Additionally, the city purchased and installed 20 new litter bins and hosted 8 community forums. Through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, 10,100 tree seedlings were planted, 100 assorted flowers were added to the city's greenery,

and 3 community events were held, including the Christmas tree lighting and the End Femicide and Androicide Campaign.

The Board has framed its draft Strategic Plan 2023 to 2027 which is awaiting approval. However, the board has been using the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) to implement projects.

The City of Nakuru has collaborated with Tomorrow Cities, a UK-based organization, to bolster its resilience against natural disasters. This partnership aims to tackle the pressing issues of floods and fires that pose significant threats to the city. By working together, the City and Tomorrow Cities will significantly enhance disaster management and promote sustainable and inclusive development. The City's current challenges, such as extreme floods, sinkholes, and rapid urbanization, are key areas where strategic interventions can reduce disaster risks. In addition, the City has committed funds to develop a Risk Management Policy in the upcoming financial year.

Finally, let me take this opportunity, on behalf of Board to appreciate the support it has received from the County Executive, World Bank (WB), The County Assembly of Nakuru (CAN) and all our stakeholders, not to forget strategic direction given by the Board of Directors, and support from Management and staff.



.....
Name: Gitau Thabanja
City Manager

7. Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives for the FY

The City's key goals and objectives, priorities and strategies of the 2023/2024 City plan were as follows:

Strategic Objectives

- i. Efficient service delivery to the residents of City of Nakuru
- ii. To provide framework to guide land use planning and development
- iii. To protect the environment and enhance ecosystem conservation
- iv. To develop and promote cultural diversity and socio-economic empowerment.
- v. To provide care, support and build capacities of the vulnerable groups and
e.g. Communities for equity and self-reliance.
- vi. Communities for equity and self-reliance.
- vii. To promote civic education, citizen participation in governance, policy formulation and implementation for good governance and creation of a conducive business environment.

City Priorities and Strategies

Priorities	Strategies
Improve service delivery	• Building institutional capacity • Recruitment of key staff • Capacity building of staff • Digitization of City services and collection of revenue • Delegation of functions to the City Board. • Strengthening collaborations with other agencies, partners, County Departments, other Counties and National Entities • Improve monitoring and evaluation • Development of strategic plan, policies and by laws.
Enhance environmental protection	• Rehabilitation of parks and gardens • Greening and beautification • Enhancement of integrated solid waste management • Sensitization and awareness campaigns on environmental issues

	Promotion of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures
Improve infrastructure	- Rehabilitation of storm water drains - Installation of road complementary facilities e.g., streetlights, CCTV, Street benches, traffic lights, road signages - Adoption of research and innovation to inform infrastructure development.
	Development of sanitation facilities.

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Target FY 2023/2024	Achievements 2023/2024
Programme 1: Administration, planning and support Services Programme Outcome: Effective administration, planning and management				
SP 1.1 City Administrative Services	Improved service delivery	No. of Strategic Plan prepared	1	1
		No. of IDEP Reviewed	1	-
		No. of City by-laws prepared	-	1
		No. of assorted office equipment and furniture purchased	30	18
		No. of policies developed	1	1
		No. of annual Work plans prepared	1	2

County Government of Nakuru

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Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Target FY 2023/2024	Achievements 2023/2024
Programme 1: Administration, planning and support Services				
Programme Outcome: Effective administration, planning and management				
		No. of M&E Reports Developed	4	4
		No. of Service Charter	1	-
		No. of City Board Meetings	20	15
SP 1.2 Personnel Services	Improves Human Resource Productivity	No. of Performance Contract signed	1	-
		No. of staff recruited	8	2
		No. Staff trained	11	25
		No. of staff uniform procured	-	72
SP 1.3 Financial Services	Enhanced Financial Reporting	No. of Financial reports generated	4	4
Programme 2: City of Nakuru services				
Programme Outcome: Sustainable Environment for City residents				
SP 2.1 Infrastructure development and Urban Planning	Improved road safety and accessibility	No. street lights installed and maintained	-	-
		Length of roads constructed (Km)	-	-
		No. of data centres established and	1	1

Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Target FY 2023/2024	Achievements 2023/2024
Programme 1: Administration, planning and support Services				
Programme Outcome: Effective administration, planning and management				
		equipped		
SP 2.2 City of Nakuru Environmental Management	Improved solid waste management	No.of environmental bylaws prepared.	-	1
	Enhanced greening and beautification	No. of trees planted	10,000	10,100
SP 2.3 Trade, markets and investment	Improved trade and Investments	No of trade exhibitions	1	-
		No of cultural events held	1	-
		No. of urban Festivals celebrated	1	1
SP 2.4 City of Nakuru Social Services	Enhanced citizen participation and awareness	No of citizen fora held	4	8
		No. of Civic Education Campaigns done	1	6

8. Corporate Governance Statement

Process of appointment of Board members

Appointment of the Board members is provided for under Section 13 of the UACA, 2011. According to the Act, a board of a city shall consist of not more than eleven members, six of whom shall be appointed through a competitive process by the County Executive Committee, with the approval of the County Assembly.

Out of the eleven members at least five shall be nominated by:

- i. An umbrella body representing professional associations in the area
- ii. An association representing the private sector in the area
- iii. A cluster representing registered associations of the informal sector in the area
- iv. A cluster representing registered neighbourhood associations in the area
- v. An association of urban areas and cities,

The act further requires the executive committee, while appointing members of the board to ensure gender equality, representation of persons with disability, youth and marginalised groups. A person shall not be appointed a member of the board unless that person; is a citizen of Kenya, is an ordinarily resident or has a permanent dwelling in the city, carries on business in the city and has lived in the city for at least five years.

Process of removal of Board members

As provided for by Section 18 of the UACA, 2019, a person may be removed from the office of chairperson, vice chairperson or a member of the board on any of the grounds provided under section 16.

