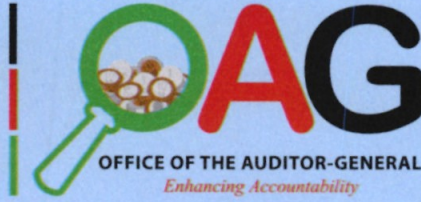



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



 <b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</b> <b>PAPERS LAID</b>	
<b>REPORT</b>	<b>DATE:</b> 26 FEB 2026
	<b>DAY:</b> THUR
<b>TABLED BY:</b>	DEPUTY MAJORITY WHIP
<b>CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:</b>	Y. WAMBUI

PARLIAMENT  
OF KENYA  
LIBRARY

**THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**

**ON**

**CHEPSIREI TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL  
COLLEGE**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30 JUNE, 2025**



---

**CHEPSIREI TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2025**

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL  
ELDORET REGIONAL OFFICE

07 NOV 2025

**RECEIVED**  
P. O. Box 2774 - 30100, ELDORET

---

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

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

---

**Table of Contents**

1.	Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms.....	ii
2.	Key College Information and Management.....	iii
3.	Board of Governors .....	vii
4.	Key Management Team .....	x
5.	Chairman's Statement .....	xii
6.	Report of the Principal .....	xiii
8.	Corporate Governance Statement.....	xvii
9.	Management Discussion and Analysis .....	xix
10.	Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement.....	xxii
11.	Report of the Board of Governors.....	xxv
12.	Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities .....	xxvi
13.	Report of the Auditor general on Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College.....	xxvii
14.	Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30 June 2025 .....	1
15.	Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2025 .....	2
16.	Statement of Changes in Net Asset for The Year Ended 30 June 2025 .....	4
17.	Statement of Cash Flows for The Year Ended 30 June 2025.....	5
18.	Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts For Year Ended 30 June 2025 .....	6
19.	Notes to the Financial Statements.....	8
20.	Appendixes .....	33

## **1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms**

### **A. Acronyms**

BOG	Board of Governors
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TTI	Technical Training Institute
CTVC	Chepsirei Technical Vocational College

### **B. Definition of Key Terms**

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

**Comparative Year**- Means the prior period.

## **2. Key College Information and Management**

### **(a) Background information**

Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College was established as a Youth Poly early 1970s. In the year 2015 the institution was revived and proposed to be upgraded to a Technical Training Institution (TTI). The establishment of Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College was presided over by The Principal Secretary, State Department of Vocational and Technical Training in March 2015. The institution was later commissioned on 19 October 2019. The institution was registered by the Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA) in July 2021 to operate as Technical and Vocational College in accordance with TVET ACT, No 29 of 2013.

### **(b) Principal Activities**

#### **Vision**

To be a global power house in innovations, research, technical and vocational training.

#### **Mission**

To impart quality technical, vocational and innovative skills relevant for individual and national development that meets the demands of the global market.

#### **Mandate**

- To offer technical training
- To provide and promote lifelong learning

#### **Core Values**

The Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College is an integral part of the society and endeavours to exhibit high social and professional standards. Core Values are the fundamental ideals at the heart of the institution and lays the foundation on which it operates. Guided by our vision and mission, we shall uphold the following values at all times:

- Integrity
- Accountability
- Professionalism
- Diversity
- Team work
- Customer focus

#### **The following are the strategic objectives;**

1. To offer innovative and relevant academic programmes that meet the dynamic market needs.
2. To provide and maintain adequate infrastructure to support the core functions of the institution.
3. To develop capacity of staff through training to enhance service delivery

4. To create an enabling environment and policy framework that promote research and development.

**(c) Key Management**

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

- Board of Governors.
- Accounting officer/ Principal
- Management team

**(d) Fiduciary Management**

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

SN.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Daniel K. Maswai
2.	Deputy Principal-Administration	Samuel Lagat
3.	Deputy Principal-Academics	Mercy Kemboi
4.	Head Of Finance	Andrew Kipkoech
5.	Head Of Procurement	Richard Kwambai
6.	Registrar	Prisca Barsosio
7.	Dean Of Students	Daniel Sirengo

**(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements**

The following are the key fiduciary oversight arrangements:

**i) Audit committee activities**

The duties and responsibilities of the audit committee include;

- Discussing risk management policies and practices
- Monitoring choice of accounting policies and principles
- Overseeing hiring, performance and independence of external auditor
- Overseeing the performance of internal audit function
- Development partner oversight activities
- Other oversight activities

**ii) Finance, Infrastructure, Human resource, Education and Technical Training Committee**

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

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

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

**(f) College Headquarters**

P.O. Box P.O. Box 766-30100  
Eldoret, Kenya

**(g) College Contacts**

Telephone: (254) 797868600  
E-mail: [chepsireitvc@gmail.com](mailto:chepsireitvc@gmail.com)  
Website: [www.chepsireitvc.ac.ke](http://www.chepsireitvc.ac.ke)

**(h) College Bankers**

Kenya Commercial Bank  
MTRH Branch  
P.O Box 560-30100  
Eldoret, Kenya

**(i) Independent Auditors**

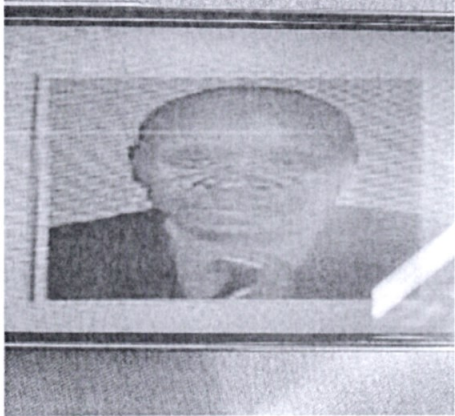


Auditor-General  
Office of Auditor General  
Anniversary Towers, Institute Way  
P.O. Box 30084  
GPO 00100  
Nairobi, Kenya

**Key College Information and Management (Continued)**




**(j) Principal Legal Adviser**

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

**3.Board of Governors**

Director's photo-size photo and name and key profession/academic qualification	Description of each Director's Date of birth, key qualifications and work experience
 <p>Mr Sam Kalya</p>	<p>Mr Sam Kiprotich Kalya was born in the year 1961.            He holds MBA Degree and B. Com Degree from University of Nairobi. He has CPA K. He works as a branch Manager of the former Kenya Reinsurance. He was the county transition coordinator Elgeiyo Marakwet County. He is currently a part time Lecture Koitalel Samoei University.            He is the Chairperson, Infrastructure, Finance, Human Resource and Technical Training.</p>
 <p>MR. Abraham Kipkoech Kipruto</p>	<p>Mr.Abraham Kipkoech Kipruto was born in the year 1976. He holds MBA in strategic management and PHD Ongoing            He is agribusiness financial consultant.</p>
 <p>Mr Daniel Maswai</p>	<p>Mr. Daniel K. Maswai            The Principal and Secretary to the Board of Governors.            He holds a BEd. in Technology Education at Moi University; Diploma in Technical Education at the Kenya Technical Teachers' College; Diploma in Building Technology at the Mombasa Polytechnic.            Has 28 years' experience in teaching, training and administration at various institutions</p>

