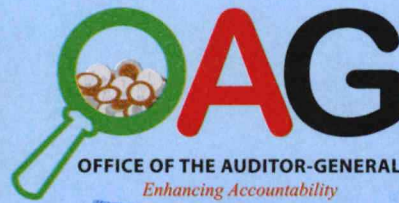


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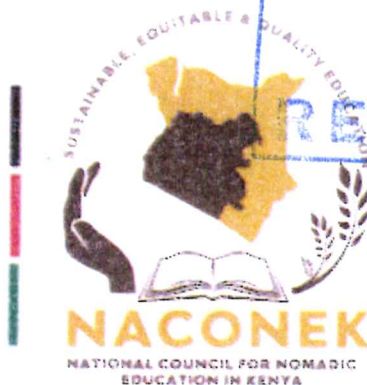
ON

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NOMADIC
EDUCATION IN KENYA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2025



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NOMADIC EDUCATION IN KENYA (NACONEK)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2025

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

National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK)
Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

(a) Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
APBET	Alternative Provision of Basic Education and Training
AAK	Associated Automobile of Kenya
B.A	Bachelor of Arts
B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education
BOMs	Board(s) of Management
CDE	County Director of Education
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CIPS	Chartered Institute of Procurement & Supply
CS	Cabinet Secretary
CSOs	Civil Society Organization(s)
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CPA	Certified Public Accountant
DAA	Digital Attendance Application
DG	Director General
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EAA	Education-Above-All
EFA	Education –for-All
EiE	Education-in-Emergencies
ERP	Enterprise resource planning
FY	Financial Year
HSC.	Head of State Commendation
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
ICT	Information and communications technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication (Materials)
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
KEPSHA	Kenya Primary Schools Head Teachers Association
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KES	Kenya Shilling(s)
KESSHA	Kenya Secondary Schools Heads Association
KISM	Kenya Institute of Supply Management
KNQA	Kenya National Qualifications Authority
KPEEL	Kenya Primary Education Equity in Learning
M.A	Master of Arts (Degree)
MD	Managing Director
MoE	Ministry of Education
MSEA	Micro and Small Enterprise Authority
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework(s)

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MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACONEK	National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NESSP	National Education Sector Strategic Plan
NIWFESS	NACONEK Integrated Wash Food and Energy for Sustainable Schools
NT	National Treasury
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OCOB	Office of the Controller of Budget
OOSC	Out-of-School Children
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007
PAs	Parents Association(s)
PCs	Performance Contract(s)
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPE	Property Plant & Equipment
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
SAGAs	Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies
SC	State Corporations
SCAC	State Corporations Advisory Committee
SCDE	Sub County Director of Education
SMP	School Meals Programme
SO	Strategic Objective
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme

(b) Definition of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Access	Opportunities learners and trainees are given to acquire education.
Accelerated Learning	Flexible age-appropriate education programmes provided for the disadvantaged, over-aged Out of School Children and Youth.
CBOs	Community based organizations (CBOs) are nonprofit groups that work at a local level to improve life for residents.
Climate smart practices	Approaches that guide environmentally resilient practices.
Credit transfer	Means the vertical, horizontal or diagonal relocation of credits towards a qualification or part qualification in the same or different levels, programmes, departments or institutions.
Comparative Year	Means the prior period.
Duksi/Chuo	Elementary Islamic institution found largely in areas inhabited by people of Islam faith, whose primary mode of learning is memorisation of the Qur'an.
Entrepreneurship	Is the process of doing something new and something different for the purpose of creating wealth for an individual and adding value to society.
Fiduciary Management-	Members of Management directly entrusted with the responsibility of financial resources of the organisation
Fuel efficient cooking technologies	Techniques that are designed to maximise the energy efficiency of food preparation processes, thereby reducing fuel consumption and minimising harmful carbon emissions.
Home-grown food and nutrition	The practice of cultivating, producing and consuming locally grown food within the community and school with a focus on improving nutrition and overall wellbeing.
Integration of Duksi and Madrassa	The process of mainstreaming of Duksi and Madrassa subjects into the formal schooling system.
Lifelong learning	Learning that takes place in all contexts of life: from a life-wide, life-deep and lifelong perspectives. It includes learning behaviors and obtaining knowledge, understanding, attitudes, values and competencies for personal growth, social and economic well-being, democratic citizenship, cultural identity and employability.
Low-Cost Boarding and Peace Schools (LCB&PS)	Government subsidised boarding schools in the marginalised areas whose transport, uniform, learning, sports materials and food costs are supported by parents and communities.
Low-Cost Private Schools (LCPS)	Private low fee-paying schools situated in Kenya's urban informal settlements.

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Term	Definition
Non-Formal Education	Any organized, systematic and quality education and training programs outside the formal school system, that are consciously aimed at meeting specific learning needs of children, youth and adults.
Non-formal schools	Institutions offering structured education outside the formal learning system through a flexible approach, often targeting groups with unique learning needs such as mobile schools, Out of School Youth, Adult and Continuing Education (ACE).
Nomad	People who move from one place to another, rather than settling in one location.
Madrasa	Structured educational institutions that offer Islamic and other subjects and are laddered from Primary to Secondary level.
Marginalised areas	Designated arid and semi-arid areas, pockets of poverty regions and urban informal settlements.
Out of School Children (OOSC)	5–14-year-olds who have never attended school, attended but later dropped out or have enrolled but are not attending school.
Pastoral Programmes of Instruction (PPI)	A faith-based curriculum programme that is designed to instruct Primary school learners in different faith traditions (Catholic, Protestants, SDAs, Islam and Hindu) with a view to developing the knowledge and practise of their faith.
PLAR	This an acronym for Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition which is also referred to as Recognition of Prior Learning. It is a process used to identify, assess and certify RPL for a candidate's knowledge, skills and competencies acquired in non-formal or informal learning, such as work or life experiences, against prescribed standards or learning outcomes.
Pockets of Poverty	The gazetted peripheral and rural areas below the poverty line.
Urban Informal Settlements	Gazetted residential areas that do not comply with local authority requirements.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background Information

The establishment of National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK) was informed by twin documents of Nomadic Education in Kenya, 2010 and Session Paper No. 14 of 2012. Further, the Council was established under Section 94 (1) and the 6th Schedule of the Basic Education Act of 2013 and officially launched in May 2015. The Council is a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency in the State Department of Basic Education of the Ministry of Education.

The global Sustainable Development Goal No. 4 aims at *“Ensuring Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Lifelong learning for all by 2030”*. It calls for closer attention to hard-to-reach groups, gender equality, girls and women and the marginalized. The nomadic regions, Pockets of Poverty areas and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya are identified as the most marginalized and hard to reach with conventional education. The government of Kenya has since independence committed itself to provisions of education to all its citizen as a national duty and partly in line with fulfilling its international commitment in education agenda.

Challenges faced by populations in the nomadic regions, Pockets of Poverty areas and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya revolve largely around impacts of climate change. Impacts of climate change prompt emergency nomadism which is an economic activity and therefore mobile in nature and distance to education institutions makes the provision of formal education difficult. Persistent insecurity in some of the nomadic regions, Pockets of Poverty areas and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya, higher teacher turn over due to insecurity and hardship, limited monitoring and supervision of learning institutions as well as wildlife-human conflict

The government of Kenya is cognizant of the fact that despite massive investment in education in the last fifty-two years, over 2 million school age (6-13 years) are still out of school with nomadic regions, Pockets of Poverty areas and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya accounting for over 80% of them. The major constraints to the participation of children from nomadic regions, Pockets of Poverty areas and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya in formal and non-formal education are:

- Their constant migration /movements in search of water and pasture in the case of the pastoralists and fish in the case of the fishing nomads;
- The centrality of child labour in their production system, thus making it extremely difficult to allow their children to participate in formal schooling;
- The irrelevance of the school curriculum which is tailored to meet the needs of sedentary groups and thus ignores the educational needs of nomadic people;
- Their physical isolation since they operate in a mostly inaccessible physical environment; and
- Land tenure system that makes it difficult for the nomads to acquire land and settle in one place.

Besides these constraints, available studies indicate that children in these areas record poor completion rates and poor learning outcomes compared to children from the rest of the country. NACONEK aspires to meet the education needs of the nomadic regions, Pockets of

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Poverty areas and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya by ensuring that their traditions, values and norms are adequately addressed. The aim is to achieve Education for All without forcing the target populations to choose between schooling against other priorities.

Legal Status of NACONEK

The establishment of NACONEK is contained in;

- (i) Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2015 on reforming education and training sector in Kenya
- (ii) Sessional Paper No.8 of October 2012 on the “Policy for suitable development of Northern Kenya and other arid lands” releasing our full potential”
- (iii) The Basic Education Act 2013, section 94 and the Sixth 6th Schedule
- (iv) The Policy Framework for Nomadic Education in Kenya, 2010
- (v) The National Education Sector Strategic Plan (NESSP)
- (vi) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010
 - Article 56(b) also stipulates that “.... the state shall put in place affirmative action programs designed to ensure that minorities and marginalised groups are provided with special opportunities in education and economic fields”
 - Basic Education Act 2013, Section 39 (C) states that it shall be the duty of the Cabinet Secretary to ensure that children belonging to marginalized, vulnerable or disadvantaged groups are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing basic education.”

The Council

To provide the desired policy guidance, strategic direction and general oversight on the operations of the NACONEK, there is a council in place whose composition consists of a Chairperson, Council Secretary/Chief Executive Officer and seven (7) Members. This is the policy organ of the Council. Since its inauguration in April 2024, the Council has held one inaugural meeting and one ordinary meeting, which translates into two times to date to review projects and programs of the Secretariat. In overall, the Council is supposed to hold one meeting every quarter, which translates into four meetings in a year. When there is need, the Council members through the various committees may meet more frequently.

Secretariat

The Secretary/Chief Executive Officer heads the secretariat team. The Secretary is the Accounting Officer, responsible for the day-to-day administration and management of the National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK). NACONEK has two Division heads; one heading Corporate Services and the other heads the Technical. The two Division heads support the CEO by working with other senior officers including Head of Finance and Accounts, Head of Programmes, Head of Research and Advocacy, Head of Resource Mobilization and Partnerships, Head of Supply Chain Management, Head of Administration, Head of Human Resource Management, Head of ICT, and Head of Public Communications. The Council has two independent office bearers including an internal auditor; who manages risks and audit while the legal Officer is the corporate Secretary to the Council as well as providing legal support services. The Secretariat has other (12) middle-lower cadre officers including six (6) Supply Chain Management Officers, five (5) Accountants, two (2) Records Management Officers, three (3) Assistant Office Administrators, three (3) Clerical Officers and five (5) Drivers.