As per section 16 of the Act, a member of a board shall cease to hold office if the member:

- (a) is unable to perform the functions of the office by reason of mental or physical infirmity;
- (b) is declared or becomes bankrupt or insolvent;
- (c) is convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of six months or more;
- (d) resigns in writing to the County Governor;
- (e) without reasonable cause, the member is absent from three consecutive meetings of the board or committee within one financial year;
- (f) is found guilty of professional misconduct by the relevant professional body;
- (g) is disqualified from holding a public office under the Constitution;

- (h) is convicted of an offence and is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of six months or more;
- (i) in any particular case, the member fails to declare his or her interest in any matter being considered or to be considered by the board or committee;
- (j) engages in any gross misconduct
- (k) dies.
- (l) Serves a full term

According to section 18 a person may be removed by:

- i. The County Governor
- ii. The board, supported by the vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the board
- iii. The residents of the city upon petition

A resident of a city or municipality may file a writing petition with a board for the removal of a chairperson or vice chairperson.

Roles and functions of the City Board members

Subject to the provisions of the section 20 of the UACA, 2011, a board of a city or municipality shall:

- (a) Oversee the affairs of the city
- (b) Develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and may set targets for delivery of services
- (c) Formulate and implement an integrated development plan
- (d) Control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centres, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the city or municipality as may be delegated by the county government
- (e) as may be delegated by the county government, promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within the city or municipality
- (f) develop and manage schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies
- (g) maintain a comprehensive database and information system of the administration and provide public access thereto upon payment of a nominal fee to be determined by the board
- (h) administer and regulate its internal affairs

(i) implement applicable national and county legislation

Induction and training City Board members and member's performance

City of Nakuru regularly undertakes training and capacity building exercise to the Board members and staff. Plans are in place to continuously capacity build and train the Board members and staff on need basis.

Number of City Board meetings held and the attendance to those meetings by members

According to the UACA, 2019 the Board is required to hold full board meetings every quarter in a financial year. The Act also provides for special full board meetings to address special or urgent City issues. Committee meetings are also provided for in every quarter to deliberate on day to day running of city issues. The City has developed a Board charter to ease smooth running of the board meetings. A calendar of activities that stipulates those dates, activities and actor has been prepared by the Board.

Succession plan

The UACA, 2019 guides the operations, establishment and succession of the Board. The Act provides for appointment of the Board, removal of the Board members transitioning to from municipality to city status and other governance issues. Board charter clearly outlines the process requirements for governance and transitioning issues.

Existence of a service charter

A City Charter was developed before conferment of city status to guide operation, functions and establishment management framework.

Conflict of interest

The Board members declare conflicts of interest to matters in board's agenda during every meeting. To this effect the board members sign a conflict-of-interest declaration form during the meetings.

Board remuneration

The Board members are remunerated based on the SRC requirements and the PFMA, 2012. Based on these requirements the members are remunerated sitting allowances, night outs, among other benefits as guided by the SRC by the County Department of Finance and Economic planning.

Ethics and conduct as well as governance audit undertaken The County Government requires that all staff members sign code of conduct to ensure compliance with ethic and conduct provisions as required for all public servants. The City staff have signed the same to

ensure compliance with the provisions. The board members sign non-disclosure agreements to guide their conduct with regard to information sharing.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

Operational and financial performance of the City during the period

The City's operations are guided by the functions stipulated under the UACA, 2011. The Board has been the major decision maker and overseer of the functions while the management has been implementing the decisions under the City Manager.

In the period under review, the City Board funded its projects and programs with the help of Equitable share allocation. Through this, the City implemented a series of infrastructure projects including; Maintenance of streetlights within the City, Mapping and analysis of spatial data in City of Nakuru, Construction of temporary sanitation facility at Menengai Gardens as well as rehabilitation of access roads to Mbugua Mbugua Road.

Entity's key projects or investments decision implemented or ongoing

During the period, the City implemented the following projects under KUSP and Equitable share allocations:

Projects status progress report

S/N	Project Name /Description of activities	Project Location/Ward	Key Performance indicator	Target by end of FY 2023/2024	Cumulative Achievement	Approved Budget cost	Actual Expenditure FY 2023/2024	Project Status
Programme : City of Nakuru Services								
1.	Proposed Construction of Afraha Stadium Phase 1	HQ	Rate of completion	100	100%	651,821,904.40	165,125,992.61	complete
2.	Installation Of Streetlights Within the City	HQ	No.of streetlights installed and maintained	-		6,438,100	6,306,603	Complete
3.	Temporary Sanitation Facility at Menengai Garden	HQ	Rate of completion	100%	60%	1,500,000	-	On-going
4.	Establishment of a GIS and Data Centre for City of Nakuru	HQ	Rate of completion	100%	80%	6,000,000	3,588,000	on-going
5.	Drainage / Man Hole Covers (Baringo access road)	HQ	Rate of completion	100%	-	4,000,000	-	On-going

a. City's compliance with statutory requirements

The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, stipulates statutory requirements with regard to governance, operationalization, constitution of members and functions. These provisions and processes have been complied with as far as the establishment and management of the City is concerned. The Act above it is an implementation of Constitution of Kenya, 2010 particularly Article 187 (2)(a) that provides for the transfer of functions. The Board therefore on behalf of the County Government, deliver services as delegated.

The City also complies with all relevant laws and regulations with regard to public service and running of government entities. The PFMA, 2012 provide for the effective management of public finances by the national and county governments; the oversight responsibility of parliament and county assemblies; the different responsibilities of government entities and other bodies, and for connected purposes. This guides the City's financial statutory requirements including quarterly reporting, management of its allocated resources and processes.

The Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act provides for the City's procurement of the services and supplies. This has been complied with in all the projects and services outsourced and undertaken by the City.

The EMCA, 1999 provides for protection of the environment and conservation of its resources. In accordance to the provisions of this Act, the City has been able to comply through Environmental Impact Assessments, Audit and monitoring of compliance in its projects.

Other legal statutory requirements cut across all sectors which the City interacts with in day-to-day activities and are complied with. Policies and operation manuals such as the Project Operation Manual (POM) in KUSP project have also been complied with during implementation of City projects.

Major risks facing the City, material arrears in statutory and other financial obligations

Statutory risks exist particularly on the UACA regulations which are supposed to further clear the gaps with regard to management and functions of the urban boards. The draft UACA 2019 regulations are yet to be passed so as to be enacted. The missing links include lack of a clear transitional framework guiding delegation of functions, confliction provision with other laws especially on physical planning, financing of the urban boards, establishment of neighbourhood associations on citizen engagement among others. There is need to collectively streamline the statutory issues to avoid or reduce the risks.