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**




	<p>Mr. Maingi was born in 1965 he has a B.Sc in Chemistry at Kenyatta University. He has master’s Degree in Chemistry at Jomo Kenyatta University. He is currently working at Rivertex East Africa Ltd as a processing manager.</p>
	<p>Mr Stephen Wafula was born in the year 1977.He holds a MSc degree in Biostatistics and BSc Mathematics (statistics). He is a senior Data Analytic Advisor, Palladium He is a member of Finance, Infrastructure, Human resource, Education and Technical Training</p>
	<p>Dr. Sempele Nairesiac Catherine (PHD) was born in the year 1973.She holds a Doctorate degree in Educational Technology (Home science and Technology Education) and Master of Education in Home Science and Technology with Bachelor of Education in Home Science and Technology. She is a lecture at the University of Eldoret. She is the Chairperson of Finance, Infrastructure, Human resource Committee.</p>

Mr.Christopher Maingi

Mr. Stephen Wafula

Dr. Sempele Nairesiac Catherine (PHD)

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**





	<p>Rose Janet Ayugi was born in January 1966. She has a master Degree in law and Bachelor’s Degree in Law. She is a senior lecturer and Chair of public law department at Moi University. She worked as an international consultant in southern Sudan She is a member of Audit Committee.</p>
	<p>Eng Janet Jeruto was born in the year 1978. She holds MBA Degree and BSC(Electrical and Electronic Engineerin) from University of Nairobi. She is currently the manager ,Subscriber Data Management(SDM),Safaricom Limited. She is a member of Finance ,infrastructure,Human Resource,Education and Technical Training.</p>
	<p>Mr. Michael Rugut was born in 1967. He holds post graduate certificate in construction plant engineering-Tokyo, post graduate certificate in automotive engineering-polytechnic university Japan, MBA (project management)-KU,B.Tech in production technology-Moi university and SLDP Kenya school of government. He is Currently the TVET regional Director - North rift.</p>

Ms Rose Janet Ayubi

Eng. Janeth Jeruto

Mr. Michael Rugut

**4. Key Management Team**

Name of the Staff	Responsibility
 Mr. Daniel Maswai	He is the Principal and the Secretary to the Board of Governors
 Mr Samuel Lagat	He is the Deputy Principal. He is in charge of Administration and Academic affairs
 Ms Mercy Kemboi	He is the Deputy Principal. He is in charge of Academic affairs
 Prisca J. Barsosio	She is the registrar in charge of student admissions and marketing



Daniel Sirengo

He is the Dean of students who is in charge of student welfare



Mr. Andrew Kipkoech  
Accountant

He is the Accountant and the head of Finance he is in charge of; Financial management, budgeting and control and Financial Reporting



Procurement Officer

He is the procurement officer who is in charge of advisory serviced and matters pertaining procurement

## **5. Chairman's Statement**

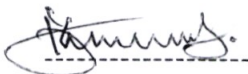
The institution strategic plan 2021-2026 is written and bears in mind the reforms that the MOE has undertaken resulting in the enactment of various laws and policies. Thus, it has become necessary for Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College to come up with a strategic plan to guide its alignment to these new laws and policies. In addition, the ongoing restructuring in government requires programmes to align with the country's development blueprint and national priorities in Kenya's Vision 2030, the Second Medium Term Plan (MTP II) and the 'Big Four Agenda', which will guide the development agenda of the country in the period 2019-2023.

The institution strategic plan 2021-2026 highlights the following key areas: -

- i. Infrastructure
- ii. Curriculum and student enrolment
- iii. Governance and
- iv. leadership
- v. Information communication Technology
- vi. Financial Capacity
- vii. Human Resource Management

The institution focuses on the current reforms that places special demands on TVET as the leading engine that the economy must essentially rely upon, to produce skilled and adequate middle level professionals needed to attain the Vision 2030. The remaining period of implementation will endeavour to achieve this by networking with funders from various levels of government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Sam Kalya



Chairman- Board of Governors

## **6. Report of the Principal**

I am pleased to give a review of Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College for the FY 2024-2025. I wish to state from the onset that the institute is well placed to continue providing quality and relevant training to her trainees that will them positively impact the attainment of our country's vision 2030 strategic objectives and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformational Agenda (BETA). In furtherance of our mandate therefore, we have committed ourselves to consistently and regularly review, improve and consolidate our institutional policies and academic programs to ensure competitiveness in terms of quality and relevance. With the guidance of the board of governors, we are setting up structures aimed at driving the institution in the right strategic direction.

During the financial year 2024-2025, the TVET sector underwent major reforms in terms curriculum design and funding model. The government of Kenya directed all TVET institutions to fully implement the competency-based education and training curriculum effective fully September 2023 and thereafter the modularized curriculum in May 2025. The institute is fully compliant in mounting current CBET programs and its internal quality assurance is functional and continually enhanced to ensure quality and standards.

During the year under review, the government of Kenya introduced a new funding model for TVETs and universities. The total fee for TVETS was set at ksh 67,189 which was to be financed partly by the government through scholarships and HELB loan and partly by households. The model is based on categorization resulting from Means Testing Instrument (MTI) which classified trainees into 5 different bands. This model applies to trainees admitted from September 2023 onwards. This a major shift from the previous model that was based on capitation per trainee. The previous model had its own challenges in that the eligible trainees were earmarked to receive ksh 30,000 as capitation per year but the government could hardly manage to disburse half the allocated amount annually. This shortcoming has created huge budget deficits in the institution over the years.

During the year 2024/2025, there was a decrease in trainee enrolment from 360 to 240 by the close of the financial year ended 30 June 2025. The drop could be attributed to trainees going for attachment, others finishing their programs and low intakes during the year.

On behalf of institute board of governors and administration, I take this opportunity to thank the government for unequivocal support during the year under review because the public service commission recruited 7 additional trainers for us.

I also appreciate the support of all our stakeholders and partners during the year. Special thanks to the chairman and members of the board for their valuable insights and guidance in their oversight role. I look forward for their continued support in the new financial year and beyond.

In conclusion I assure all stakeholders that the institute is on course in achieving her mandate notwithstanding the existing challenges related to underfunding and resource mobilization. It is our hope that the economic environment will be favourable to allow for timely disbursement of allocated funds. During the year under review the institute was faced with reduction in capitation revenue per trainee. Each trainee was to receive capitation of 7,500 per quarter but the government instead released ksh 3500, ksh 3500, ksh 4000, and ksh 4000 in quarters one, two, three and four respectively. This adversely affected our performance and budget projections. However, I look forward to a better performing year ahead.