(b) Principal Activities

Mandate

The Sixth Schedule of the Basic Education Act 2013 spells out the functions of NACONEK as follows:

- (i) Initiate the development, implementation and review of policies on all matters relating to education in the ASAL areas, Pockets of Poverty regions and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya. e.g. Nomadic Education policy.
- (ii) Mobilize funds and other resources from various sources for the development of nomadic education in order to support relevant activities of the Council.
- (iii) Institutionalize mechanisms for effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of agencies involved in the provision of education in the ASAL areas, Pockets of Poverty regions and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya.
- (iv) Implement guidelines and ensure geographical spread of education activities and targets for the ASAL areas, Pockets of Poverty regions and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya.
- (v) Establish appropriate linkages and partnerships with other participating departments and agencies.
- (vi) Determine standards and skills to be attained in schools and institutions of learning within the ASAL areas, Pockets of Poverty regions and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya and review such standards from time to time.
- (vii) Prepare reliable statistics of the nomadic communities' school aged children and establish a data bank; and
- (viii) Coordinate research activities on nomadic education in Kenya.

Vision

The Council envisions to have "a well-educated population in Marginalized areas proactively engaged in the transformation of Kenya".

Mission

To promote access to equitable, inclusive, quality and relevant education to learners in marginalized areas of Kenya.

Core Values

In carrying out its mandate, the Council upholds the following core values:

- Respect for the right of the child
- Integrity
- Teamwork
- Transparency and accountability
- Professionalism
- Respect of diversity
- Gender equity
- Continual learning

Value Proposition

While delivering its services, the Council aspires to meet the education needs of populations in the nomadic regions, Pockets of Poverty areas and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya by ensuring that their traditions, values and norms are adequately addressed in pursuance of its mandate.

Philosophy

When carrying out its mandate, the Council strives to achieve Education for All (EFA) goal without forcing the target populations to choose between schooling against other priorities.

Core Objectives

- (i) Strategic Objective 1: To enhance equitable access and participation in Basic Education for the marginalised areas.
- (ii) Strategic Objective 2: To promote the quality of Basic Education in the marginalised areas.
- (iii) Strategic Objective 3: To improve collaborations and coordination of education partners and initiatives in the marginalised areas.
- (iv) Strategic Objective 4: To strengthen research and development.
- (v) Strategic Objective 5: To mainstream pertinent and contemporary issues in schools in the marginalised areas.

NACONEK Areas of Coverage

- (i) ASAL (Nomadic) regions (14) in the counties of West Pokot, Turkana, Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Tana River, Lamu, Narok, Kajiado, Baringo and Homa Bay (fishing nomads).
- (ii) Pockets of Poverty areas (10) of Elgeyo Marakwet, Kilifi, Kwale, Kitui, Taita Taveta, Nyeri, Laikipia, Makueni, Nyamira and Tharaka Nithi.
- (iii) Urban informal settlements of Kenya (7) in the cities of Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret in the two (2) larger municipalities of Thika, and Kitale.

(c) Key Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Secretary/CEO	Harun M. Yusuf, HSC
2.	Deputy Director –Corporate Services	Murumba S. Chiuli
3.	Director –Technical Division	Keziah Z. Wandera
4.	Deputy Director - Finance & Accounts	CPA Ibrahim Farah Dagane
5.	Deputy Director of Education – SMP Coordinator	Millicent Ochola

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6.	Head of Supply Chain Management	Justus Kiriimi Mwiti
7.	Acting Head of Supply Chain Management	Esther Kimanthi
8.	Head of Legal	Nicholas Kimutai
9.	Head of Internal Audit	Hared Muhumed Mullah

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(d) Fiduciary Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Secretary/ CEO	Harun M. Yusuf, HSC
2.	Deputy Director of Education	Keziah Z. Wandera
3.	Deputy Director – Head of Corporate Services	Murumba S. Chiuli
4.	Deputy Director - Finance & Accounts	CPA Ibrahim Farah Dagane
5.	Deputy Director of Education – SMP Coordinator	Millicent Ochola
6.	Head Supply Chain Management	Justus Kirimi Mwiti
7.	Acting Head of Supply Chain Management	Esther Kimanthi
8.	Head of Legal	Nicholas Kimutai
9.	Head of Internal Audit	Hared Muhumed Mullah

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

In the FY 2024/25, the Council put in place operational mechanisms from the secretariat to the Council Committees aimed at efficient governance, transparency, and accountability. To provide key fiduciary oversight arrangements, the council has the following four committees:

i) Policy, Strategy & Partnerships Committee

One of the key mandates of the Council is to initiate development of policies and strategies. Additionally, the council is mandated to establish appropriate linkages and partnerships. Each of these partnerships bring with them their own character, dynamic and uniqueness. Therefore, to harmonize and streamline the manner in which the Council manages all its previous and new partnerships premised on the Strategic Plan (2024-2028), there is a committee on Policy, Strategy and Partnerships. This committee is responsible for facilitating policy review, formulation and development as well as establish strategic direction for the council. The committee is further responsible for establishment of effective linkages, coordination and collaboration between the public and private sectors in the overall delivery of the NACONEK's strategic objectives. The Committee takes an open and pro-active approach to optimizing the benefits of closer collaboration for a joint strategy for the Council. In so doing, the committee pursues avenues of engaging with all development players, governments (National and County governments) and private sector entities in order to manages all its partnerships and to position the council more favorably to manage future partnerships.

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The following was the composition of the membership of this committee during the financial year 2024/25:

S/No.	Name	Role
1.	Paul Kibet Ng'eno	Chairperson
2.	Daniel Sadam Lentirangoi	Member
3.	Yussuf Abdullahi Mohamed	Member
4.	Abdinoor Ragow, Alternate Member for PS, State Department for ASALs and Regional Development	Member

ii) Human Resource & Administration Committee

Public administration encompasses the management of government agencies and institutions tasked with delivering public services. Traditionally viewed through bureaucratic lenses, public administration is increasingly embracing modern HRM practices to address contemporary challenges and meet public expectations effectively. Despite its transformative potential, integrating modern HRM practices into public administration is not without challenges. Bureaucratic structures, budget constraints, and resistance to change can impede progress. Overcoming these challenges requires leadership commitment, stakeholder engagement and a phased approach to implementation. The human resource and Administration Committee's responsibilities to NACONEK cuts across six main areas: hiring, workplace policies, compensation, evaluation, grievances/whistleblowing, layoffs and succession management. Towards managing challenges presented by staffing levels and operation requirements to advance the Council mandate, there is a Committee on Human Resource and Administration. This Committee monitors, evaluates and makes recommendations with respect to policies and strategic in regard to the Council's human resource capacity. The committee provides advisory to the Secretary/CEO on Human Resource on issues including but not limited to staff training/development, investigation and making recommendations on staff disciplinary matters; making recommendations on existing Human Resource regulations and policies; and making recommendations on general staff welfare and motivation issues.

During the financial year ended 30th June 2025, the following were members of this committee:

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S/No.	Name	Role
1.	Rukia Ali Saman	Chairperson
2.	Abdinoor Ragow, Alternate Member for PS - State Department for ASALs and Regional Development	Member
3.	Yussuf Abdullahi Mohamed	Member
4.	Naisetiai Lemayian	Member

iii) Finance Committee

Kenya is embracing modern financial reporting standards, aligning itself with global expectations from development partners, investors, and credit rating agencies. The government is transitioning from cash-based to accrual accounting, marking a historic shift in public financial management aimed at enhancing transparency, accountability, and long-term fiscal sustainability. Adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) requires recording of all financial transactions, commitments, liabilities, and assets regardless of when cash is exchanged. To lay the foundation for a public finance system that is transparent, credible, and resilient at the Council, there is a Finance committee in place. This Committee is mandated to oversee the development of policies with regard to public financial management. The committee provides financial oversight, ensuring the Council acquires all the financial resources it needs to operate efficiently. The Committee is responsible for developing and managing the operating budget of the Council by estimating the amount of money required and how NACONEK will fund the undertaking. Of critical importance is the oversight role of ensuring prudent use of finances and reporting on the performance of the Council. The committee is further mandated to provide best practice in the development, implementation and subsequent monitoring of procurement function of the Council. The Council's Finance committee is responsible for ensuring compliance with several reporting standards and requirements set by government agencies and other regulatory bodies.

The following were members of the Finance committee during the financial year ended 30th June 2025:

S/No.	Name	Designation
1.	Catherine Amunga Wameyo	Chairperson
2.	Fr. Paul Kibet Ng'eno	Member
3.	Rukia Ali Saman	Member
4.	Jackson Kiprono Kemei, Alternate Member for PS - Treasury	Member

iv) Audit & Risk Management Committee

The internal audit function is an integral part of an organization's risk management and governance structure, playing a preventative role by identifying, assessing, and addressing potential risks before they escalate into audit queries. Strengthening the internal audit function is a key driver for the implementation of the Zero Fault Audit (ZFA) regime in the Country. This is aimed at ensuring the prudent use and management of public resources based on a conscious and intentional approach to avoiding the emergence of audit queries and/or promptly resolving existing queries to conclusion. To facilitate fault detection and prevention at a nascent stage, the Council has an Audit and Risk Management Committee to address new and unresolved audit queries. The Committee is responsible for managing the organization's financial planning, the audit process, financial reporting, the system of corporate controls and risk management, ensuring compliance to all applicable laws and regulations, and spearheading good governance practices by the Council members and the Secretariat. The Committee is responsible for monitoring the Council's internal control environment and providing advice on areas of improvement. The Committee oversees the operations of the Council to ensure that the set policies and procedures are adhered to. In the process of overseeing the Council's audit procedures, the Risk and Audit Committee has unrestricted access to the Council's personnel and documents and is provided with the resources necessary to carry out its responsibilities, including the authorization to engage independent counsel and other advisors.

The financial year ended 30th June 2025, the following was the composition of the membership of this committee:

S/No.	Name	Role
1.	Daniel Sadam Lentirangoi	Chairperson
2.	Reuben Kipturgo, Alternate Member for PS, State Department for Basic Education	Member
3.	Naisetiai Lemayian	Member
4.	Rosemary Talaso	Member

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(f) Entity Headquarters

P.O. Box 30040 – 00100,
Uchumi House, 6th, 7th & 10th Floors,
Along Aga Khan Walk,
Nairobi, Kenya.

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 20 2241201,
E-mail: infonaconek@education.go.ke,
Website: www.naconek@education.go.ke.

(h) Entity Bankers

National Bank of Kenya,
Kenyatta Avenue Branch,
P.O. Box 72866-00200,
Nairobi, KENYA.

HFC Bank,
P.O. Box 72866-00200,
Nairobi, KENYA.