Sustainable and adequate financing mechanisms also puts the City at a risk of exhaustively delivering on its functions. This also affects all urban boards in Kenya. Section 20 provides a long list of functions of the board yet the resources allocated to the boards do not meet them. The KUSP funding is program-based, and thus not sustainable in implementation of its projects and programs. This necessitates an upward revision of allocation of Equitable share to finish up on planned subsequent phases of the projects and adequate operation and maintenance budget of the capital-intensive projects.

10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting

1. Sustainability strategy and profile

City of Nakuru aims at ensuring sustainable urban development to take care of the present and future needs. The City's rapid urbanization, urban sprawl and climate change requires critical deliberate actions to build resilient strategies.

The City has projected the future needs to ensure continued and uninterrupted offering of critical services to the City residents. Forward planning through prioritization of budgetary allocations to projects and programs have been projected in the CIDP 2023-2027. The City has also prepared IDeP 2023-2027 and strategic plan 2023-2027.

Operation and maintenance costs to the City's projects have also been put into consideration to ensure their sustainability. Policy interventions and manuals to running of the City's affairs are also in place. This address governance sustainability issues and smooth transitioning at all levels. External resource mobilization to meet the technical and financial requirements of the department has also been factored in with various stakeholders already in place i.e. ITDP, VEI, FES.

Further, City of Nakuru, in collaboration with the Civil Society Urban Development Platform, has successfully trained a team of technical staff in Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR), completed data collection on SDG indicators, developed a data dashboard, validated the information, and shared it with the public.

To further support data-driven decision-making, the department-initiated GIS data analysis for City of Nakuru. This project aims to map existing resources and infrastructure, providing a solid data foundation that will enable it to make informed decisions and effectively manage the city's rapid urbanization. This strategic approach will enhance the departments' ability to base decisions on accurate, up-to-date information, thereby supporting evidence-based planning and implementation.

Record keeping is also a sustainability measure to ensure institutional memory and reference when delivering services and running the affairs of the City. City of Nakuru does regular reporting and archiving of reports to ensure information is stored and shared when necessary. Public participation, citizen engagement and feedback through records also ensures sustainability of City's programs and projects while ensuring ownership of projects by City residents.

2. Environmental performance

City of Nakuru's environmental performance relies heavily on the underlying policy and legal framework. The City is keen on ensuring a clean and healthy environment for all. A clean and healthy environment is a preamble constitutional provision guaranteed to the citizens of Kenya as stipulated Article 42. Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999, and its regulations aim at bringing harmony in the management of the country's environment to ensure its protection and conservation.

The City has ensured compliance to these frameworks by ensuring all projects with significant impact have been subjected to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). This was also a requirement by the Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) projects being implemented by City of Nakuru.

The primary objective of ESIA was to assess and evaluate the potential environmental and social implications of these projects, taking into consideration their scope, scale, and geographic context. Following the completion of the ESIA's, subsequent Environmental Audits (EA) have been done for all these projects to ensure strict adherence to the established Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) derived from the findings of the ESIA.

In addition the County Government of Nakuru Enacted the Climate Change Act, 2021 upon precedent approval of the Climate Change policy. This framework encourages adoption of clean and green energy sources, waste recycling, nature-based solutions and climate resilient action plans. To this effect, City of Nakuru has installed solar powered street lights.

Presentation on Nakuru Sponge City success projects during the 10th World Water Forum in Indonesia. This is towards building Climate resilience and boosting Nakuru capacity in managing urban planning processes. This is a visionary initiative that challenges Nakuru to rethink Urban Water management. The concept has since been adopted in implementation of infrastructural projects.

This holistic approach underscores the City's commitment to sustainable development practices and ensures that projects align with the regulatory frameworks while managing biodiversity, managing waste, encouraging circular economy and mitigating climate change.

3. Employee welfare

A bigger percent of the City employees are seconded by various departments. Their recruitment is done under the County public service board and all processes are done in accordance to the law. To ensure improvement of skills, and managing of their careers, regular trainings and workshops are done to equip them with necessary skills and human resource needs. The City

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has a human resource officer who assist the staff on all human resource issues affecting the board. Appraisals are also done by the County public service board to seek needs for promotions and address human resource gaps. The City's workplace is also compliant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007, (OSHA) to ensure safety of employees and provide a healthy working environment.

4. Market place practices

a) Responsible competition practice.

The City takes cognizance of the public service requirements on ethics and code of conduct of its members and staff. To this effect all the County staff are required to sign a code of conduct agreement to ensure responsible competition practices with issues like anti-corruption, responsible political involvement, fair competition and respect for competitors. The board members also sign the conflict of interest and non-disclosure agreement forms to ensure fair deliberations and decision making.

b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

The City's supply chain and suppliers are based on the provisions of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015.

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement

Advertisements including projects and supplies and advertisement in circulating newspapers as required by the law. The public is also entitled to information upon request and available in the County website. All tenders are posted on the Public Procurement Portal.

d) Product stewardship

Consumer rights and interests are taken care of other policy and legal frameworks.

5. Community Engagements

The City prioritizes community engagement and public participation as required by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and other policy and legal frameworks including the UACA 2011. The City regularly conducts public participation for a in collaboration with the County Departments, the city residents, interested groups and project affected persons in case of projects implementation. The programs' overall objective is to strengthen the voice and capacity of civil society actors and grassroots organizations representing vulnerable groups as independent actors of accountability, governance, and development by participating in and influencing key decision-making processes for just and sustainable urbanization at the City level as enshrined in Article 42 and 43 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 with a particular focus on Urban planning issues.

The City Board also holds monthly City clean-ups and tree planting initiatives to create awareness on the importance of integrated waste management as well as behavioural changes while promoting locally led initiatives that contribute to mitigating climate change effects.