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

---



.....  
Daniel K. Maswai  
Principal/Secretary to BOG

**7.Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives**

Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College has 7 strategic pillars and objectives within its Strategic Plan for 2021-2026. These strategic pillars are as follows:

Pillar 1: Physical Infrastructure

Pillar 2: Curriculum implementation

Pillar 3: Governance and leadership

Pillar 4: ICT infrastructure

Pillar 5: Financial Capacity

Pillar 6: Research and Innovation

Pillar 7: Human Resource Management

Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College develops its annual work plans based on the above 7 pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The institution set to achieve its performance targets set for the FY 2024/2025 period for its 7 strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

<b>Strategic Pillar</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
Pillar 1: Infrastructure	To upgrade facilities so as to correspond to standards of training required and expansion in enrolment	Availability of workshops	Increase student enrolment	We constructed six temporary classroom
Pillar 2: Curriculum and student enrolment	-To provide quality and relevant technical training -To raise and maintain academic standard standards in all courses	- To increase enrolment	- Enhance marketing - Introduce more courses	Increase in students Enrolment
Pillar 3: Governance and leadership	-To develop a management structure that serves the institution -To establish culture of good governance in management and administration of the institution over the plan period	-Policies implemented -Programmes implemented and reforms implemented -A well working student organization -Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	-Policies and regulation implemented -Programmes implemented and relevant service reforms implemented -Implementation of the institutional policy framework	We have enhanced good corporate governance

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

<b>Information communication Technology</b>	<p>-To build ICT capacity in curriculum delivery, service delivery and institutional management.</p> <p>-To acquire, install, commission and maintain machines and equipment</p> <p>-To build ICT capacity in curriculum delivery.</p>	<p>-Use of ICT in instruction</p> <p>-Interconnectivity of departments through viable means of communication</p>	<p>-Develop an ICT framework</p> <p>-Interaction of ICT in teaching and learning</p> <p>-Develop and maintain fully functional networked and wireless internet facilities</p>	<p>The institution has acquired the computers and installation of reliable Wire less network</p>
<b>Pillar5: Financial Capacity</b>	<p>-Improve financial sustainability through effective and efficient financial and procurement systems</p>	<p>-Implemented financial policies in daily operations</p> <p>-Developed proposals</p>	<p>-Reduce fees defaults</p> <p>-Cost reductions and savings</p> <p>-Develop funding to the GOK</p> <p>-Develop funding to donors and income generating activities.</p>	<p>The institution has come up with sound Financial Management policies, Strong Internal Control</p>
<b>Pillar6: Research and Innovation</b>	<p>-To enhance research and development in the institution</p>	<p>-Research and development infrastructure</p>	<p>-Research and development infrastructure</p>	<p>The institution has participated in trade fairs</p>
<b>Pillar 7: Human Resource Management</b>	<p>-To formulate policies and practices that --- Promotes effective and efficient performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High morale and productivity of staff</li> <li>- Enhanced HR management</li> <li>- Smooth organization management</li> <li>- Proper staff placement and training needs identification</li> <li>- Identification of staff job related needs.</li> <li>- To ensure continuous smooth flow of work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High morale and productivity of staff</li> <li>- Enhanced HR management</li> <li>- Smooth organization management</li> </ul>	<p>The institution enacted HR Policies in the strategic plan</p>

## **8. Corporate Governance Statement**

The statement outlines the key aspects of the Institute's corporate governance framework. Corporate governance is the process by which the Institute is directed, controlled and held to account. It provides the structure through which the strategic objectives of the Institute are set, and the means of attaining of them as well as monitoring performance. Corporate Governance dictates the engagement between the Institute Board of Governors, Management, Regulators and all Stakeholders.

The Institute in its decision-making processes observes the highest ethical standards and benchmarks on global best practices in compliance with the applicable legal principles, its vision, mission and core values for sustainability of the Institute.

### **(i) The Board charter.**

The Board is guided by the Board Charter which defines the governance procedures within which the Board exists and operates. The charter clearly states the respective roles, responsibilities and the authorities of the Board and its Committees.

### **(ii) Board Appointment and Composition.**

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

The membership of the Board of Governors comprises of;

- (a) The Chairperson;
- (b) The principal who is the Secretary to the Board of Governors.
- (c) Representative of the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Education Science and Technology, State Department of TVET
- (d) Representative of the Governor of County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet.
- (e) Five other members appointed on the basis of their knowledge and experience in— (i) leadership and management; (ii) financial management; (iii) technology; (iv) industry; (v) engineering; (vi) information communication technology

### **Some of the roles of the board of governors include:**

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

### **(iii) Board Diversity**

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

### **(iv) Separation of Powers**

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

---

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

**(v) Board's Effectiveness**

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

**(vi) Board Evaluation**

The Board has put in place evaluation system to ensure that the Board achieves its objective. The Board evaluation is scheduled to take place in the year 2025/2026.

**(vii) Sitting Allowances of the Board**

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

**(viii) Conflict Of Interest**

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

**(ix) Committees of the Board:**

The Institute has a total of three committees which are;

- (i) The Audit, Risk and Governance Committee
- (ii) Finance and Resource Mobilization Committee
- (iii) Education, Research and Human Resource Committee.

**9. Management Discussion and Analysis**

**SECTION A:**

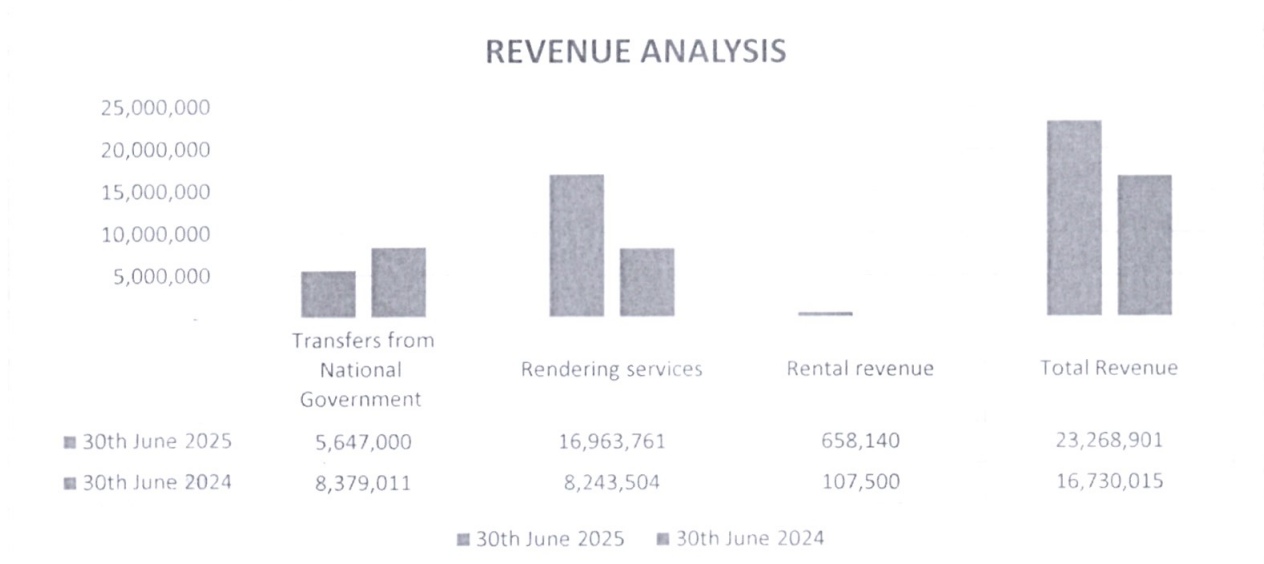
**(a) The Institute’s Performance**

**Revenue**

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

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

During the year, revenue of Ksh.5,647,000 was receivable from the national government as capitation, Ksh. 16,963,761 receivable from for rendering of services and Kshs 658,140 from rental incomes generated internally. The Institute’s total revenue increased by 39%. The variance was attributed to increased enrolment which led to an increase fees collectible.