(i) Independent Auditor

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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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

3. The Council Profiles



Chairman - Council Board

**Linus Ekai Evans,
M.Ed./BA/PGDE/Dip.**

Fr. Linus Ekai was born on 1st January, 1976. He has taught various schools as he continued to study theology in various institutions locally and internationally. He holds both a Post Graduate Diploma (PGDE) and a Master of Education in Educational Administration and Planning from Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA). He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in Sacred Theology from Urbaniana University in Rome, Italy. He also holds both a Certificate and Diploma in philosophy and Religious Studies from St. Augustine's Major Seminary, Mabanga, Bungoma, Kenya. He graduated from St. Thomas Aquinas Major Seminary, Nairobi, Kenya with a Diploma in Theology. Formerly a Council member with the National Council for Nomadic Education from 2015 to 2021. He has served in various distinguished positions including Chairman of the Board of Governors at Lodwar Technical and Vocational College. Additionally, he served as a member and chairperson of the Infrastructure and Development Committee at the County Assembly Service Board (CASB) in Turkana County. Fr. Ekai is an independent member of the council. He is a Member of Turkana professional Association and the Association of External Board Members of County Assemblies (AEBCA). Fr. Ekai is the Chairperson of NACONEK Council.



Council Vice Chairperson

**Mrs. Rukia A. Saman,
B.Ed. (Arts)**

Rukia was born on 22nd May, 1971. She holds a Bachelor of Education Degree (Arts) from Kampala International University. She brings a wealth of experience in local governance, working with local NGOs, and serving as a member of the Muslim Education Council. Her expertise lies in qualitative research, encompassing the facilitation of focus group discussions and conducting key informant interviews. Before assuming her role on the Council board, she held the position of Director of Labor and Social Services in the County Government of Wajir. In this capacity, she collaborated closely with various stakeholders in Wajir to streamline services geared towards youth empowerment. This collaborative effort extended to UN agencies and NGOs through coordinated mechanisms. Additionally, Mrs. Rukia served as an Educationist at the Ministry of Education, where she played a pivotal role in curriculum guidance and counseling. Her specific focus was on addressing the guidance and counseling needs of women and girls, ensuring adherence to ministry guidelines in curriculum delivery. Rukia is an independent member of the Council representing the Muslim Education Council. She currently chairs the human resource management committee and serves as a member of the finance committee.

Council Member



Catherine Amunga Wameyo,
MBA/BBA/CPA

Catherine was born on 24th November 1972. She holds a master of business administration (MBA), Finance, a Bachelor of Business Administration and a Certified Public Accountant (CPA-K). She has over 20 years' experience in accounting and finance fields both in private and public sectors holding various positions of responsibilities. Currently, she is an assistant Director Finance and Accounts at National Council for Persons with Disabilities. She doubles up as Ag. Deputy Director – Corporate Services at the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD). She also served as an accountant at Mabati Rolling Ltd and was later recognized as the Outstanding Employee. Possessing a wealth of experience and a high level of personal integrity. Ms. Catherine was appointed as a council member by the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Education, as detailed in Gazette notice No. 5851. Previously, she served as an independent non-executive board member at NACONEK, as outlined in Gazette notice 5153 from May 2018 to 2021, where she was a member of the finance committee and also selection panel (Gazette Notice 3148 of April 2018) in which she served as a member of the selection panel tasked with nominating candidates for appointment as chairperson and member of the commission on administrative justice. Catherine is an independent member of the council representing the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD). She currently chairs the Finance Committee of the Council.

Council Member



Daniel Sadam Letarangoi
B.Ed. /BA

Daniel was born on 1st January 1994. He holds a degree in Theology, from Friends Theological College and a Bachelor of Education degree (arts) degree. Mr. Letarangoi exemplifies exceptional leadership qualities, demonstrating the capacity to adeptly navigate a myriad of challenges that impact the well-being of those under his guidance. His experience in leading faith-based institutions, such as schools, has significantly enhanced his sense of accountability, confidence, and commitment to upholding excellence and integrity. Within the realm of the NCCK South Rift and NCCK (CCC), Mr. Letarangoi held the esteemed position of Vice Chairperson and Youth Representative. In these roles, he skillfully served as a spokesperson, effectively coordinating meetings and liaising with members of the NCCK. Additionally, he assumed the role of Director at Samburu Friends Mission, where he diligently oversaw the organization's financial matters, ensuring that goals and missions were successfully achieved through the meticulous execution of his duties. Mr. Letarangoi is a distinguished alumnus of Laikipia University, holding a Bachelor's Degree in Education (Arts) and a Bachelor's Degree in Theology from Friends Theological College.

Daniel is an independent member of the council representing the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK). He is currently the chairperson of the Audit & Risk Management Committee and a member of Policy, Strategy and Partnerships Committee.

Council Member



Abdinoor Ragow Abdiaziz

M.A/B.Sc.

Abdinoor was born on 1st January, 1989. He holds a Master of Arts degree in Project Planning and Management from the University of Nairobi and A bachelor of Science Degree (Disaster Management and Sustainable Development) from Masinde Muliro University. His professional accomplishments include contributing to the development of the resilience programming framework for 2022-2030 in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, as well as revising the Project Design Matrix for Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security through Building Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in ASALS in Kenya (IFNuS). He also participated in Training and Seminars; Leadership training by Young African Leaders Initiative, Champion of Change Leadership on Agriculture in ASALs Agile and Harmonized for Devolved Unit (AHADI). Mr. Abdinoor is an exceptional leader with profound capabilities and extensive experience, aspiring to thrive in a competitive environment focused on sustainable development, resilience, vulnerability, and strategic risk analysis. He possesses expertise in stakeholders mapping, coordination strategies, and effective management. Currently serving as an Assistant Director of the Strategic Programme at the State Department of ASALs. Mr. Abdinoor collaborates with pertinent stakeholders on special programs and projects in ASAL areas. His previous role as an Education Emergency Response at Save the Children International involved spearheading education emergency initiatives, successfully executing two emergency responses in Wajir Sub-county. Abdinoor is an alternate member representing the PS- Ministry of State Department for ASALs and Regional Development. He is a member of human resource management as well as the Policy, Strategy and Partnerships.

Council Member



Naisetiai Lemayian,

B.A/Dip

Naisetiai was born on 20th December 1994. She holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Criminology and Security Studies with a specialization in Disaster Management. Additionally, she has a Diploma in Forensic and Criminal Investigation from the prestigious Kenya Institute of Studies in Criminal Justice. She is a remarkable and professional leader who possesses a wealth of professional qualities. Currently, she volunteers and serves as a member at the Kenya Red Cross-Nakuru Branch, where her dedication ensures that rescue operations during disasters and road traffic accidents are effectively carried out. Her experience as an enforcement officer at the Nakuru County Government showcases her ability to investigate violations of court by-

laws meticulously. Mrs. Lemayian excels in preparing and dispatching court warrants of arrest, demonstrating her commitment to upholding the law. Furthermore, her role as a Sub-county children's officer highlights her dedication to facilitating adoption procedures. She meticulously writes children's officer reports and presents them in court, ensuring that the best interests of the children are always prioritized. Mrs. Lemayian's diverse experiences and educational qualifications make her a valuable asset in any setting that requires strong leadership, attention to detail, and a deep understanding of legal and investigative processes. Her passion for serving the community and ensuring justice is served shines through in all her endeavors. Naisetiai is an independent member of the Council, representing the youth. She is currently a member of two committees; human resource management as well as Policy, Strategy and Partnerships.



Council Member

**Father Ng'eno,
M.Ed./Bachelor of Sacred Theology**

Fr. Ng'eno was born on 9th May 1981. He holds a Masters of Education in Educational Research and Evaluation from Catholic University of Eastern Africa as well as Bachelor of Education Maths & Physics from the same institution. He graduated with a Bachelor of Sacred Theology and awarded Magna cum Laude Probatus from both St. Thomas Aquinas Seminary, Nairobi and Pontifical Urbaniana University. He also holds a Bachelor of Philosophy, attained Magna cum Laude Probatus from St Augustine Senior Seminary Mabanga, Bungoma/Pontifical Urbaniana University. Fr. Ng'eno has had humble beginnings; from an Assistant Parish Priest, rising through to Vice Rector/Deputy Principal to current Education Secretary. Fr. Ng'eno is a detail-oriented professional with 6 years of experience as Education Secretary in the Catholic Diocese of Ngong, 5 years as member of County Education Boards of Narok and Kajiado Counties, 9 years of teaching experience, skilled with routinely assessing and meeting the academic needs of the institution. Adept at handling various educational needs, he has remained focused on applying knowledge of professional and educational/academic experience. Fr. Ng'eno is an independent member of the Council representing the Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops (KCCB). He is the current chairperson of the Policy, strategy and Partnerships Committee and as well a member of the Finance Committee.



Council Member

**Mr. Reuben Kipturgo,
M. Ed/B. Ed/Dip. Mass Com**

Mr. Reuben was born on 24th November, 1970. He epitomizes a profound level of integrity and professionalism in his contributions to the organization's success in leadership, management, and administration. He possesses a Master's degree in Education (Administration and Planning), a Postgraduate Diploma in

Mass Communication, and a Bachelor's degree in Education, all obtained from the University of Nairobi. Currently, Mr. Reuben holds the esteemed position of Director of Education at the Ministry of Education. Within this role, he serves as a Deputy Director, an Alternate AIE holder, and an Executive Officer for the Kenya Secondary Schools Sports Association. Mr. Reuben served at the Kenya Embassy in Beijing China as education diplomat (Attaché) between 2016 and 2022, where he coordinated Kenyan students' affairs and programs in China and other Embassy Duties. He also served before as Assistant Director Public Communications at Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology where he dealt with Public Relations, Media Relations, organization of events and activities. Additionally, he served as a Senior Information Officer at the Ministry of Information and Tourism, where he conducted in-depth research on tourism and information-related matters. He was responsible for preparing detailed Cabinet memorandum and papers for the Ministry. He also worked at Office of the President as Senior Information Officer at Policy and Research Department where he undertook Research on Various Social Economic and Political Issues. As a distinguished academic, Mr. Reuben has several achievements and awards; he was awarded certificates of merits for being the best history and social ethics in Marakwet District while teaching Kapcherop Secondary School. 1997-1999, Team leader, Ministerial Shows and Exhibition Committee where the Ministry won several trophies at ASK Shows 2009-2013. He also played key role in the establishment of evening programs at Kenya Institute of Mass Communications (KIMC). 2005-2008. Reuben is alternate member of the council representing PS-Ministry of State Department for basic Education.



Council Member

Mrs. Rosemary Talaso
B. Ed /Dip-ECDE/P1

Mrs. Rosemary was born on 1st January, 1978. She is the Executive Secretary of the Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT) Marsabit Branch, making history as the first woman elected to this position. As a dedicated educator and leader, Mrs. Talaso is currently pursuing Bachelor's degree of Education from Mount Kenya university and she champions the advancement of education and teacher welfare in Marsabit County.

With over two decades of experience in the education sector, Mrs. Talaso began her teaching career at St. Theresa Girls' Primary School on November 28, 2003, where she served for 20 years. Her expertise in early literacy led her to serve as the ICT Champion for Marsabit sub-county from 2016 to 2023. She also played a pivotal role as a Star Teacher and Trainer of Trainees in the Tusome Early Literacy Program, impacting literacy outcomes across the region. Her innovative approach earned her national recognition as the second runner-up in the Connect with ICT competition on June 1, 2022. Mrs. Talaso holds a Diploma in Early Childhood Education from Maasai Mara University. She also trained as a teacher at Machakos Training Teachers College after completing her secondary education at Moi Girls' Secondary School in Marsabit and primary education at St. Theresa Girls' Primary School in Marsabit.