11. Report of the City Board Members

The Board Members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 which show the state of the City affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the City are provided for in the Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011, Section 20 (1). According to the Act, a board of a city or municipality shall-

- (a) oversee the affairs of the city or municipality;
- (b) develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and may set targets for delivery of services;
- (c) formulate and implement an integrated development plan;
- (d) control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centres, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the city or municipality as may be delegated by the county government;
- (a) as may be delegated by the county government, promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within the city or municipality;
- (b) develop and manage schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies;
- (c) maintain a comprehensive database and information system of the administration and provide public access thereto upon payment of a nominal fee to be determined by the board;
- (d) administer and regulate its internal affairs;
- (e) implement applicable national and county legislation;
- (f) enter into such contracts, partnerships or joint ventures as it may consider necessary for the discharge of its functions under this Act or other written law;
- (g) monitor and, where appropriate, regulate city and municipal services where those services are provided by service providers other than the board of the city or municipality;
- (h) prepare its budget for approval by the county executive committee and administer the budget as approved;
- (i) as may be delegated by the county government, collect rates, taxes levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees;

- (j) settle and implement tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies as delegated by the county government;
- monitor the impact and effectiveness
- (k) monitor the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programmes or plans;
- (l) establish, implement and monitor performance management systems;
- (m) promote a safe and healthy environment;
- (n) facilitate and regulate public transport; and
- (o) Perform such other functions as may be delegated to it by the county government or as may be provided for by any written law.

Performance

The performance of the City for the year ended June 30, 2024 are set out as annex in this report.

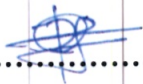
Board Members

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown (*ix to xv*).

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the City in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015. Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of the entity for the period ended June 30, 2024, in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

By Order of the Board



Name: Gitau Thabanja

Secretary of the Board

12. Statement of Management's Responsibilities

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

The City manager is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the City financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the City 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 City.
- 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 City.
- v. Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies.
- vi. Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The City Manager accepts responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011. The City Manager is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of City's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and the financial position as at that date.

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

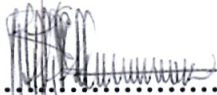
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In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Nothing has come to the attention of the City Manager to indicate that the City will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The City's financial statements were approved by the Board on **24th September 2024** and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Name: Stephen Muli

Chairperson of the Board



.....
Name: Gitau Thabanja

Accounting officer of the Board

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NAKURU CITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024 - COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU

PREAMBLE

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

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

An Adverse Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General determines that the financial statements are materially misstated and are not fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on the 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

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nakuru City set out on pages 1 to 43, which comprise of 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

Report of the Auditor-General on Nakuru City for the year ended 30 June, 2024- County Government of Nakuru

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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, the financial position of Nakuru City - County Government of Nakuru 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 do not comply with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Inaccuracies of the Financial Statements

Review of the financial statements presented for audit revealed the following;

- i. The financial statements reflect comparative balances which differ with corresponding balances reflected in the prior year audited financial statements as detailed in the table below;

Particulars	Comparative Balance as per Financial Statements (Kshs.)	Balance as per prior year Audit Certificate (Kshs.)	Variance (Kshs.)
Statement of Financial Position			
Capital/ development Grants/ Fund	543,663,694	-	543,663,693
Statement of Changes in Net Assets			
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year	74,224,169	(514,520,541)	588,744,710
Statement of Cash Flow			
Interest Received	-	27,550,025	(27,550,025)

- ii. The statement of changes in net assets reflect NIL funds received during the year. However, the revenue schedule of funds received from world bank during the year under review and statement of cash flow reflects an amount of Kshs.25,568,458.20.

Management has not provided any explanation for the variance between the two sets of records.

- iii. The statement of cashflows reflects purchase of property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets amount of Kshs.414,124,981. However, Note 24 to the financial

statements reflects assets' additions for the year amount of Kshs.467,059,955 resulting in an unexplained variance of 52,934,974. Further, the statement does not indicate the effect of the increase in trade and other payables amount of Kshs.5,053,755 on the cashflows of the Municipality for the year as required. In addition, the statement does not indicate the corresponding Notes to the financial statements where the amounts contained therein are to be found.

- iv. The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects original budget and final budget revenue and expenditure amounts of Kshs.410,816,577 and Kshs.537,474,258 respectively. However, the approved and final supplementary budget in support of the adjustment of Kshs.126,657,681 for both revenue and expenditure were not provided for audit review. Further, the statement reflects actual on comparable basis transfer from County Government amount of Kshs.509,882,937. However, the statement of financial performance figure reflects a balance of Kshs.121,326,414 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.388,556,523. In addition, the statement actual on comparable basis interest income amount of Kshs.4,556,774. However, the statement of financial performance figure reflects an amount of Kshs.5,331,267 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.774,493.

The statement further reflects nil actual amounts in respect of use of goods and services, Board expenses, repairs and maintenance and total expenses. However, the statement of financial performance reflects amounts of Kshs.28,068,595, Kshs.1,884,400, Kshs.773,052 and Kshs.52,433,512 resulting in unexplained variances of Kshs.28,068,595, Kshs.1,884,400, Kshs.773,052 and Kshs.52,433,512 respectively.

Consequently, the accuracy and completeness of the financial statement could not be confirmed.

2. Failure to Prepare Trial Balance

The trial balance in support of the balances in the Board's financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2024 was not submitted for audit and therefore the basis upon which the amounts reflected in the statements were arrived at could not be confirmed. This is contrary to Paragraph 27 of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) 1 which states that financial statements shall present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Board.

In the circumstances, the reliability of the balances reflected in the financial statements could not be confirmed.

3. Variance Between the Financial Statements and the Ledger

The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.28,068,595. Review of records provided for audit revealed that various expenditure components had amounts that were at variance with the supporting schedules or ledgers as detailed in the table below;

Component	Financial Statements Balance (Kshs.)	Ledger/ Schedule Balance (Kshs.)	Variance (Kshs)
Use of Goods and Services			
Domestic Travel and Subsistence	9,740,600	5,655,800	4,084,800
Routine Maintenance other assets	709,106	30,000	679,106
Printing, Advertising, Supplies and Services	1,691,340	1,688,540	2,799
Training	903,106	493,774	409,332

Consequently, the accuracy and completeness of the of the use of goods and services amount of Kshs.28,068,595 could not be confirmed.