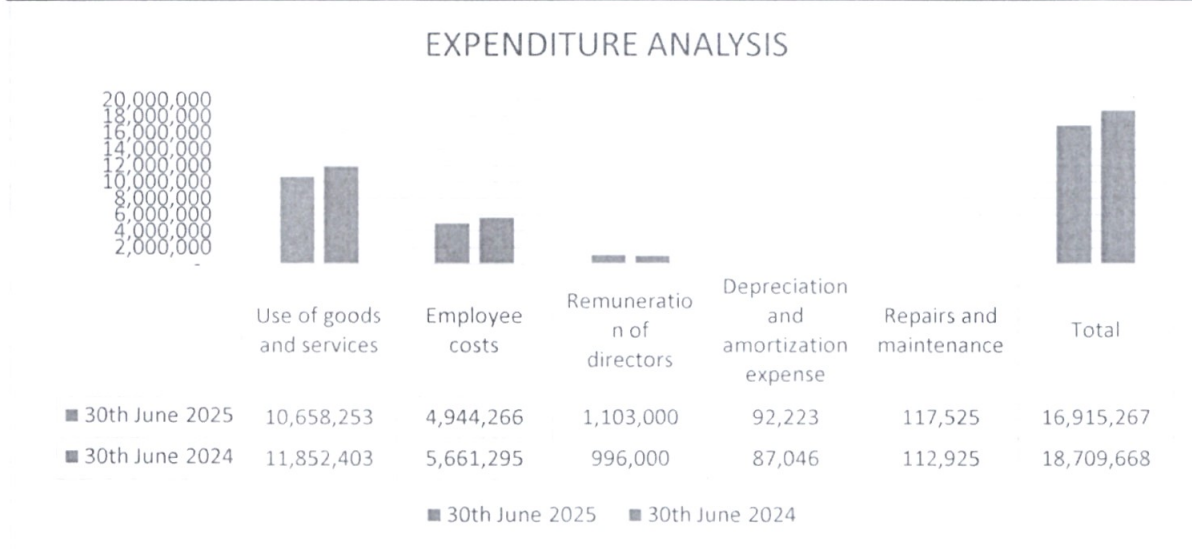


**Fig. 1. The Institute’s Comparative Revenue Analysis for the periods ending 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025.**

**Expenditure**

The institute’s expenditure comprises of the use of goods and services, employee costs, repairs and maintenance, the board of governor’s costs, and general expenses.

The overall expenditure for the period decreased by 10% due to delayed fees collections and disbursement of funds from the government.



**Fig. 2. The Institute’s Comparative Expenditure Analysis for the periods ending 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025.**

**(b) The Institute’s Compliance with Statutory Requirements**

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

**(c) Material Arrears in Statutory/Financial Obligations.**

The Institute does not have any loan default, tax default, outstanding staff and pension obligation/actuarial deficit. The pending bills from suppliers as at the end of the financial year stood at Kshs 5,514,976

**(d) Key Projects and Investment Decisions the Institute is Planning/Implementing.**

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

**(e) The proposed projects are provided in the table below:**

No.	ONGOING PROJECTS	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

**(f) Major Challenges and Risks Facing the Institute**

The following are the major challenges facing the Institute.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Challenge</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
1	Delayed disbursement of capitation funds from the Government	Making formal follow-ups including, writing letters and visiting the Ministry of Education Offices
2	Low trainee enrolment	Working with National youth service to have their trainees placed in the college

**(f) The College's Financial Probity and serious Governance Issues**

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

## **10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement**

Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a highlight of strategies and activities that promote the organisation's strategic objectives.

### **Sustainability strategy and profile**

The triple Bottom Line concepts analyse the sustainability of an organization based on three concepts: Profits, people (social) and Planet (environment).

**Profit:** The institute has adopted a transformation strategy aimed at ensuring that she remains financially sound in the face of dwindling funding from the central government. The institutions have expanded its capacity for internally generated income like production of sanitizers and masks.

**Social:** the institute has developed a succession management policy to address the welfare of employees in the future and ensure that the organization is sustainable in the future

**Environment:** The board of governance has plans to undertake an environmental sustainability audit and developed an environmental policy to address the issues of environmental sustainability that will be identified during the audit.

### **Environmental performance**

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

### **Employee welfare**

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

We integrate the principles of social responsibility into our core mandate internally by exhibiting the behaviors of good corporate governance, ethical decision making, and providing our personnel with opportunities to develop and excel. We integrate the principles of social responsibility into our training activities externally by minimizing our environmental impact and seeking to enhance the amenity of residential communities.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Better training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Optimizing training operations to meet ongoing social and sustainability objectives.</li><li>• Providing opportunities for growth as the Institute by becoming involved in our local community.</li></ul>

- Enhanced community**
- Focusing on good urban design and empowered members for healthy, happy and resilient community.
- Supported Staff**
- Promoting initiatives that support staff and their families, beyond the provision of employment.
  - Promoting initiatives that recognize the contribution of the students to the community.

### **Policies Guiding the Institute’s Hiring Process**

<b>S/no</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Review Period</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Career Progression	Regularly	Vacant positions are filled competitively both internally and externally. Financial resources are considered before effecting the strategy
2	Human Resource Manual	Regularly	Terms and conditions of service governing employees are applied across the board without discrimination
3	Internship Policy and guidelines	Regularly	Intern positions are filled competitively and without discrimination
5	Gender Mainstreaming	Regularly	The Institute observes equal employment opportunities during staff recruitment across all genders
6	Disability Mainstreaming	Regularly	The institute offers equal employment opportunities to officers living with disability. The institute also offers rights and privileges as provided in the PWDs Act and Board employment policies

### **Market place practices-**

#### **Responsible Supply Chain and Supplier relations**

The College has maintained good business practice by complying with the government policy and Section 227 of The Constitution of Kenya.

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

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

Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College has at all-time ensured responsible treatment of the suppliers in various ways as featured below;

- i) Ensuring proper communication channels e.g., Telephone lines and emails are open so as to make sure information is passed across efficiently and effectively between the procurement department and the suppliers.
- ii) Providing customer support when and where required. This entails listening keenly to suppliers, contractors and consultants and responding appropriately.

- iii) When doing procurement planning the institute has complied with preference and reservation requirements.
- iv) Supply Chain function has ensured timely submission of the suppliers' invoices to facilitate payment process by the finance department after delivery of goods, services or works is completed. This helps in making sure that the payment process is not delayed. Timely payment of suppliers helps in maintaining a good relationship with the supplier and also avoiding of penalties that may arise from delayed payment.
- v) Supply Chain also makes follow ups of invoices issued to finance for payment process to ensure timely payments of suppliers.