Born and raised in Marsabit County, she is deeply rooted in her community and passionate about leveraging technology to enhance educational outcomes. Her leadership philosophy emphasizes collaboration, inclusivity, and continuous improvement, inspiring educators and learners alike through her commitment to excellence and innovation. She is a member of Audit committee.

Council Member



Jackson Kiprono Kemei

MA. IDS/BSc. Stats

Mr. Jackson was born on 23rd January, 1980. He is a seasoned development economist and policy expert with over 18 years of experience in macroeconomic planning, financial sector development, and public policy formulation. He Holds a M.A. in International Development Studies (Development Economics) from GRIPS, Tokyo, and a B.Sc. in Statistics from the University of Nairobi, he has further enhanced his expertise through technical courses in sustainable

energy transition, green economy, petroleum revenue management, and he has pursued leadership courses. Currently, Mr. Kiprono is serving as Deputy Director at Kenya's National Treasury, leading the transition of the Credit Guarantee Scheme into an independent company, overseeing financial sector strategies, and contributing to national budget planning. Previously, as Principal Policy Analyst and Head of Macro Department at KIPPRA, he spearheaded macroeconomic modeling and policy analysis, while his tenure as Principal Economist at The National Treasury involved shaping Kenya's Vision 2030 through Medium-Term Plans and fiscal policy design. His leadership extends to key taskforces, including chairing the Second MTP Sector Performance Standards team, co-developing Kenya's Green Fiscal Policy Incentives Framework, and contributing to climate finance and financial inclusion initiatives. Mr. Kiprono is a strategic thinker with a proven track record in transformative policy implementation; he combines technical rigor with a commitment to sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Jackson is alternate member of the council representing the PS-Ministry of National Treasury and planning. He is a member of the finance committee.



Council Member

Mr. Yussuf Abdullahi Mohamed
MA Public Policy & Mgt/B. Ed

Yussuf was born on 10th July, 1989. He is a seasoned education and public policy expert with over 14 years of experience spanning the public sector and humanitarian organizations. He is currently undertaking a PhD in Public Policy and Management. He has a Master's in Public Policy and Administration, and a Bachelor's degree in Education (English/Literature). Mr. Mohamed is currently serving

as the Executive Secretary for KUPPET in Wajir County. He brings dynamic leadership in education sector governance, stakeholder engagement, and curriculum development. He is also a senior examiner with KNEC and a curriculum panelist at KICD. His work involves spearheading community-focused projects, developing education policies, and promoting inclusive learning. He is deeply committed to empowering vulnerable communities through education, leadership, and advocacy. He is currently a member of Policy, Strategy and Partnerships and human resource.



Secretary/Chief Executive Officer

Harun M. Yusuf, HSC.

Harun was born on 10th July in 1969. He holds a Master of Arts (Project Management) from University of Nairobi and a Bachelor of Education (History and Islamic Studies) from Moi University. Rising from a humble classroom teacher, Harun began his teaching career in 1994 in Baringo and later moved to County High School where he quickly rose to a Senior Principal of Garissa High School and Wajir High School respectively. He is an accomplished educationist with

close to twenty years of experience.

During the 18 years (1994-2012) of teaching, he served in various portfolios: Provincial Chairman-Kenya Secondary Schools Heads Association (KESSHA), North Eastern Province. He was a member of the National Executive Committee of the KESSHA and a member of Provincial Education Board. Prior to joining NACONEK, he served as Chairman, Garissa County Public Service Board from July 2013- July 2017. Prior to joining NACONEK, he served as Chairman, Garissa County Public Service Board from July 2013 - July 2017. Currently, Harun is the Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK) since August 2017 to date.

4. Key Management Team

Key Management Team

Harun M. Yusuf, HSC.



Designation and Details

Secretary/CEO

Harun is an accomplished, educationist; he holds a Master of Arts (Project Management) from University of Nairobi and a Bachelor of Education (History and Islamic Studies) from Moi University. Prior to joining NACONEK, he served as Chairman, Garissa County Public Service Board from July 2013-July 2017. He worked with as a teacher in various capacities between June 1994 and September 2012. From a classroom teacher in County High School, he rose to a head Teacher of Garissa High to a Senior Principal of Garissa High School and Wajir High School.

Through short trainings and work-related assignments, he has travelled widely across the globe including South Africa, U.S.A, France, Japan, Finland, United Arab Emirates and Israel. During the 18 years (1994-2012) of teaching, he served in various portfolios: Provincial Chairman-Kenya Secondary Schools Heads Association (KESSHA), North Eastern Province. He was a member of the National Executive Committee of the KESSHA and a member of Provincial Education Board.

Keziah Z. Wandera



Head of Technical Division

Keziah holds a Master of Education – Educational Research and Evaluation from Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA) and a Bachelor of Education honors in Home Economics. She has wide range of experience in the education sector, from the field as a teacher to the Ministry of Education, headquarters, where she has served for over fifteen years in the Quality assurance and standards Department.

Keziah is currently a Director at the Council in charge of the Directorate of Technical Services where programmes and projects fall.

Murumba S. Chiuli

Head of Corporate Division



Mr. Chiuli holds an MBA in Strategic Management from European Business School – London (2009). He is a BA Hons graduate in Political Science and History from the University of Nairobi (1990). He is a member of Kenya Association of Public Administration and Management (KAPAM) No. 1026. He has vast experience of 30 years in National Administration, from both the field and the Ministries.

Mr. Chiuli was the first County Secretary for County Government of Bungoma, where he was seconded in the first devolution cycle, and returned back to the docket of Senior Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Public Service then to the Ministry of ICT and Youth Affairs. Mr. Chiuli is also the author of "Setting the Pace to Run Your Counties": An Organization Development Handbook for Counties in Kenya (2014). His second book is on Essential of Leadership in Public Service which is to be released soon and has participated in a number of public service reform programmes, at then Directorate of Public Service Management, in the Executive office of the President. Mr. Chiuli is the current head of the Directorate of Corporate Services at the Council.

Justus Kirimi Mwiti

Head Supply Chain Management



Mr. Kirimi holds a Master of Science - Procurement & Logistics from Kenyatta University. His undergraduate was in Bachelor of Arts – Econs and holds a Professional Diploma in Procurement & Supply. Mr. Kirimi joined the Council in April 2019 from the Ministry of East Africa Affairs. He holds a wide range of experience in the supplies and logistics space.

Mr. Kirimi is the current head of the supply chain management at the Council and is responsible for all procurement processes. He is a licensed member with the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM) and the Chartered Institute of Procurement & Supply (CIPS). He left the Council on January 2025.

Esther Ndunyu Kimanthi



Ag. Head Supply Chain Management

Esther Kimanthi holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Procurement & Supply Chain Management), a Diploma in Human Resource Management from the University of Nairobi. She is pursuing a Master of Science in Operations and Technology Management at the University of Nairobi.

Esther joined the Council in November 2022. She has a wide range of experience in procurement and supply chain management. Esther Kimanthi is the Current Ag. Head of Supply Chain Management at the Council as from January 2025, and is responsible for all procurement process. She is a licensed member with the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM) and the Chartered Institute of Procurement & Supply (CIPS).

Deputy Director- Accounts & Finance

CPA Ibrahim Farah Dagane



CPA Dagane holds M.B.A (Finance) from Kenyatta University and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) from Egerton University. He is also CPA (K), CS (K) and Member of ICPAK in good standing.

CPA Dagane joined the Council on December 2022 from County Government of Garissa where he served as the Deputy Director - Accounting Services for a period of 9 years. He as well served as the Project Accountant for donor funded projects of ASDSP 11 and FLLoCA during his stint at the County Government of Garissa.

He is the Head of Finance & Accounts Unit at the National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK).

Joyce A. Amuga



Deputy Director of Education

Joyce holds a Master of Arts – Project Planning and Management. She also holds a Bachelor of Education honours and P1 Certificate in Education. She served in the field across various schools for over 18 years before joining the Ministry of Education, Headquarters. At the Ministry, she served as a Principal Education Officer before joining the Council. Joyce is currently at the Council as a Deputy Director in charge of Adult and Continuing Education (ACE) and Low-Cost Boarding Schools spread across the 24 ASAL Counties of Kenya.

5. Chairman's Statement



Dear Stakeholders,

On behalf of the Council, I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025. The publishing of this report is in line with section 94 (1) of the Basic Education Act, 2013, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the standard practice observed by the Council.

Operating Context

As the Council marks its 10th anniversary since establishment, it is important to note that the establishment of this institution was as a result of affirmative action. This decade long journey of struggle is a clear testimony of resilience and commitment to ensure that education is an equalizer across the Country's human capital index. In this regard, the Council celebrates ten years of facilitating increased access, retention, transition and completion rates of learners in the ASALs, Pockets of Poverty regions and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya.

The Council's first mandate is to initiate the development, implementation and review of policies on all matters relating to education in the ASAL areas, Pockets of Poverty regions and Urban Informal Settlements of Kenya. e.g. Nomadic Education policy. Towards attainment of this mandate, the council reviewed the Nomadic Education Policy of 2009 which had been updated to the Revised Policy Framework for Nomadic Education in Kenya (2015) issued by the then Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. This review was necessary to reflect on the structural and socioeconomic changes that have taken place in Kenya since 2009 to date that required a coordinated approach to issues affecting the ASALs and the marginalized areas of Kenya.

To ensure the Council remains effective, relevant, and aligned with current educational goals and human capital market conditions, we developed a new Strategic plan (2023-2027) to achieve our commitments to deliver quality and equitable education to the marginalized populations. While striving to fulfill our commitment, we are compounded with challenges of climate change that continue to characterize the lifestyle of populations in the nomadic regions.

Financial Performance

I am pleased to report that the financial year 2024/2025, though with its challenges, was a period that the Council witnessed strategic milestones. We were able to support piloting of the clean cooking technologies across five schools in the country. As we celebrate ten years of wading in the murky terrains of education financing, the Council continued to implement the SMP and LCBS grants as well as partnered with various development partners to implement OOSC interventions. The council has a new board membership with adequate trainings supported by a vibrant secretariat that is moderately staffed to spearhead the delivery of the institution's mandate.

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Future Outlook

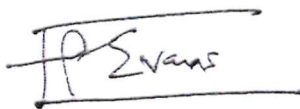
Noting that there has been a two –year lull period without the council, there is need work extra hard to fill that gap. As you may all be aware that the Council serves the most marginalized and hardest to reach in the society. These populations have been repeatedly hit hardest by drought, floods, destruction of properties which has resulted in the loss of lives and livelihoods. This has a negative impact on education as communities flee and migrate to safer places which results to high number of out of school children. The Council, therefore is championing for programs that will ensure communities are resilient and adaptive to the shocks of climate change with the school as the center of interventions targeting learners and their families. These programs go a long way in ensuring children are retained in schools and continuity of learning is achieved in these marginalized and hard to reach communities in Kenya.