4. Unaccounted for Domestic Travel and Subsistence

The statement of financial performance for the year ended 30 June, 2024 reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.28,068,595 which includes domestic travel and subsistence amount of Kshs.9,740,600 as disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements. Review of records provided revealed the following anomalies;

- i. The City does not make use of the recommended imprest systems to issue employees with per diems for travel and subsistence allowance. Instead, the various officers raised claims for reimbursements after they travel. This is contrary to Regulation 93(1) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015.
- ii. Amounts of Kshs.280,000, Kshs.203,000 and Kshs.700,000 were paid to staff from the Nakuru County Executive, Kenya Commercial Bank Limited and Nakuru County Mobilization imprests account respectively. However, the amounts were not supported with imprest warrants, list of beneficiaries for the amount paid to the bank and the Nakuru County Mobilization, amount of imprest Issued per officer and why the payments were made to Nakuru County staff and the bank. The various imprests/advances to the staff was not recorded in the imprest register or in the imprest warrants and the surrenders of the imprests were not provided for audit verification. This is contrary to section 93(4)(c) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations,2015.
- iii. The expenditure of Kshs.9,740,600 was not supported by way of daily attendance registers, work tickets, programmes, and back to office reports where applicable.

Consequently, the propriety of Domestic Travel and Subsistence amount of Kshs.9,740,600 could not be confirmed.

5. Unsupported Advance Payment Towards Construction of Afraha Stadium

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.467,059,955. Review of records revealed that included in the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.467,059,955 is an advance payment of Kshs 19,000,000 paid to a supplier for the supply, delivery and installation of prefabricated, athletics all weather synthetic tartan track system for the Afraha Stadium. Part V of the contract agreement between the Contractor and Nakuru County Government dated 29 June, 2023 stipulates payments shall be made as follows:

- i. Twenty percent (20%) of the total contract amount as an advance payment against receipt of invoice, irrevocable letter of credit (LC), Import Declaration Form (IDF), Bill of landing, COC and warranty from manufacturer.
- ii. Total supply cost of prefabricated rubber track system and athletic equipment with 100% recovery of the advance payment upon delivery, inspection and acceptance.

Review of Interim Payment Certificate No.1 being advance payment for supply, delivery and installation of a prefabricated athletic all weather tartan system for Afraha Stadium, revealed that the City of Nakuru made an advance payment of Kshs.19,000,000. However, the payments were not supported with evidence of receipt of invoice, irrevocable letter of credit (LC), import declaration form (IDF), bill of landing, COC and warranty from manufacturer as stipulated in the contract agreement. There was also no certificate from the department of public works or inspection and acceptance committee citing the works done or any utilization of the advanced payment.

Consequently, the propriety of the advance payment of Kshs.19,000,000 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Nakuru City 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 adverse opinion.

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 Adverse Opinion section, I have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources and Report on Effectiveness

of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which have remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2024.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on page iii to xxi which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, City board, key management team, city chairpersons report, report of the city manager, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management and discussion analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of the City Board members and Statement of Management Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the City'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 USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources sections of my report, I confirm that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

Failure to Develop and Implement the Nakuru City Integrated Development Plan

During the year under review, the Board of Nakuru City did not develop an integrated development plan for the City contrary to Section 20 (1) (c) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 which states that subject to the provisions of this Act a board of any City or municipality shall - formulate and implement an integrated development plan.

Further, the City did not perform all its functions as envisioned by the objectives of integrated development plan. Review of the statement of financial performance reveals that the City failed to demonstrate its ability in overall delivery of service including provision of water, electricity, health, telecommunications and solid waste management.

Most City functions were being undertaken by the County Executive of Nakuru contrary to Section 36 (2) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011.

In the circumstances, the City will not be able to achieve its full potential without an integrated plan and will deny the residents of Nakuru City the benefits that they would have otherwise received. In addition, the 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 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance sections of my report, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Performance Review of the Integrated Development Plan

Management of Nakuru City Board did not provide audit evidence for verification showing that the Board conducted annual Performance monitoring and evaluation of Integrated Development Plan as required by section of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011.

Lack of performance monitoring and measurement will result in ineffective measurement of impact of the development plan hence affecting corrective actions.

2. Non-Establishment of an Audit Committee

During the year under review the Nakuru City Board did not have an Audit Committee in place. This was contrary to Regulation 167(1) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which requires each County Government entity to establish an audit committee. In addition to this, the head of internal audit reports directly to the Accounting Officer hence the operational independence of the internal audit unit could not be guaranteed.

In the circumstances, there was no support to the Accounting Officers with regard to their responsibilities for assurance on risks, internal controls and governance.

3. Lack of a Risk Management Policy

The City Manager had not put in place a risk management policy, strategies and a risk register to mitigate against risk. This is in contravention of Regulation 158 (1)(a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which requires the Accounting Officer to ensure that the County Government entity develops risk management strategies, which include fraud prevention mechanism; and a system of risk management and internal control that builds robust business operations.

In the circumstances, the City is exposed to possible loss of funds and interruption of business operations.

4. Lack of IT Strategy Committee

Review of Information Technology in use revealed that the Nakuru City has not established an IT strategy committee and also lacked approved IT strategic plan which should provide governance on information technology matters, IT strategic plan and IT security policy. In addition, there is no back-up retention strategy, if no backups exist and a disaster occurs, the organization may not be able to continue services. There were also no formal documented and approved processes to manage upgrades which means that unauthorized changes can be made without change request documentation.

In the circumstances, the City lacks a formal action plan in case of an emergency the personnel involved might not be aware of the protocols to follow or what is expected of them which will lead to business interference.

5. Irregularity in Appointment of the Chairperson of the City Board

During the year under review the City of Nakuru's financial statements indicated that the City had thirteen (13) Board members including the Chairperson of the Board. However, the Chairperson of the Board was indicated as currently pursuing a Bachelors of Commerce Degree at the Management University of Africa. No evidence has been provided to show whether the Chairman had the requisite qualification at the time of his appointment.

Consequently, the Chairperson may lack the requisite knowledge and experience to steer the City Board.