### **Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements**

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

#### **Employee welfare**

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

We integrate the principles of social responsibility into our core mandate internally by exhibiting the behaviours of good corporate governance, ethical decision making, and providing our personnel with opportunities to develop and excel. We integrate the principles of social responsibility into our training activities externally by minimizing our environmental impact and seeking to enhance the amenity of residential communities.

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

### **Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements**

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

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

---

**11. Report of the Board of Governors**

The Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, which show the state of Chepsirei Technical and vocational College's affairs.

**Principal activities**

The principal activities of Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College is training middle level technicians and continues to be so.

**Results**

The results of the College for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025 are set out on pages 1-5.

**Board of Governors**

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

**Auditors**

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

By Order of the Board



.....  
**Daniel K Maswai**  
**Secretary to the Board**  
**Chepsirei Technical and vocational college.**  
**Date: 5<sup>th</sup> November 2025**

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

**12. Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities**

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

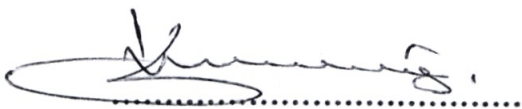
The board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Chepsirei Technical & Vocational College as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2025. This responsibility in Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College 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 college; (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 Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The board members accept responsibility for the Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and the TVET Act, 2013. The board members are of the opinion that the Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Chepsirei Technical & Vocational College's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of the Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College's financial position as at that date. The board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College College's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the board members to indicate that the Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

**Approval of the financial statements**

Chepsirei TVC financial statements were approved by the Board on 6<sup>th</sup> November 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



**Mr. Sam Kalya**  
**Chairperson of the Board**



.....  
**Mr. Daniel Maswai**  
**Accounting Officer/Principal**

# REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

## REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON CHEPSIREI TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

---

### PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

### REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 1 to 34, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget

---

*Report of the Auditor-General on Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30 June, 2025*

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

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College as at 30 June, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

## **Basis for Qualified Opinion**

### **1. Anomalies in Property, Plant and Equipment**

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.1,421,372 as reflected in Note 17 to the financial statements. Audit examination of the College's property, plant and equipment revealed the following anomalies:

#### **1.1. Undisclosed Property, Plant and Equipment**

Review of records revealed that the College initially started as a Polytechnic before getting upgraded to a Vocational Training College through the mentorship of Emining Technical Training Institute. However, the terms and scope of the mentorship were not provided for review. After the mentorship, the Emining Technical Training Institute did not officially hand over the College to the Board of Governors of Chepsirei Technical and Vocational Training College. A meeting between the two (2) Institutions to initiate and discuss the handing over process was scheduled for Tuesday, 15 October, 2024. However, it was not clear whether the meeting was held as scheduled and the resolutions that were made.

Further, as previously reported, the College received various assets from the Ministry of Education for use in refrigeration and air conditioning technology courses which however were excluded from the reported property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.1,421,372. In addition, the value of the donated equipment could not be determined.

Further, it was observed that Emining Technical Training Institute, while mentoring the Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College entered into a contract with a local contractor on 22 October, 2015 for the construction of a workshop and classrooms at a contract sum of Kshs.48,698,788. In a Board of Governors meeting held on 11 August, 2018 at the College's boardroom, the board approved a variation of Kshs.12,040,709 or 24.69% of the contract sum. During the meeting, it was also reported that the construction works

were about 80% complete. However, formal handing over has not yet been done and as such the College has not recognized land and buildings in its books of accounts.

### **1.2. Lack of Land Ownership Documents**

The College does not have a title deed or letters of allotment to confirm ownership of its land and therefore, the land cannot be recognized in the financial statements as an asset. Management has explained that the College inherited the land, measuring about forty (40) acres from the defunct Chepsirei Polytechnic through a resolution of the local community. The College shares a boundary with the Kerio Valley National Youth Service Unit. Over the years, the National Youth Service has encroached on about 13.29 acres of the land belonging to the College while part of the land is occupied by Soy South Ward offices and currently, approximately 18 acres of land remain from the original forty (40) acres.

In the circumstances, the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.1,421,372 could not be confirmed.

### **2. Receivables from Exchange Transactions**

The statement of financial position reflects current receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.22,786,220 comprising of student debtors balance of Kshs.22,608,232 and rental debtors balance of Kshs.177,988 as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements. The student debtors increased by Kshs.6,295,037 or (38%) from Kshs.16,313,195 in the previous year to Kshs.22,608,232 in the year under review. Management had attributed the increase to trainees who completed their studies but had not cleared their fee balances, noting that certificates were withheld until full payment was made. However, Management did not provide a clear plan for recovery of long-outstanding student debts.

In the circumstances, the receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.22,786,220 could not be confirmed.

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

### **Emphasis of Matter**

#### **Budgetary Control and Performance**

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.23,590,480 and Kshs.14,393,699 respectively, resulting to an under-realization of Kshs.9,196,781 or 39% of the budget.

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

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matters.

### **Key Audit Matters**

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

### **Other Matter**

### **Unresolved Prior Year Audit Matters**

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Emphasis of Matter, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. However, Management has not resolved the issues or given any explanation for failure to resolve them contrary to Section 68(2)(l) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which require Accounting Officers designated for National Government entities to try to resolve any issues resulting from an audit that remain outstanding. **Refer to Appendix I**

### **Other Information**

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on pages (ii) to (xxvi) which comprise of acronyms and definitions of key terms, key college information and management, the board of governors, key management team, chairman's statement, report of the principal, statement of performance against predetermined objectives, corporate governance statement, management discussion and analysis, environmental and sustainability reporting statement, report of the board of governors and statement of board of governor's responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

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

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

## **Conclusion**

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

## **Basis for Conclusion**

### **1. Unbalanced Budget**

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final revenue and expenditure budgets of Kshs.23,590,480 and Kshs.23,357,045 respectively resulting in a budget imbalance of Kshs.233,435. This is contrary to Regulation 33(c) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015, which requires that the budget shall be balanced during formulation and approval.

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

### **2. Irregular Transfer of Funds to the Kenya Association of Technical Training Institutions**

The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.10,658,253 which include administration expenses amount of Kshs.4,846,388 as disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements. The administration expenses amount of Kshs.4,846,388 further include an amount of Kshs.663,624 transferred to Kenya Association of Technical Training Institutions (KATTI) which is a welfare organization that is not defined in Government funding and there is no assurance that it has implemented effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems to manage the funds transferred by the College. This was contrary to Regulation 23(2)(c) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which requires that an Accounting Officer shall before transferring any funds to an entity within or outside Government, ensure that there is a written assurance from the entity that it shall implement effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems, or, if such written assurance is not or cannot be given, render the transfer of the funds subject to conditions and remedial measures requiring the entity to establish and implement effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems.

In the circumstances, the Kshs.663,624 transferred to Kenya Association of Technical Training Institutions (KATTI) could not be verified as a proper charge on public funds.