Social Responsibility

On the social front, the Council has maintained a harmonious relationship with the various stakeholders in the education sector in co-creating innovative interventions for the marginalized populations. Our social responsibility is ensured that staff benefit from a vibrant welfare and incentives based on performance.

Appreciation

I would like to express my gratitude to all the stakeholders and on behalf of the Council, I wish to expresses my gratitude to the Council Secretary/CEO, Mr. Harun M. Yussuf, HSC and the entire staff for work well done.



Fr. Linus Ekai Evans
Chairperson

6. Report of the Chief Executive Officer



Dear Stakeholders,

It is my pleasure to present the Council's Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

The Council made significant progress in delivering its mandate despite the financial challenging times across the economy. During the period, the Council completed the review of the Nomadic Education policy 2009, aligning it to the ever-dynamics education sector.

As you may be aware, the National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK) is a product of affirmative action established through various legal instruments. As the Council marks its 10th anniversary since its founding, it is important to note that, this has been a journey of significantly establishment of strong relationship with government agencies, regional and international organizations to enhance the continued provision of inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all. This is in line with Sustainable Development Goal No. 4 and the Agenda 2030 pledge by UN member states of 'Leaving No-one Behind'.

Excellence in Policy-led practice

The nomadic peoples' constant migrations/movements in search of water and pasture have compounded the Council with new dynamics of the impacts of climate change. This situation in reality prompts emergency nomadism, which is an economic activity, and therefore mobile in nature and distance to education institutions makes the provision of formal education difficult. In this direction, we call upon players in the climate change space to come on board for us to climate proof our learning institutions for continued and uninterrupted education.

As we mark the ten years of existence, our main constraints on the education supply in pastoralists' zones remain the vast distances from schools and low population densities making it difficult to attract numbers in classrooms; the inadequacy of education infrastructures; educational curricula not adapted to pastoral modes of life; scarcity of teachers and absenteeism among herders' children who are called on heavily to work. In addition, insecurity is a major threat to school attendance in these regions. Through the new Strategic Plan 2023 – 2027, we have renewed energy and commitment to counter all these constant imperatives that impede equality.

The year under review, the Council validate the revised nomadic education policy in line with emerging dynamics in education in the country and across the globe.

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Organization Structure and Development

The Council is cognizant of the fact that both organizational structure and development are crucial for the success of any organization. A well-defined structure provides clarity and efficiency, while effective development strategies ensure that the organization can adapt to changes and improve its performance over time. By understanding and implementing these concepts, organizations can create a robust framework that supports growth and innovation.

In the FY 2024/25, the Council maintained and upgraded the fifty -two (52) staff. Sadly, the Council lost one of its drivers. The Council retained the four old staff in the managerial positions deployed from Ministry alongside the twelve (12) staff seconded from the Ministry of Education Headquarters' SMP unit that was under the Directorate of Basic Education. However, the recent shake up of the supply chain management by the national treasury saw the Council loose three of its personnel deployed to various other MDAs.

During the year under review, the Council posted 3.44 compared with 3.5 pts in the first cycle of evaluation of the Performance Contracting, a positive deviation that indicates the effective implementation of results-based activities drawn from the Strategic Plan, Annual Work Plan, Individual Work Plan as well as deliver on the Performance Contracts (PCs).

Financial Performance

The Council is committed to the fiscal responsibility principles outlined in the constitution and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. The year under review saw the Council receive its usual funding from the Exchequer coupled with streams of funding from development partners. In FY 2024/2025, NACONEK received funds from the Exchequer amounting to Kshs 2,561,910,597 and Kshs 568,449,470 from development partners.

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Programme Performance and Projects Profile

In the FY 2024/2025, the Council completed the review of the Nomadic Education Policy, a framework to align our interventions towards increasing access, retention, transition and completion rates of learners in the marginalized and hard-to-reach communities in Kenya.

The year under review saw the Council complete the administrative obligations to roll out the IMPRESED project awaiting signing off with AfDB. This pipeline project will raise the project performance portfolio of the council and as well support some key Vision 2030 Flagship Projects as stipulated in the PC of the FY 2024/2025.

During the year under review, the council continued with piloting innovations on its pilot framework of Water, food and energy solutions for sustainable schools (NIWFESS) in Kuno which has been a springboard for exhibiting greening and climate proofing solutions across schools in the ASALs of Kenya.

As the designated chair of the Human Capital under the National Drought Management Authority, the Council continued supporting the assessment of short rains early warning, refugee education and related education in emergencies in Dadaab Refugee Camp.

The Council completed the second cycle of the assessment of the LCBS across eight (8) counties and the mapping of APBET Schools in Nakuru. These studies have enabled the Council have a clear understanding of the education disparities experience among the vulnerable and marginalized communities in Kenya.

Future Outlook

The Council takes note of the fact that this decade began with real optimism—COP26 in Glasgow (2021) brought pledges to phase down coal and reduce fossil fuel subsidies, spurred by the temporary dip in global emissions during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, that momentum has since been challenged by shifting priorities and mounting geopolitical crises. The return to pre-pandemic economic activity, coupled with global conflicts in Ukraine, the Middle East, and Sudan, has diverted attention and resources away from urgent climate action. These crises have deepened economic uncertainty and overshadowed the climate emergency. Yet, 2025 is not without its bright spots. Technological advancements in carbon capture, green hydrogen, and battery storage hold promise for achieving key climate goals. These innovations could help bridge the gap between ambitious targets and practical implementation.

To address these inequities, climate finance innovations such as debt-for-nature swaps are gaining traction, creating fiscal space for low-income countries to invest in resilience. The New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on Climate Finance, established at COP29, aims to deliver \$300 billion annually to developing nations by 2035—a step forward, albeit insufficient compared to the trillions required. The Loss and Damage Fund (LDF), set to begin operations this year, will provide financial assistance to help vulnerable countries recover from climate-induced disasters. Additionally, June's Financing for Development Conference in Spain presents a once-in-a-decade opportunity to overhaul the international financial system. Discussions will explore solutions like green taxation, carbon pricing, and subsidy reforms. The highlight of 2025 will undoubtedly be COP30, hosted in the Amazon Basin of Brazil—a symbolic venue evoking

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the early days of global environmental action. The location harkens back to the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, which produced three foundational treaties on climate change, biodiversity, and desertification. COP30 offers a chance to renew commitments and spotlight the Amazon's crucial role in global climate stability.

The Council is cognizant of these opportunities and will take advantage to enhance the clean cooking innovations. Additionally, the Council will look forward to innovative and smart provision of school meals program. The Council has successfully rallied development partners including the Rockefeller Foundation, World Food Program and Education Above All of Qatar to champion for climate smart initiatives for the program.

Acknowledgement and Appreciation

I would like to express my special thanks to the vibrant new staff as well as the deployed staff from MoE to support the operations of the School Meals Programme now anchored at NACONEK. The Council appreciates contractors, suppliers and service providers for their dedication and commitment in enhancing timely delivery of services to enable the council achieve on its mandate.

I greatly appreciate the continued support of our stakeholders who believe in our systems, people, and leadership capabilities as well as appropriate resourcing of our activities in the changing environment. Going forward, it is my hope that the Council, like the phoenix bird that rises from the ashes to fly again, will resiliently overcome the many challenges encountered and successfully deliver on its mandate to meet the expectations of all stakeholders.



Harun M. Yussuf, HSC
Secretary/Chief Executive Officer

7. Statement of performance against predetermined objectives for FY 2024/2025

In line to the Section 81 Subsection 2(f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, NACONEK has defined strategic issues, strategic objectives and Key Result Areas (KRAs) that the Council will pursue in delivering on its mandate. These strategic issues are as follows:

- Strategic Issue 1: Inequitable access and participation in Basic Education for marginalised communities and vulnerable groups.
- Strategic Issue 2: Low quality of Basic Education in the marginalised areas.
- Strategic Issue 3: Coordination of education partners and initiatives in the marginalised areas.
- Strategic Issue 4: Research and Development.
- Strategic Issue 5: Pertinent and contemporary issues.

The Council develops its annual work plans based on the above five (5) strategic Issues and the stated goals below within its Strategic Plan (2023 - 2027):

- Strategic goal 1: To enhance equitable access and participation in Basic Education for the marginalized communities and vulnerable groups.
- Strategic goal 2: To promote quality of Basic Education in the marginalized areas.
- Strategic goal 3: To improve collaborations and coordination of education partners and initiatives in the marginalized areas.
- Strategic goal 4: To strengthen research and data management.
- Strategic goal 5: To mainstream pertinent and contemporary issues in schools in the marginalized areas.

The council achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2024/2025 period for its five (5) strategic issues and strategic goals, as indicated in the table below

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Summary of Performance Information

Strategic Issue 1 Inequitable access and participation in Basic Education for marginalised communities and vulnerable groups.				
Strategic Goal	Target	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
SG1: Enhance equitable access and participation in Basic Education for the marginalized communities and vulnerable groups.	11 Counties on In-kind SMP 3 Counties for Training on Food Handling - SMP monitoring visit in the Refugee Camp-based Schools 3 SMP Sensitization Forums	- Food supply transportation/delivery records, Heads of Institution acknowledgement notes. - Reports on trainings conducted in Isiolo, Turkana and Kilifi counties. - Report on the refugee Camp-based Monitoring exercise. - Reports on sensitization exercises.	a) School Meals Programme: - Provided healthy, safe and nutritious meals during school days. - Conducted training for national and county level actors. - Monitored the distribution, storage, safety and preparation of SMP commodities. - Conducted SMP Sensitization forums	- Strengthened the programming of NACONEK in the following areas; - Coordination of SMP, In-Kind Model in 11 ASAL Counties. - Feed 530,654 learners in 789 schools in host and refugees set up for term 1 and term 11
	1 set of Guidelines for integration of Duksi Madrassa and PPI into formal Basic Education.	Report on the development of Guidelines for integration of Duksi, Madrassa and PPI into formal Basic Education	b) Integration of Duksi & Madrassa into formal education systems: Developed draft Guidelines for integration of Duksi	Enhanced stakeholders on board to pursue efforts of integrating Duksi & Madrassa into formal education system in Kenya.

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Strategic Issue 1 Inequitable access and participation in Basic Education for marginalised communities and vulnerable groups.

Strategic Goal	Target	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
		Draft Guidelines for integration of Duksi, Madrassa and PPI into formal Basic Education.	Madrassa and PPI into formal Basic Education.	
	1 Assessment of Low-Cost Boarding Schools (LCBS) in 8 eight counties.	Report on the assessment of Low-Cost Boarding Schools (LCBS) in 8 eight counties.	Conducted assessment of Low-Cost Boarding Schools (LCBS) in 8 eight counties in Kenya.	Strengthened outlook of the status of the LCBS with focused investment plan to remodel the concept.
	Disbursement of Low-Cost Boarding Schools (LCBS) Grants to beneficiary schools	Report on Receipts of funds by monitoring and evaluation	Transfer of funds to respective schools	Strengthened outlook of the status of the LCBS in Kenya.