6. Irregular Composition of the City Board

The City of Nakuru financial statements indicated that during the year the City had twelve (12) Board members excluding the secretary to the Board. This is contrary to Section 13 (1) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 which states that a Board of a city shall consist of not more than eleven members, six of whom shall be appointed through a competitive process by the county executive committee, with the approval of the County Assembly

The Management of the city is in breach of the law.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 2315 and 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 Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

Those charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the City'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 for 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

31 December, 2024

14. Statement of Financial Performance for The Year Ended 30 June 2024.

Description	Note	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the County Government	6	121,326,414.12	-
Public contributions and donations	7	-	-
Levies Fines and Penalties	8	-	-
Other revenues (<i>Specify</i>)	9	-	-
		121,326,414.12	-
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income	10	5,331,266.67	27,550,025.38
Miscellaneous Income	11	-	-
		5,331,266.67	27,550,025.38
Total revenue		126,657,680.79	27,550,025.38
Expenditure			
Use of goods and services	12	28,068,595.00	542,070,566.81
Staff costs	13	21,707,464.82	-
Board expenses	14	1,884,400.00	-
Finance costs	15	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	16	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	17	773,051.70	-
Total expenses		52,433,511.52	542,070,566.81
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	18	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		74,224,169.27	(514,520,541.43)

The notes set out on pages 21 to 43 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The entity financial statements were approved on **24th September, 2024** and signed by:

.....
Name: Gitau Thabanja

City Manager.

Date: 27th September, 2024.

.....
Name: CPA Mary Kagonya

Head of Finance.

ICPAK M/No: 12447

Date: 27th September, 2024.

County Government of Nakuru

City of Nakuru

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

15. Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2024

Description	Note	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	19	23,034,546.41	410,816,576.94
Receivables from exchange transactions	20	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	21	-	-
Prepayments	22	-	-
Inventories	23	-	-
Total current assets		23,034,546.41	410,816,576.94
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	24	467,059,955.10	-
Intangible assets	25	-	-
Total Non-current Assets		467,059,955.10	-
Total assets (A)		490,094,501.51	410,816,576.94
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	26	5,053,755.30	-
Refundable deposits from customers	27	-	-
Provisions	28	-	-
Borrowings	29	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	30	-	-
Deferred Income	31	-	-
Social Benefits	32	-	-
Total current liabilities		5,053,755.30	-
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	28	-	-
Borrowings	29	-	-
Non-current employee benefit obligation	30	-	-
Deferred Income	31	-	-
Social Benefits	32	-	-
Total liabilities (B)		5,053,755.30	-
Net Assets (A-B)		485,040,746.21	410,816,576.94
Represented by:			
Capital/Development Grants/Fund		410,816,576.94	543,663,693.68
Reserves		-	-

County Government of Nakuru

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Accumulated surplus		74,224,169.27	(514,520,541.43)
Net Assets/Equity		485,040,746.21	921,367,915.94

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on **24th September, 2024** and signed by:

.....


Name: Gitau Thabanja

City Manager.

Date: 27th September, 2024.

.....


Name: Mary Kagonya

Head of Finance.

ICPAK M/No: 12447.

Date: 27th September, 2024.

16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

Description	Capital/ Development Grants/Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bal as at 1 July 2022 (previous year)	543,663,693.68	-	-	543,663,693.68
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(514,520,541.43)	-	-	(514,520,541.43)
Funds received during the year	381,673,424.00	-	-	381,673,424.00
Revaluation gain/loss	-	-	-	-
Bal as at 30 Jun 2023	410,816,576.25	-	-	410,816,576.25
Bal as at 1 July 2023 (current year)	410,816,576.94	-	-	410,816,576.94
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	-	74,224,169.27	74,224,169.27
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain/loss	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2024	410,816,576.94	-	74,224,169.27	485,040,746.21

17. Statement Of Cash Flows for The Year Ended 30 June 2024

Description	Note	Current FY	Comparative FY
		2023/24	2022/23
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from the County Government		25,568,458.20	-
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Interest received		5,331,266.67	-
Miscellaneous receipts (<i>Specify</i>)		-	-
Total Receipts		30,899,724.87	-
Payments			
Use of goods and services		1,334,374.40	-
Staff costs		-	-
Board expenses		3,222,400.00	-
Finance costs		-	-
Total Payments		4,556,774.40	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	33	26,342,950.47	-
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of PPE & intangible assets		(414,124,981.00)	-
Proceeds from sale of PPE		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(414,124,981.00)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts from Capital grants		-	-
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		(387,782,030.53)	-
Cash And Cash Equivalents At 1 July	19	410,816,576.94	-
Cash And Cash Equivalents At 30 June	19	23,034,546.41	410,816,576.94

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual Amounts for the Year ended 30 June 2024

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilisation
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	
	a	b	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c
Revenue		Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	
Transfers from the County Government	410,816,576.94	121,326,414.12	532,142,991.06	509,882,936.92	22,260,054.14	96%
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Interest income	-	5,331,266.67	5,331,266.67	4,556,774.40	774,492.27	85%
Miscellaneous income (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total Revenue	410,816,576.94	126,657,680.79	537,474,257.73	514,439,711.32	23,034,546.41	96%
Expenses						
Use of goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Board expenses	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Staff Costs	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Surplus for the period	410,816,576.94	126,657,680.79	537,474,257.73	514,439,711.32	23,034,546.41	96%
Capital Expenditure	410,816,576.94	126,657,680.79	537,474,257.73	514,439,711.32	23,034,546.41	96%

Budget notes

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

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

Where the total of actual on a comparable basis does not tie to the statement of financial performance totals due to differences in accounting basis (budget is cash basis, statement of financial performance is accrual) provide a reconciliation.)

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

City of Nakuru is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011(amended 2019) and City Charter on 1st December, 2021. The City is under the County Government of Nakuru and is domiciled in Kenya.

The entity's principal activity is to formulate and implement citizen-oriented policies, foster sustainable development and innovation and deliver quality services.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the *entity*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act (*include any other applicable legislation*), and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Application of New and revised standards (IPSAS)

i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2024.

There are no new standards effective in the financial year ended 30th June 2024.