### **3. Non-Commitment to Climate Change Agreement**

Review of the College's records and physical verification of its infrastructure revealed that the Management did not have a policy on climate change adaptation, had not undertaken an environmental social impact assessment and had not conducted environmental audits contrary to the requirements of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), CAP 387.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law, therefore, exposing the College to environmental, social, and regulatory risks.

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

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

##### **Conclusion**

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

##### **Basis for Conclusion**

##### **Failure to Conduct Board Evaluation**

The statement of financial performance reflects board expenses amount of Kshs.1,103,000 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. The Board of Governors did not conduct a board evaluation on its performance contrary to Section 1.12(1) and (2) of Mwongozo the Code of Governance for State Corporations, 2015 which states that the Board should undertake an annual evaluation of its performance and the performance should cover the Board as a whole, its Committees, individual members, the Chairperson, the Chief Executive officer and the Corporation Secretary. In the circumstances, the Board's effectiveness in discharging its mandate could not be verified.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAIs 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal controls, risk Management and overall governance

were operating effectively in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

### **Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal controls as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the College's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to cease operations.

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the College's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

### **Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit**

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

to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

  
FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL**

**Nairobi**

**01 December, 2025**

## Appendix I: Prior Year Audit Matters

No	Audit Matter
	<b>Report on the Financial Statements</b>
1	Unsupported Rendering of Services
2	Inaccurate Property, Plant and Equipment
	<b>Emphasis of Matter</b>
4	Budgetary Control and Performance
	<b>Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the use of Public Resources</b>
5	Use of Spreadsheets in Financial Reporting
	<b>Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance</b>
6	Weak Human Resource Management System


Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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

Description	Notes	Year ended 30	Period ended 30
		June 2025	June 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>			
Transfers from the National Government – capitation grants	6	5,647,000	8,379,011
<b>Total revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>		<b>5,647,000</b>	<b>8,379,011</b>
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>			
Rendering of services- Fees from students	7	16,963,761	8,243,504
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	8	658,140	107,500
<b>Total revenue from exchange transactions</b>		<b>17,621,901</b>	<b>8,351,004</b>
<b>Total Revenue from exchange transactions</b>		<b>17,621,901</b>	<b>8,351,004</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>23,268,901</b>	<b>16,730,015</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Use of goods and services	9	10,658,254	12,190,065
Employee costs	10	4,944,266	5,972,289
Remuneration of directors	11	1,103,000	684,400
Depreciation and amortization expense	12	92,223	111,099
Repairs and maintenance	13	117,525	539,767
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>16,915,268</b>	<b>19,497,620</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>		<b>6,353,633</b>	<b>(2,767,604)</b>

(The notes set out on pages 6 to 31 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).

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



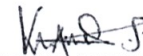
Chairman of Council/Board

Date 6<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2025



Principal

Date 6<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2025



Finance Officer

ICPAK No 13711

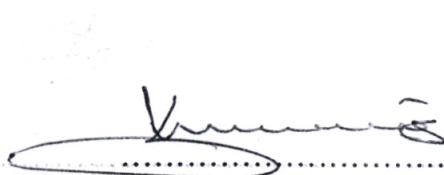
Date 6<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2025

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

**15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2025**

Description	Notes	30-Jun-25 Kshs	30-Jun-24 Kshs
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	204,788	169,562
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	15	22,786,220	16,491,183
Non-exchange receivables		-	-
Inventories	16	184,445	104,455
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>23,175,453</b>	<b>16,765,199</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	17	1,421,372	1,363,595
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,421,372</b>	<b>1,363,595</b>
<b>Total assets A</b>		<b>24,596,825</b>	<b>18,128,794</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	18	7,697,175	7,882,752
Refundable deposits from customers	19	842,475	542,500
<b>Total current liabilities B</b>		<b>8,539,650</b>	<b>8,425,252</b>
<b>Total Net Assets (A-B)</b>		<b>16,057,175</b>	<b>9,703,542</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Reserves		5,799,064	5,799,064
Accumulated surplus		8,677,209	2,323,576
Capital Fund		1,580,902	1,580,902
<b>Total reserves</b>		<b>16,057,175</b>	<b>9,703,542</b>

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



**Chairman of Council/Board** / **Principal**

Date 6<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2025



**Finance Officer**

ICPAK No 13711

Date 6<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2025



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

	Reserves	Accumulated surplus	Capita Fund	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At July 1, 2023	5,910,162	4,980,082	1,580,902	12,471,146
Surplus/Deficit		(2,767,604)	-	(2,767,604)
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to retained earnings	(111,099)	111,099	-	-
At June 30, 2024	5,799,064	2,323,576	1,580,902	9,703,542
At July 1, 2024	5,799,064	2,323,576	1,580,902	9,703,542
Surplus/Deficit		6,353,633	-	6,353,633
At 30 June 2025	5,799,064	8,677,209	1,580,902	16,057,175

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

Description	Note	Year ended	Year ended 30
		30 June 2025	June 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>Receipts</b>			
<b>Transfers from non-exchange transactions</b>			
Transfers from the National Government – capitation grants	6	5,647,000	8,379,011
Rendering of services- Fees from students	7	8,088,559	8,590,493
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	8	658,140	107,500
<b>Total Receipts</b>		<b>14,393,699</b>	<b>17,077,004</b>
<b>Payments</b>			
Use of goods and services	9	9,192,772	12,190,065
Employee costs	10	4,235,175	5,972,289
Remuneration of directors	11	813,000	684,400
Repairs and maintenance	13	117,525	539,767
<b>Total Payments</b>		<b>14,358,472</b>	<b>19,386,521</b>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>35,227</b>	<b>(2,309,517)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets			-
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>			-
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			-
Net cash flows used in financing activities			
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>35,227</b>	<b>(2,309,517)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY	14	169,562	2,479,079
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	14	204,788	169,562

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts For Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual Amount	Performance difference	%Utilization	Explanation
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs		%	
Transfers from the National Government –Capitation	3,350,000	-	3,350,000	5,647,000	(2,297,000)	-69%	(capitation arrears for financial 2023-2024)
Rendering of services- Fees from students	20,240,480	-	20,240,480	8,746,699	11,493,781	57%	(Low enrolment )
<b>Total income</b>	<b>23,590,480</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,590,480</b>	<b>14,393,699</b>			
<b>Expenses</b>							
Use of goods and services	13,354,245	-	13,354,245	9,192,772	4,161,473	31%	(low enrolment affecting absorption of funds)
Employee costs	7,304,300	-	7,304,300	4,235,175	3,069,125	42%	(overestimated during 2024-2025 budget)
Remuneration of directors	1,086,000	-	1,086,000	813,000	273,000	25%	(Overestimated during budgeting)
Repairs and maintenance	1,612,500	-	1,612,500	117,525	1,494,975	93%	(Low enrolment)
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>23,357,045</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,357,045</b>	<b>14,358,472</b>			
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		(h)
<b>Surplus for the period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>233,435</b>	<b>35,227</b>			

(Budget notes)

**Budget reconciliation**

Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	35,227
Cash and Equivalents (30.06.2024)	169,562
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	204,788

**19. Notes to the Financial Statements**

**1. General Information**

Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act. The College is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The College's principal activity is training.