Strategic Issue 2 Low Quality of Basic Education in the Marginalized Areas.

Strategic Goal	Target	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
SG2: Promote the quality of Basic Education in the marginalized areas	1 mapping exercise for APBET Schools in Nakuru.	- Back to office Reports for the Mapping Exercise conducted in Nakuru County. - Report on Workshops/Forums held to develop tools	Conducted mapping of Low-Cost Private Schools (LCPS) popularly known as APBET, operating in slums and urban informal settlements in Nakuru.	Increased acknowledgement from stakeholders and APBET operators that provision of education is a public good.

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Strategic Issue 1 Inequitable access and participation in Basic Education for marginalised communities and vulnerable groups.

Strategic Goal	Target	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
		and post mapping report writing.		
		- Consolidated Report on Mapping of APBET schools in Nakuru County. - PC Reports.		

Strategic Issue 3 Coordination of Education Partners and initiatives in the marginalized Areas

Strategic Goal	Target	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
SG3: Improve collaborations and coordination of education partners and initiatives in the marginalised areas.	Develop a Partnership Engagement Strategy	- A Draft partnership Engagement strategy - An updated list of partners. - Letters of exchange with various potential partners. - Report on activities implemented jointly with various partners. - PC reports	- Developed a draft partnerships and linkages strategy - Held forums with various education players including EDTEC, NRC, DRC, AVSI Foundation, NDMA, Verst Carbon and the larger MoE. - Conducted stakeholder	- Establishment of successful collaborations and partnerships to increase access, retention, transition and completion rates of learners. - Maintained and sustained good relations with various urban education sector partners and players.

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Strategic Issue 1 Inequitable access and participation in Basic Education for marginalised communities and vulnerable groups.

Strategic Goal	Target	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
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- | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>engagement on the need for developing Partnership Coordination framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jointly implemented programmes with partners working in the education sector in marginalised areas. Conducted joint monitoring exercises with partners working in the education sector in marginalised areas. | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

Strategic Pillar 4 Research and Development

Strategic Goal	Target	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
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- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| SG4: Strengthen research and data management. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 M&E Framework One (1) ECD survey in partnership with FCDC and Aga Khan University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final M&E Framework for the Council SP 2023-2027. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning in projects and programming at the council. |
|---|--|---|---|---|

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Strategic Issue 1 Inequitable access and participation in Basic Education for marginalised communities and vulnerable groups.

Strategic Goal	Target	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
	Institute for Human Development • 1 New Collaboration of NACONEK/FCDC/AKUIHD	• ECD Survey report across ten FCDC Counties • Letter of intent/partnership by FCDC • PC reports	Council's Strategic Plan 2023-2027 • Held meetings with FCDC and Aga Khan University Institute for Human Development (AKUIHD) on collaboration in ECD Survey in ten FCDC counties institutions for knowledge exchange.	• Increased visibility in ECD space.

Pillar 5 Pertinent and Contemporary Issues

Strategic Goal	Target	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
SG5: Mainstream pertinent and contemporary issue in schools in the marginalized areas.	• Maintain 3 School woodlots across Nairobi, Garissa and Kajiado Counties	• Reports on Greening initiatives in Schools. • Meeting Minutes on climate change education/initiatives with partners.	• Functional 3 school woodlots (Nairobi, Garissa and Kajiado Counties) of climate resilient tree species, green spaces and tree nurseries.	• Increased initiatives on climate change education and mitigation.

8. Corporate Governance Statement

Introduction

The OECD Principles of Corporate Governance defines corporate governance as the internal means by which corporations are operated and controlled. Good corporate governance therefore helps to ensure that corporations use their capital effectively, take into account both internal and external interests and there is accountability by the board to both the company and the shareholders. In today's increasingly complex economic environment, corporate governance is critical in ensuring business resilience and long-term success. Ministries, Departments and Agencies are facing heightened uncertainty and rapid changes, from shifting business dynamics to evolving regulatory requirements. These challenges underscore why corporate governance is no longer a choice but a necessity.

The responsibility of governing the Council lies with the Council Members. Integrating relevance and sustainability into the essence of the organization and its operations has been the focus of the Council in the year under review. This has allowed the Council to align its mandate with responsible values and purposes. This means that by prioritizing sustainability, the Council has been able to respond to the demands of key stakeholders with greater transparency, ethics and accountability. Appropriate systems have been put in place to ensure that high standards of corporate governance are maintained at all levels in the Council.

1. The Council Board

a. Board Size and Composition

The Basic Education Act (2013), the Sixth Schedule provides for a maximum of twelve (12). At least one third of the Board members shall be independent upon appointment and maintain their independence during their term of service on the Board. In the context of the Council, the membership of the Board comprises Chairperson, Six (6) independent members and five (5) executive/alternate members. The Chairperson serves for a period of four (4) years renewable once. All the six (6) independent members and five (5) executives/alternate members hold office for a period not exceeding three (3) years and are eligible for reappointment for one term not exceeding three (3) years.

b. Appointments and Removal

The appointments to Board of the Council are made in line with Article 27 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Basic Education Act (2013). The Board should be appointed through a transparent and formal process governed by the overriding principle of merit. A Council member may be appointed for a cumulative term not exceeding six (6) years.

During the constitution of the Council, the appointing authority ensures that Council composition complies with the applicable legislation as outlined in the Constitution of Kenya and the Basic Education Act (2013). Additionally, at least one member has to be a financial management or accounting expert. Council members' appointments are by name and notice in the Kenya Gazette. The Council Chairperson is appointed by the Cabinet Secretary; Ministry of Education while Council members are nominated by the respective organizations and their names are forwarded to the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Education for appointment.

Since 30th June 2024, the council has a substantive Council in place. The Board may recommend the removal of a member based on non-performance, non-attendance of meetings, unethical conduct or as set out in any constitutive documents or applicable law.

c. Diversity and Demographics of the Board

The establishment of the Council is as a result of affirmative action thus its Board Membership has the following diverse representation;

S/No:	Ethnic Group	Male	Female	PWD	Youth
1.	Turkana	1	-	-	-
2.	Kalenjin	3	-	-	-
3.	Luhya	-	1	1	-
4.	Ajuran	1	-	-	-
5.	Maasai	-	1	-	1
6.	Samburu	1	-	-	1
7.	Gabra	-	1	-	-
8.	Degodia	-	1	-	-
9.	Yeber	1	-	-	-
TOTAL		7	4	1	2

d. Board Charter

In compliance with Mwongozo, the Code of Governance for State Corporations, and more specifically clause 1.11 provides for the governance parameter of the Board Charter. The Board members of the National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya have revised and adopted (2025) a Board Charter that clearly defines the roles, responsibilities and functions of the Board in the governance of the Council. The Board's commitment to best practice in Corporate Governance has ensured that the current charter provides the Council members with an opportunity to think creatively and critically about how their strategic direction and operational plans align with the Council's expectations, with respect to governance.

The Council Charter governs;

- Conduct and management of meetings,
- Facilitation of Council members,
- Succession planning,
- Process of Appointment and removal of Council members,
- Roles & functions of the Council,
- Induction & training,
- Conflict of Interest,
- Council remuneration and
- Ethics & conduct.

The Charter is complimentary and does not intend to change or interpret any statute law or regulation. The Charter is available to all Council members to enable them discharge their constitutional and statutory mandate in a very convenient and professional manner.

2. Roles and functions of the Council

Mwongozo, a Code of Governance for State Corporations aligned to the Constitution stipulates clearly stipulates the roles and functions of the Council members. In compliance alignment with the Mwongozo, the following are the roles and functions of the Council members:

- (a) *Exercise their role collectively and not individually.*
- (b) *Determine the Council's mission, vision, purpose and core values.*
- (c) *Set and oversee the overall strategy and approve*
- (d) *Ensure that the strategy is aligned with the purpose of the Council and the legitimate interests and expectations of its shareholders and other stakeholders.*
- (e) *Ensure that the strategy of the Council is aligned to the long-term goals of the organization on sustainability so as not to compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*
- (f) *Approve the Council's organizational structure.*
- (g) *Approve the annual budget of the Council.*
- (h) *Monitor the Council's organizational performance and ensure sustainability.*
- (i) *Enhance the corporate image of the Council.*
- (j) *Ensure availability of adequate resources for the achievement of the council's objectives.*
- (k) *Hire the CEO, on such terms and conditions of service as may be approved by the Cabinet Secretary - Ministry of Education and approve the appointment of senior management staff.*
- (l) *Ensure effective stakeholders.*

3. Induction, training, and development

The establishment of the new Council required an effective induction which is an essential process that enables Board members to be 'on boarded' in a timelier fashion, allowing them to contribute their expertise better at the board room table, to feel more confident about their knowledge of the organisation and its risks, and ultimately to improve their ability to govern. To effectively oversee the functions of the Council and ensure that it continues to operate in the best interests of all its stakeholders, employees, community and shareholders, an induction programme was developed alongside related other trainings. The following is a profile of the induction and other related training programmes the Council held during the year under review:

S/No.	Type of Programme	Venue	Participation
1.	Induction of Council Members Cycle I	KSG - Mombasa	7 Council Members
2.	Induction of Council Members Cycle II	KSG - Mombasa	4 Council Members
3.	Policy Training	KSG - Matuga	3 Council Members

To ensure that the Council members are up-to-date with continuous professional development in their respective professional bodies, there will be a competence needs assessment carried out and an annual development plan put in place.

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4. Council Performance

The Council since establishment has developed an annual work plan. The Council work plan for the year under review focused on the following key areas:

- The Council's five (5) year Strategic planning and review.
- Key Council's policies under review and development
- The Council's operational Risk Assessment and Management.
- Budgeting and Financial Management.
- The Council projects and programmes Quality Assurance Processes.
- Board Evaluation.
- Governance and compliance.
- Competence development for Board members.

Based on the above commitments in the Council's work plan, the performance of each council member was determined on an agreed upon criteria. The Council was able to undertake an annual evaluation of its performance. The evaluation covered the Council as a whole, its committees, individual members alongside the Secretary.