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2024.

Standards	Effective date and impact
IPSAS 43: Leases	Applicable 1st January 2025 The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	Applicable 1st January 2025 The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	Applicable 1st January 2025 The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 46:	Applicable 1st January 2025

County Government of Nakuru
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Measurement	The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by: i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	Applicable 1st January 2026 This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	Applicable 1st January 2026 The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	Applicable 1st January 2026 The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>

iii. Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year or *the entity adopted the following standards early (state the standards, reason for early adoption and impact on entity's financial statements.)*

4. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024/XX was approved by the County Assembly on xxx (Date). Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the City upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the City recorded additional appropriations of xxx (Amount) on xxx (Date) following the governing body's approval.

The City/Municipality's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on

accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section xxx of these financial statements.

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) Intangible assets

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

e) Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

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

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

f) Inventories

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

Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method

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

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

g) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the City has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the City 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.

h) Social Benefits

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

i) Contingent liabilities

The City 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.

j) Contingent assets

The City does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the City 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

k) Nature and purpose of reserves

The City creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. *Cityto state the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted*

l) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

m) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

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

n) 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 in 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.

o) 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.

p) Related parties

The City regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the City/Municipality, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Board members, the City Managers and City Accountant.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

r) Comparative figures

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

s) Events after the reporting period

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

Two types of events can be identified:

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

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

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

t) Currency

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

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

State all judgements, estimates and assumptions made.

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Transfers from the County Government

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Transfers from County Govt. – Recurrent	-	-
Payments by County on behalf of the Entity	95,757,955.92	-
Unconditional Development Grants	25,568,458.20	-
Total	121,326,414.12	-

(a) Transfers from County Government entities (Categorized)

Name Of The Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of financial performance* Kshs	Amount deferred under deferred income Kshs	Amount recognised in capital fund Kshs	Total grant income during the year Kshs	Insert Comparative FY Kshs
xx State Department	-	-	-	-	-
XX Ministry	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

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

7. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Donation from development partners	-	-
Contributions from the public	-	-
Total	-	-

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8. Levies, Fines and penalties

Description	Current FY 2023/24 Kshs.	Comparative FY 2022/23 Kshs.
Levies	-	-
Fines	-	-
Penalties	-	-
Others (indicate and specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

9. Other Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	Current FY 2023/24 Kshs.	Comparative FY 2022/23 Kshs.
Transfers from other government entities	-	-
Others (indicate and specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

(Provide a brief explanation for this revenue)

10. Interest income

Description	Current FY 2023/24 Kshs.	Comparative FY 2022/23 Kshs.
Interest income from investments	-	-
Interest income on bank deposits	5,331,266.67	27,550,025.38
Others (Specify)	-	-
Total interest income	5,331,266.67	27,550,025.38

(This was interest earned from bank deposits at Nakuru Municipality Urban Development Grant Account held at I&M Bank limited.)

11. Miscellaneous income

Description	Current FY 2023/24 Kshs.	Comparative FY 2022/23 Kshs.
Income from sale of tender documents	-	-
Others (specify)	-	-
Total other income	-	-

12. Use of Goods and Services

Description	Current FY 2023/24 Kshs.	Comparative FY 2022/23 Kshs.
Utilities, supplies and services	725,000.00	
Communication, supplies and services	343,000.00	
Domestic travel and subsistence	9,740,600.00	
Foreign travel and subsistence	972,360.00	
Printing, advertising, supplies & services	1,691,340.00	
Rent and rates	-	
Training expenses	903,106.00	
Hospitality supplies and services	6,923,453.70	
Insurance costs	-	
Specialized materials and services	636,600.00	
Office and general supplies and services	2,158,192.80	
Fuel, oil and lubricants	1,200,000.00	
Other operating expenses (<i>W.H.T, Membership Fees & Temporary Committee Exp</i>)	1,977,917.80	542,070,566.81
Routine maintenance	3,448.30	
– vehicles and other equipment		
Routine maintenance – other assets	709,090.00	
Contracted Professional Services	-	
Audit fees	-	
Hire of Transport, equipment etc	-	
Bank Charges	84,486.40	
Social Benefit expenses*	-	
Total	28,068,595.00	542,070,566.81

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

13. Staff costs

Description	Current FY 2023/24 Kshs.	Comparative FY 2022/23 Kshs.
Salaries and wages	20,014,097.95	-
Staff gratuity	-	-
Social security contribution	1,342,906.87	-
Other staff costs (<i>NSSF Pensions</i>)	350,460.00	-
Total	21,707,464.82	-

14. Board expenses

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	KShs.	KShs.
Chairman/Members' Honoraria	-	-
Sitting allowances	904,400.00	-
Medical Insurance	-	-
Induction and Training	-	-
Travel and accommodation	980,000.00	-
Conference Costs	-	-
Other allowances (Specify)	-	-
Total	1,884,400.00	-

15. Finance costs

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	KShs.	KShs.
Interest on Bank overdrafts	-	-
Interest on loans from banks	-	-
Total	-	-

16. Depreciation and amortization

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Investment property carried at cost	-	-
Total depreciation and amortization	-	-

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17. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property- Buildings	-	-
Office equipment	-	-
Furniture and fittings	-	-
Motor vehicle expenses	773,051.70	-
Maintenance of civil works	-	-
Total repairs and maintenance	773,051.70	-

18. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Total	-	-

19. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account	23,034,546.41	410,816,576.00
Others(<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	23,034,546.41	410,816,576.00

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

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

Financial institution	Account number	Current FY 2023/24 Kshs.	Comparative FY 2022/23 Kshs.
a) Fixed deposits account			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank, etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
b) On - call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank - etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
c) Current account			
I&M Bank Limited	1802286641250	135,597.41	410,816,576.00
Consolidated Bank Limited	10161120300012	22,898,949.00	-
Sub- total		23,034,546.41	410,816,576.00
d) Others(specify)		-	-
Cash in transit		-	-
Cash in hand		-	-
Mobile Money		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
Grand total		23,034,546.41	410,816,576.00

20. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	Current FY 2023/24 Kshs.	Comparative FY 2022/23 Kshs.
Current Receivables		
Service, water and electricity debtors	-	-
Other exchange debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total Current receivables (a)	-	-
Non-Current receivables		
Service, water and electricity debtors	-	-
Other exchange debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total non-current receivables (b)	-	-
Total	-	-

Ageing analysis for Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	Current FY 2023/24		Comparative FY 2022/23	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	-	%	-	%
Between 2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (a+b)	-	%	-	%

21. Receivables from non-Exchange transaction

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfer from County Executive	-	-
Transfer from XXXX Fund	-	-
Total	-	-

Ageing analysis for Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Description	Current FY 2023/24		Comparative FY 2022/23	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	-	%	-	%
Between 2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	-	%	-	%

COSTS

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22. Prepayments

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Prepaid rent	-	-
Prepaid insurance	-	-
Prepaid electricity	-	-
Other Prepayments (Specify)		-
Total	-	-

23. Inventories

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Stationery		-
Consumables		-
Other inventories (specify)	-	-
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	-	-

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24. Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Land	Building	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (Infrastructural Development)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
As at 1 July 2022 (previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions for the year				176,200.00		466,883,755.10		467,059,955.10
Disposals for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments				-	-			-
As at 30th June 2024 (current year)	-	-	-	176,200.00	-	466,883,755.10	-	467,059,955.10
Depreciation and impairment								
At 1 July 2022 (previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year							-	-

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Disposals for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 th June 2024 (current year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NBV as at 30 th Jun 2023 (previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NBV as at 30 th Jun 2024 (current year)	-	-	-	176,200.00	-	-	466,883,755.10	-	467,059,955.10

(Include a brief description of WIP as a footer.)

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25. Intangible assets

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Cost		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
NBV	-	-

26. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/2023		
	Kshs.	Kshs.		
Trade payables	3,511,455.30	-		
Retentions	-	-		
Accrued expenses		-		
Other payables (Staff)	1,542,300.00	-		
Total trade and other payables	5,053,755.30	-		
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	3,159,358.40	63%	-	%
1-2 years	1,894,396.90	37%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	5,053,755.30	100%	-	%

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27. Refundable deposits from customers

Description	Current FY 2023/24		Comparative FY 2022/23	
	KShs		KShs	
Rent deposits	-		-	
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-		-	
Total	-		-	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY 2023/24	% of the Total	Comparative FY 2022/23	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	-	%	-	%

28. Provisions

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additional Provisions (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
Current Portion of provision	-	-
Long term portion of provision	-	-
Total Provisions	-	-

29. Borrowings

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

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Short term borrowings (current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

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

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Balance at beginning of the period	-	-

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Borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments of borrowings during the period	-	-
Balance at end of the period	-	-

The table below shows the Distribution of borrowings:

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings from other government institutions	-	-
Total balance at end of the year	-	-

30. Employee Benefit Obligations

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

31. Deferred Income

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs	Kshs
National/County Government	-	-
International Funding Bodies	-	-
Public Contributions and Donations	-	-
Total Deferred Income	-	-

The deferred income movement is as follows:

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

Include columns as needed for the various sources of income deferred

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

32. Social Benefit Liabilities

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme	-	-
Unemployment social benefit scheme	-	-
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme	-	-
PWD benefit scheme	-	-
Elderly social benefit scheme	-	-
Bursary social benefits	-	-
Total	-	-
Current social benefits	-	-
Non- current social benefits	-	-
Total (tie to totals above)	-	-

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

33. Cash generated from operations

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax	30,899,724.87	-
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation		-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	-	-
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory		-
Increase in receivables	(4,556,774.40)	-
Increase in payables		
Net cash flow from operating activities	26,342,950.47	-

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

34. Related party balances**a) Nature of related party relationships**

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

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

b) Related party transactions

	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Transfers from related parties'	-	-
Transfers to related parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Board Members	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	-	-
Due from County Assembly	-	-
Total	-	-

e) Due to related parties

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Due to parent Ministry	-	-
Due to County Government	-	-
Due to Key management personnel	-	-
Due to County Assembly	-	-
Total	-	-

35. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Court case xxx against the entity	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

(Give details)

36. Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Court case xxx against the entity	-	-
Others Specify	-	-
Total	-	-

37. Financial risk management

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

I. Credit risk

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

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience, and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessments in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the City/Municipality's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the City/Municipality's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

Description	Total amount Kshs.	Fully performing Kshs.	Past due Kshs.	Impaired Kshs.
At 30 June 2023 (current year)				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022 (previous year)				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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

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

adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The City has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxx.

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

II. Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the City Manager, who has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the City/Municipality's short, medium and long-term liquidity management requirements. The City manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows. The table below represents cash flows payable by the City 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 Jun 2023 (current year)				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 Jun 2022 (previous year)				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

III. Market risk

The Board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the City 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 City/Municipality's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The City/Municipality's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies. There has been no change to the City/Municipality's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

IV. Foreign currency risk

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

Description	Other currencies		Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
At 30 June 2023			
Financial assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ receivables	-	-	-
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

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

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

Description	Change in	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	currency rate		
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
2023(current year)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2022 (previous year)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

V. Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

VI. Capital risk management.

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

Description	Current FY 2023/24	Comparative FY 2022/23
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Capital/Development Grants/City/Municipality	-	-
Accumulated surplus	-	-
Total Funds	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	-	-
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	-	-

38. Program for Results (PforR) Disclosure

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

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

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Cumulative Actual Expenditures to date	-
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20. Appendices

Appendix 1. Progress on Follow up of Auditors Recommendations.

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

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

Guidance Notes:

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

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To be Signed by the Accounting officer of the Entity

County Government of Nakuru

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Appendix 2: Inter-Entity Transfers

CITYNAME:				
Breakdown of Transfers from the County Executive of xxx County				
	FY 2024/2024			
a.	Recurrent Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (Kshs.)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	
b.	Development Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (Kshs.)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			-	
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	
c.	Direct Payments	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (Kshs.)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	

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

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

Appendix 3: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Name of the Organization

Telephone Number

Email Address

Name of CEO/MD/Head

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

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

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Appendix 4: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

Date:

Entity

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