**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 College'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 xx. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the College. The values are rounded off to the nearest shilling. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act, 2013, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

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

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

There are no new standards in the year ended 30th June 2025

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

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Effective date and impact:</b>
IPSAS 43: Leases	<b><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></b> 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 anCollege. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<b><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></b> 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.
IPSAS45: Property Plant and Equipment	<b><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></b> The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<b><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i></b> 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

	<p>IPSAS.</p> <p>iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures.</p> <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>
IPSAS47: Revenue	<p><b><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i></b></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that anCollege shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
IPSAS48: TransferExpenses	<p><b><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i></b></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p>
IPSAS49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p><b><i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i></b></p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p>

**iii. Early adoption of standards**

The College did not earlyadopt any new or amended standards in year 2024-2025.

**4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**a) Revenue recognition**

**i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions**

**Transfers from other government entities**

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the College 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**

**Rendering of services**

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

**Sale of goods**

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

**Interest income**

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

**Rental income**

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

**b) Budget information**

The original budget for FY 2024-2025 was approved by the Council or Board on **27.6.2024**. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The College's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

**c) Taxes**

*Current income tax*

The College is exempt from paying taxes as per schedule 1 of the Income Tax Act.

*Sales tax/ Value Added Tax*

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

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

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

**d) Investment property**

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a 29-year period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit. Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition. Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

**e) Property, plant and equipment**

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

**f) Leases**

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

**g) Intangible assets**

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

**h) Research and development costs**

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

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

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

**i) Financial instruments**

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The College 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 College and a financial liability or equity instrument of another College. At initial recognition, the College 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*

The College 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 College'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 College has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

#### **Subsequent measurement**

Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the College classifies its financial assets into amortized cost or fair value categories for financial instruments. Movements in fairvalue 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 College manages financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through solely the sale of the assets would result in a fair value through surplus or deficit model.

### **Trade and other receivables**

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

### **Impairment**

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

#### **j) Inventories**

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

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

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

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

### **Inventories**

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 College.

### **k) Provisions**

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

### **Contingent liabilities**

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

### **Contingent assets**

The College 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 College in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

### **l) Social Benefits**

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and/or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The College 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 College will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

**m) Nature and purpose of reserves**

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

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

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

**o) Employee benefits**

**Retirement benefit plans**

The College provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which anCollege pays fixed contributions into a separate College (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis

**p) Foreign currency transactions**

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

**q) Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment.

Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

**r) Related parties**

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

**s) Service concession arrangements**

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

**t) Cash and cash equivalents**

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

**u) Comparative figures**

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

**v) Subsequent events**

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

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

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

### **Estimates and assumptions.**

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

### **Useful lives and residual values**

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

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

### **Provisions**

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

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

**6. Transfers from other National Government entities**

Description	Year ended 30 June 2025	Period ended 30 June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Unconditional grants</b>		
Capitation grants	4,147,000	6,379,011
Operational grants	1,500,000	2,000,000
<b>Total transfers from national government</b>	<b>5,647,000</b>	<b>8,379,011</b>

**(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)**

Name of the College Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance *	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
State Department of TVETA	5,647,000	-	-	5,647,000	8,379,011
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,647,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,647,000</b>	<b>8,379,011</b>

7. Rendering of Services

Description	Year ended 30 June 2025	Period ended 30 June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Tuition	7,500,048	2,372,969
Personal emolument	2,835,959	1,945,498
EWC	833,226	395,906
Administration	38,000	212,000
LT&T	863,626	565,506
RMI	685,577	328,709
Activity	945,478	401,670
Medical	436,663	283,667
Registration	798,100	42,400
Student Union	38,000	212,000
ICT	45,220	252,280
Library	57,000	318,000
Insurance	41,800	233,200
Industrial attachment	57,000	318,000
Student ID card	22,800	127,200
Computer packages and other incomes	496,185	234,500
Examination fees	1,269,079	-
<b>Total revenue from Rendering services</b>	<b>16,963,761</b>	<b>8,243,504</b>

*This relates to fees collected from government scholarships, loans and households' contribution under the new funding model amounting to ksh 67,189 per trainee per year and also ksh 26,420 per trainee per year under the old funding model.*

8. Rental revenue from facilities and equipment

Description	Year ended 30 June 2025	Period ended 30 June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Accommodation fees	658,140	107,500
<b>Total revenue from rental of facilities and equipment</b>	<b>658,140</b>	<b>107,500</b>

This relates to accommodation fees collected from the trainer who use the college hostels

**9. Use of Goods and Services**

Description	Year ended 30 June 2025	For Period ended 30 June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Activity	38,014	81,898
Administration expenses	4,846,388	1,981,050
EWC	172,350	256,200
Examination fees	1,253,830	1,685,700
LT&T	1,469,169	1,872,165
Accommodation expenses	247,735	936,427
Tuition expenses	2,502,705	5,078,434
Bank charges	35,504	6,236
Student union	59,080	15,500
ICT Automation	18,300	197,555
Industrial attachment	15,178	78,900
<b>Total use of goods</b>	<b>10,658,253</b>	<b>12,190,065</b>

**10. Employee Costs**

Description	Year ended 30 June 2025	For Period ended 30 June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	4,146,486	5,640,639
Statutory deduction	797,780	331,650
<b>Total employee costs</b>	<b>4,944,266</b>	<b>5,972,289</b>

**11. Board Expenses**

Description	Year ended 30 June 2025	For Period ended 30 June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
BOG allowances	1,103,000	684,400
<b>Total remuneration of directors</b>	<b>1,103,000</b>	<b>684,400</b>

**12. Depreciation and Amortization expense**

Description	Year ended 30 June 2025	For Period ended 30 June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	92,223	111,099
<b>Total depreciation and amortization expense</b>	<b>92,223</b>	<b>111,099</b>

### 13. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	Year ended 30 June 2025	For Period ended 30 June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, property and equipment	117,525	539,767
<b>Total repairs and maintenance</b>	<b>117,525</b>	<b>539,767</b>

### 14. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	Kshs	Kshs
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Current account	204,788	169,562
Cash at hand		-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>204,788</b>	<b>169,562</b>

#### 14 (a). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash equivalents

Financial institution	Account number	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>a) Current account</b>			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1265240752	178,699	136,609
Kenya Commercial Bank	1265240787	38	620
Kenya Commercial Bank	1265240825	26,052	32,334
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>204,788</b>	<b>169,562</b>
<b>b) Others(specify)</b>			
cash in hand			-
<b>Sub- total</b>			-
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>204,788</b>	<b>169,562</b>

**15. Receivables from Exchange transactions**

	<b>30 June 2025</b>	<b>30 June 2024</b>
	<b>KSHS</b>	<b>KSHS</b>
<b>Current Receivables from Exchange Transactions</b>		
Student debtors	22,608,232	16,313,195
Rental debtors	177,988	177,988
<b>Totalcurrentreceivables</b>	<b>22,786,220</b>	<b>16,491,183</b>