5. Council Meetings and Attendance

The Council has a substantive Board in place. Since appointment of the new Board on 17th May, 2024 the members have dedicated adequate time and effort for meetings. The Council meets as regularly as required and at least quarterly in order to effectively lead the organization. Since inception of the Board, the Chairperson has faithfully chaired all Board meetings. The Council through their Secretary has ensured that Board papers are made available to the Council members not less than 5 days before the date of the meeting. The Secretary has attended all Council meetings. The Board has held four quarterly ordinary meetings and one special Board meeting during the period under review. The following is the attendance schedule of all the members;

No	Name	Role	Date Appointed	Duration	No. of Meetings	FY 2024/25 Quarter
1.	Fr. Linus Ekai Evans	Chairperson	17th May, 2025	4 years	5/5	Q1-Q4
2.	Rukia Ali Saman	Vice Chairperson/Member	17th May, 2025	3 Years	5/5	Q1-Q4
3.	Reuben Kipturgo -	Executive/Alternate Member	17th May, 2025	3 Years	4/5	Q1-Q4
4.	Abdinoor Ragow	Executive/Alternate Member	17th May, 2025	3 Years	5/5	Q1-Q4
5.	Jackson Kiprono Kemei	Executive/Alternate Member.	17th May, 2025	3 Years	2/5	Q3 & Q4
6.	Catherine Amunga Wameyo	Member	17th May, 2025	3 years	5/5	Q1-Q4
7.	Fr. Paul Kibet Ng'eno	Member	17th May, 2025	3 years	5/5	Q1-Q4
8.	Naisetiai Lemayian	Member	17th May, 2025	3 years	5/5	Q1-Q4

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9.	Daniel Sadam Lentirangoi	Member	17th May, 2025	3 years	4/5	Q1-Q4
10.	Rosemary Talaso	Member	14th February, 2025	3 years	2/5	Q3 & Q4
11.	Yussuf Abdullahi Mohamed	Member	14th February, 2025	3 years	2/5	Q3 & Q4
12.	Harun M. Yussuf	Secretary / Ex officio member	2023	5 years	5/5	Q1-Q4

6. Succession plan

In Kenya, succession planning is becoming a big concern given the looming workforce deficit in the public sector, which has been occasioned by an aging workforce, staffing gaps, skills mismatch, and high staff turnover (GOK, 2017). The public sector experiences challenges when dealing with human resources, including recruitment, retention, competing with the private sector, morale and motivation, leadership, and succession.

The Council has put in place a succession planning framework to ensure leadership continuity and stability. This includes proactive engagement with nominating bodies, maintaining a pipeline of potential Board and senior management candidates, and staggering terms of service to prevent governance gaps. The appointment of the current Board in 2024 has restored quorum and institutional functionality after a period without a fully constituted Council.

The Council operates under defined term limits to promote good governance and continuity. The Chairperson serves a four-year term, renewable once. Independent and alternate members serve three-year terms, renewable once. The Secretary/Chief Executive Officer serves a five-year term, renewable once. All appointments are staggered to ensure phased succession and institutional stability.

Following the expiry of the previous Board's term on 30th June 2021, the Council Secretary initiated the process of reconstitution through formal correspondence to the Ministry of Education. The Cabinet Secretary engaged nominating bodies, leading to appointments gazetted on 17th May 2024 (Gazette Notice Voi. CXXVI—No. 66) and subsequent appointments through Gazette Notice Vol. CXXVII—No. 31 dated 14th February, 2025.

The current Board comprises eleven members: six independent members, three executive members, and one representative from each of KUPPET and KNUT. Appointments reflect a balance of professional backgrounds, sector expertise, and stakeholder representation. The Council is pursuing the appointment of two additional members: the Women's Representative and the Parents' Vice Chairperson. The total number required is 13 members inclusive of the Chairperson.

7. Conflicts of interest

The Conflict-of-Interest Act, 2025, is a pivotal instrument advancing transparency and ethical conduct in Kenya's public sector. The Act aligns with international good practices on ethical governance and anti-corruption, signalling Kenya's commitment to robust public sector integrity reforms. By broadening definitions, enforcing strict disclosure, and empowering oversight bodies, the Act aims to safeguard integrity, promote fair governance, and restore confidence in public institutions. It represents a significant step toward realizing good governance and combating corruption in Kenya.

Towards strengthening ethical standards in public service by providing a comprehensive framework for managing and regulating conflict of interest situations among public officers, the Council has put in place a conflict-of-interest policy. The Council members are required to avoid conflict of interest in any matter that relates to the organization. Council members are expected to declare any real or perceived conflict of interest with the organization upon appointment to the Council. Any Council member who subsequently identifies an area of conflict shall be required to disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest to the Council and provide all relevant information and abstain from decision making where conflict exists. Declaration of conflict of interest is a standard agenda item which is addressed at the onset of each Council and Committee meeting. NACONEK Council members declare conflict of interest at the beginning of each and every Council and Committee meetings and immediately thereafter sign

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in the register of conflict of interest. In the year under review, there were no conflicts of interest declared or reported by the Council Members.

8. Council's Remuneration

The Council members are remunerated for their services in accordance with guidance from the State Corporation Advisory Committee (SCAC) through circulars issued from time to time. The regular allowances for Council Chairpersons and Council Members are as follows:

No.	Allowance	Chairperson	Council Member
1.	Honoraria	Kes. 80,000/- per month	N/A
2.	Sitting	Kes. 20,000/- per sitting	Kes.20,000/- per sitting
3.	Accommodation	Kes.18,200/- per day	Kes.18,200/- per day
4.	Airtime (Mobile)	Kes.5,000 per month	N/A
5.	Airtime (Landline)	Kes.2,000 per month	Kes.2,000 per month
6.	Lunch	Kes.2,000 per day	Kes.2,000 per day
7.	Transport	Determined by prevailing Government guidelines; currently National Treasury Circular of 2015. Paid at the current prevailing Automobile Association of Kenya (AAK) rates.	Determined by prevailing Government guidelines; currently National Treasury Circular of 2015. Paid at the current prevailing Automobile Association of Kenya (AAK) rates.
8.	Personal Accident Cover ("Not Life")	Procured competitively	Procured competitively
9.	Medical Expenses	Inpatient Kes. 2 million per annum; Outpatient Kes. 100,000/- per annum and Last expense (self) Kes.100,000/-	Inpatient Kes. 2 million per annum; Outpatient Kes. 100,000/- per annum and Last expense (self) Kes.100,000/-

9. Ethics and Conduct

Kenya's corporate governance landscape has undergone a profound transformation in recent years, reflecting a growing emphasis on sustainability, transparency, and accountability. A confluence of factors – including increased investor scrutiny, regulatory developments, and a heightened awareness of the social and environmental impacts of corporate activities – has driven this evolution, and the transformation has been marked by a series of legislative, regulatory, and institutional reforms that have sought to align Kenya's corporate governance framework with international best practices. The Council is cognizant of the importance corporate governance because it underscores the crucial role of the board of directors of any organization and the significance of good accounting standards. It places the responsibility of the success or otherwise of a corporation into the hands of its management thereby enhancing accountability.

The year under review saw the Council uphold the tenets of good governance and accountable to the Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Education by complying with all applicable laws and statutes and maintain the highest standards of corporate governance as guided by the following documents:

1. *Code of Governance for State Corporations (Mwongozo)*

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2. *Constitution of Kenya, 2010*
3. *Leadership and integrity Act No.19 of 2012*
4. *Board Charter*
5. *Public Officers and Ethics Act No, 4 of 2003*

Each Council member has signed the Code of Conduct alongside his/her Contract. The conduct of individual council members when dealing with the Council operations is governed by the Council's Code of Conduct and Ethics.

10. Governance Audit

Among the huge expenditure programmes of the Council include but not limited to SMP, disbursement of LCBS grant and provision of lean cooking technologies. Therefore, it is essential that the Council adopts principles of governance practices, not only to help protect the organization from risks but also allow us to capitalize on opportunities in today's challenging global environment. It is in this regard that the Council is quite aware that corporate governance can then be a virtuous cycle that begins by strengthening organizations and continues to contribute to the resilience and sustainability of the global economy as a whole.

During the year under review, the Council did not conduct the annual governance audit. However, the council is currently in the process of performing the governance audit. To strengthen the governance audit processes, the exercise will cover the governance practices of the council in the following parameters:

1. *Leadership and strategic management;*
2. *Transparency and Disclosure;*
3. *Compliance with Laws and Regulations;*
4. *Communication with stakeholders;*
5. *Board independence and governance;*
6. *Board systems and procedures;*
7. *Consistent shareholder and stakeholders' value enhancement; and*
8. *Corporate social responsibility and investment.*

11. Communication Strategy

The Council does not currently have a formal Communication Policy. Development of the policy has been prioritized for the upcoming year to guide stakeholder engagement, media relations, and public disclosures.

12. Terms of Reference of Committees

The Council Board operates through specialized committees to enhance governance efficiency. Each committee has Terms of Reference outlining its mandate, composition, reporting lines, and frequency of meetings.

These committees include the Finance Committee, Policy Strategy and Partnerships Committee, Human Resource and Administration Committee, and the Audit and Risk Committee. The Board may establish Ad hoc Committees for specific reasons.

13. Policy on Related Party Transactions

The Council does not currently have a formal policy on related party transactions. In line with best governance practice, it is recommended that such a policy be developed to ensure transparency, prevent conflicts of interest, and maintain public trust.

14. Statement of Compliance

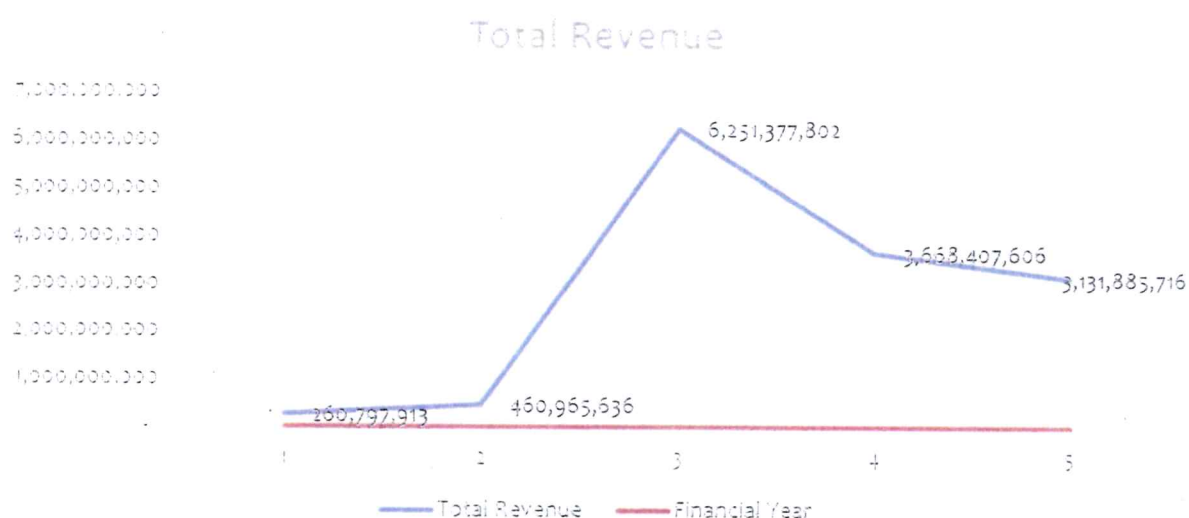
The Council as a responsible corporate citizen is alive to the tenets of good governance and accountable to the Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Education. Thus, in so doing, the Council complies with all applicable laws and statutes and maintain the highest standards of corporate governance as guided by the following documents: -

- (i) Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- (ii) Basic Education Act, 2013
- (iii) Public Officers and Ethics Act No, 4 of 2003
- (iv) Leadership and integrity Act No.19 of 2012
- (v) Code of Governance for State Corporations (Mwongozo)
- (vi) Board Charter