**15 (b)Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange transactions**

<b>Description</b>	<b>30-Jun-25</b>		<b>30-Jun-24</b>	
	<b>Kshs</b>		<b>Kshs</b>	
	<b>Current FY</b>	<b>% of the total</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>% of the total</b>
Less than 1 year	12,532,421	55%	1,943,407	12%
Between 1- 2 years	6,835,866	30%	1,909,717	11%
Between 2-3 years	3,417,933	15%	10,299,039	63%
Over 3 years			2,287,178	14%
<b>Total (a+b)</b>	<b>22,786,220</b>		<b>16,491,183</b>	

**16.Inventories**

<b>INVENTORIES</b>	<b>30 June 2025</b>	<b>30 June 2024</b>
	<b>KSHS</b>	<b>KSHS</b>
Consumable stores	184,445	104,455
<b>Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value</b>	<b>184,445</b>	<b>104,455</b>

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

**17. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Cost	Land	Buildings	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Plant and Equipment	Work-in-progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Depreciation Rate</b>		<b>2.50%</b>	<b>12.50%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>		
At 1 July 2024	-	980,353	275,625	141,698	77,018		1,474,693
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025	-	980,353	275,625	141,698	77,018	150,000	1,624,693
<b>Depreciation And Impairment</b>							
At 1 Jun 2024	-	24,509	34,453	42,509	9,627		111,099
Depreciation	-	23,896	30,146	29,757	8,424		92,223
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-		-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-		-
At 30 Jun 2025		48,405	64,600	72,266	18,051		203,322
<b>Net Book Values</b>							
At 30 <sup>th</sup> Jun 2024		955,844	241,172	99,189	67,390		1,363,595
At 30 <sup>th</sup> Jun 2025	-	931,948	211,025	69,432	58,967	150,000	1,421,372

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Valuation**

As per National Treasury guidelines, Land and buildings were identified and valued as per the National Liabilities and Management Policy and guidelines (Issued June 2020).The assets have not been revalued.

**32 (b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost**

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

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Buildings	980,353	48,405	931,948
Plant And Machinery	77,018	18,051	58,967
Furniture and fittings	275,625	64,600	211,025
Computers	141,698	72,266	69,432
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,474,693</b>	<b>203,322</b>	<b>1,271,372</b>

**18.Trade and Other Payables**

Description	30-Jun-25		30-Jun-24	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables	5,436,756		4,945,089	
Fees paid in advance	39,008		2,937,663	
Payroll liabilities	709,091		-	
Other payables	1,512,320		-	
<b>Total Trade and Other Payables</b>	<b>7,697,175</b>		<b>7,882,752</b>	
<b>Ageing analysis:</b>	<b>30-Jun-25</b>	<b>% of the Total</b>	<b>30-Jun-24</b>	<b>% of the Total</b>
Under one year	7,697,175	100%	7,882,752	100%
<b>Total (to tie to totals above)</b>	<b>7,697,175</b>		<b>7,882,752</b>	<b>100%</b>

**19. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students**

Description	30-Jun-25		30-Jun-24	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Caution money	542,500		542,500	
KUCCPS	299,975		-	
<b>Total Deposits</b>	<b>842,475</b>		<b>542,500</b>	
<b>Ageing analysis:</b>	<b>30-Jun-25</b>	<b>% of the Total</b>	<b>30-Jun-24</b>	<b>% of the Total</b>
Under one year	299,975	35%	542,500	100%
1-2 years	542,500	65%		
<b>Total (to tie to totals deposits above)</b>	<b>842,475</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>542,500</b>	<b>100%</b>

**20. Employee Benefit Obligations**

The College contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The College's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and is currently at Kshs. 1080 per employee per month.

**21. Cash generated from operations.**

Surplus for the year before tax	Period ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Surplus for the year before tax</b>	<b>6,353,633</b>	<b>(2,767,604)</b>
<b>Adjusted for:</b>		
Depreciation	92,223	111,099
<b>Working Capital Adjustments</b>		
Increase in Inventory	(79,990)	(430)
Increase in Receivables	(6,295,037)	650,952
Decrease in Payables	(35,602)	(303,534)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>35,227</b>	<b>(2,309,517)</b>

**22. Financial Risk Management**

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

The College's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

**(i) Credit risk**

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

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the College's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

Description	Total amount	Fully performing	Past due	Impaired
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
<b>At 30 June 2024</b>				
Receivables from exchange transactions	16,491,183	16,491,183	-	-
Bank balances	169,562	169,562	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,660,744</b>	<b>16,660,744</b>	-	-
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>				
Receivables from exchange transactions	23,380,982	23,380,982	-	-
Bank balances	204,788	204,788	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,585,770</b>	<b>23,585,770</b>	-	-

**Financial risk management (continued)**

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

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

**(ii) Liquidity risk management**

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

The table below represents cash flows payable by the company under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
<b>At 30 June 2024</b>				
Trade Payables	7,882,752	-	-	7,882,752
<b>Total</b>	7,882,752	-	-	7,882,752
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>				-
Trade Payables	5,436,756	-	-	5,436,756
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,436,756</b>	-	-	<b>5,436,756</b>

**(iii) Market risk**

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

**iv) Capital Risk Management**

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

Description	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	5,799,064	5,799,064
Retained Earnings	8,677,209	2,323,576
Capital Reserve	1,580,902	1,580,902
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>16,057,175</b>	<b>9,703,542</b>
Total Borrowings	0	0
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	0	0
Net Debt(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	0	0

### **23.Related Party Balances**

#### **Nature of related party relationships**

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

#### **Government of Kenya**

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder of the College, holding 100% of the College's equity interest. The Government of Kenya has provided full guarantees to all long-term lenders of the College, both domestic and external. Other related parties include:

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

### **24.Events After the Reporting Period**

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

### **25.Ultimate And Holding College**

The College is a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Education. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

### **26.Currency**

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

20. Appendixes

**Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations**

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
2021-2022-1-01-1062-00-CHEPTVC-01	Unsupported administration expenses	The expenditure was not all imprest as shown in appendix 5	Resolved	04/10/2024
	Inaccuracy of property plant and equipment	- Community participation has been done, landsurveyed and titling in process	Ongoing	30/06/2025
	Variance in financial statements	It was an error	Resolved	

**Guidance Notes:**

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

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

---



.....

**Daniel K. Maswai  
Accounting Officer  
Principal  
5<sup>th</sup> November 2025**

**Appendix II: Projects Implemented by**

**Projects**

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

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

**Status of Projects completion**

*(Summarise the status of project completion at the end of each quarter, i.e. total costs incurred, stage which the project is etc)*

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

**Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

---

**Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter**

Name of transferring entity STATE DEPARTMENT OF TVETS

Name of beneficiary entity CHEPSIREI TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

Confirmation of amounts received by [Insert name of beneficiary Entity] as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June (Current FY)					
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
	15-7-2024	500,000		500,000	
	02-10-2024	500,000		500,000	
	21-01-2025	4,647,000		4,647,000	
Total		5,647,000		5,647,000	

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

**Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:**

Name ..... Sign ..... Date.....

**Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:**

Name ..... Sign ..... Date.....

Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

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

**Appendix V: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure**

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