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

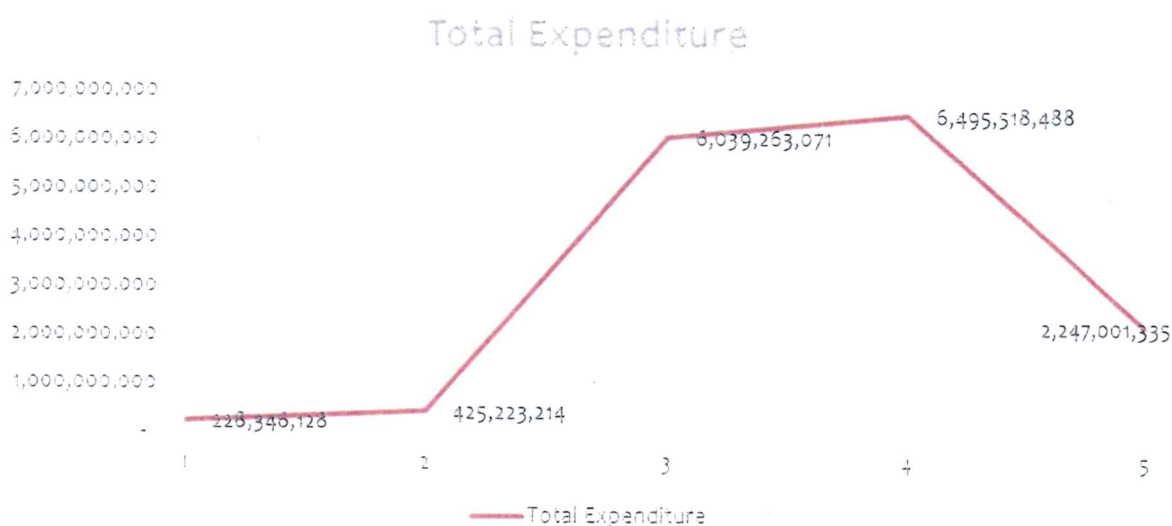
Revenue Performance

The Council is a SAGA in the Ministry of Education thus its operations are by way of transfer of funds. The implementation of government-led programmes such as School Meals and Low-Cost Boarding is by way of grants. The implementation of projects supported by Development Partners such as World Bank and UNICEF is through Grants. Based on the various finance streams, below is the Council's trend analysis of revenue performance for the last five years;



Expenditure Performance

Below is the 5-year Expenditure trend analysis.



Operational Performance

a) Human Resource Management

Human resources are the most vital resources for any organisation. They are involved with all the activities in the organisation, they are responsible for each and every decision, work done, work ignored and all the results. As the mode of operation in every organisation change, as a result of advancement in technology and paradigm shift in the ways of doing business, strategic attention has been given to the aspect of human resource management of organisations, as they serve as the life blood for effective performance. The constant change in today's business environment has led to the adoption of human resource management, for obtaining competitive advantage.

During the FY 2024/25, the Council maintained its substantive fifty-two (52) staff and the twelve (12) staff deployed from the Ministry of Education Headquarters' SMP unit that was under the Directorate of Basic Education. However, towards the end of the FY 2024/25, the Council sadly lost one of its newly employed drivers. The Council still maintained four of its old staff deployed from the various directorates in the Ministry of Education, serving in senior positions (Deputy Directors) while two serving in middle level positions. The National Treasury routine shake up of the supply chain management personnel saw the Council lose three of its staff; deployed to other Ministries. Two Drivers proceeded to retirement alongside one of the Council's Accountants, who is on terminal leave. The Council is alive to the fact understaffing is a critical issue that has plagued MDAs across the country. With increased demand on the council's services and programmes, the long-term strategy is to establish a sound substantive staffing compliment to meet these human resource management demands.

Below is a summary of the Council's staff compliment;

Staff	Actual	In-Post	Variance
Office of the Secretary/CEO			
Secretary/CEO	1	1	0
Principal Office Administrator	1	1	0
Senior Assistant Office Administrator	1	0	1
Principal Driver	1	0	1
Senior Office Assistant	1	0	1
Technical Services Directorate			
Policy and Programmes Management Division			
Deputy Director, Policy and Programmes Management	1	0	1

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Assistant Director, Policy and Programmes	1	0	1
Programme Officer/Senior/Principal Research and Advocacy Division	3	3	0
Deputy Director, Research and Advocacy	1	0	1
Assistant Director, Advocacy	1	0	1
Assistant Director, Research	1	1	0
Research Officer/Senior/Principal Advocacy	4	3	1
Officer/Senior/Principal Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Division	4	2	2
Deputy Director, Partnerships and Resource Mobilization	1	0	1
Assistant Director, Partnerships	1	0	1
Assistant Director, Resource Mobilization	3	3	0
Resource Mobilization Officer/Senior/Principal	3	0	3
Assistant Director, Monitoring and Evaluation	3	3	0
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer/Senior/Principal	1	0	1
Corporate Services Directorate			
Director, Corporate Services	1	0	1
Assistant Office Administrator I/II/Senior	3	3	0
Deputy Director, Finance and Accounts	1	1	0
Accountant/Senior /Principal	3	2	1

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Deputy Director, Human Resource and Administration	1	0	1
Human Resource Officer/Senior/Principal	3	3	0
Administration Officer/Senior	3	2	1
Record Management Officer /Senior	1	0	1
Librarian II/I	1	1	0
Assistant Office Administrative II/I/Senior	2	0	2
Assistant Office Administrator I/II	1	0	1
Clerical Officer II/I/Senior	4	4	0
Driver II/I/Senior	4	2	2
Principal, Information Communication Technology Officer	2	2	0
Information Communication Technology Officer /Senior	1	1	0
Planning Officer/Senior/Principal	3	3	0
Public Communications Officer/Senior/Principal	3	3	0
Supply Chain Management Officer/Senior/Principal	4	4	0
Senior Legal officer	2	1	1
Assistant Director Internal Audit	1	0	1
Internal Auditor/ Senior/ Principal	1	1	0
Grand Total	80	52	28

b) Capacity Building of NACONEK Staff

Investing in employee training enhances employees' expertise, abilities, and proficiencies, which contributes to the achievement of organizational goals and boosts both worker efficiency and the quality of services provided to the public. Employee development through training is essential for boosting workforce performance and driving organizational success. The Council is alive to the fact that employee training benefits both the institution and the staff, as employees who receive proper training demonstrate increased efficiency and productivity in their roles. In this regard, the Council conducted a rapid Training Needs Assessment at the start of the FY 2024/2025 across Departments and units to ascertain the training gaps and needs. Based on the training needs per department and units, there have been specialized trainings conducted the period under review as indicated in the table below.

S/No.	Training (Thematic area)	Location & Duration	Target Staff
1.	Effective Management of SMP	Isiolo and Malindi	10 SMP Staff
2.	Senior Management Course	Kampala	1 Deputy Director
3.	Human Resource Management	Mombasa	4 HRM Officers
4.	Electronic Government Procurement	KISE-Nairobi	Entire Finance & Procurement Teams

c) NACONEK Staff Performance

Employee performance is critical to achieving organizational objectives and being competitive. Cognizant of the fact that the Council's success thrives on higher productivity, employees become more productive when they are recognised for their contribution. Further, recognition improves employee retention, organisational culture, and acts as a catalyst for efficiency and effectiveness in production and service delivery. The Council has a mix of staff including the employed and those on deployment, the Council requires a measurement and monitoring mechanism to ascertain their contribution to achieving organizational goals while also identifying areas that need improvement. During the year under review, the staff were subjected to their annual appraisals while those on secondment/deployment signed respective performance contracts with their respective hierarchal authorities.

d) Programme Performance

Following the adoption of the Strategic Plan 2023-2027, the Council aligned the programme performance of the FY 2024/25 with the following five strategies;

- *Enhancement of equitable access and participation in Basic Education for the marginalized communities and vulnerable groups.*
- *Promotion of quality of Basic Education in the marginalized areas.*
- *Improvement of collaborations and coordination of education partners and initiatives in the marginalized areas.*
- *Strengthening of research and data management.*

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- *Mainstreaming of pertinent and contemporary issues in schools in the marginalized areas.*

(i) **Enhancement of equitable access and participation in Basic Education for the marginalized communities and vulnerable groups.**

In the FY2024/2025, the Council continued implementing in collaboration with the Ministry of Education “School Meals Programme”. The SMP in Kenya is implemented via two models; In-Kind and Cash Transfer. The In-kind school meals model is the oldest and traditional method where food supplies are procured and stored centrally, mostly in the cities and municipalities. The food from these stores is then transported to the respective sub county commonly referred to as the “last mile” stores where food is re-distributed to the respective schools. The Cash Transfer model is meant to enhance procurement of food supplies from local merchants and farmers in bid to enhance the home-grown food solutions. NACONEK’s continued implementation of the school meals programme is based on termly food supplies and cash transfer during the period under review.

The impact of the School Feeding Programme on education in the ASAL Counties and informal settlement urban areas is a barometer of the contribution to human capital in particular, that these particular areas in Kenyan have achieved. To upscale the SMP, the council in the spirit of being in line with the call for universal school meals and nutrition by 2030, is using the results of a retargeting exercise in FY 2023/2024 to capture more beneficiary counties and schools towards increasing the number of learners to reach 10million from the current 3m.

To strengthen accountability and management of SMP, the council continued to conduct the annual sensitization of the aggregator model for national and county level actors. The year under review, the Council held annual sensitization of the aggregator model in Embu and Turkana.

Noting that the council chairs the education pillar under “Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE)” in Kenya, during the year under review, the Council jointly with MoE and stakeholders of EiE conducted biannual short rains assessments. Additionally, working with the International Humanitarian Development agencies (LWF and AVSI Foundation), the Council facilitated two (holiday-based) teacher development training workshops in the twenty-two (22) Refugee camp based and seven (7) Host Community Schools in Dadaab.

The predominantly Muslim regions in Kenya exhibit increased numbers of “Out-Of-School Children” (OOSC) and low learning outcomes coupled with religions induced extremism. Towards facilitating the integration of Duksi and Madrassa into mainstream basic education system, the Council built on the previous efforts to continued working in partnership with the various Muslim institutions and councils of scholars towards developing guidelines on the integration Duksi, Madrasa and PPI into formal basic education system. The development of these guidelines presents hopes for increased access and improved learning outcomes from children in these marginalized areas.

The ASAL regions of Kenya present the highest numbers of “Out-Of-School Children” (OOSC). Efforts to increase access and enhance retention of these children in schools in the entire ASAL region are hampered with various barriers. Towards seeking sustainable solutions to enhance retention, the council conducted assessment of LCBS across eight (8) counties. The findings of

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this exercise indicated the need for investing in WASH, learning and boarding infrastructure across these schools. Plans are underway to solicit for additional financing to support model institutions in these regions.

(ii) Promotion of quality of Basic Education in the marginalized areas.

Kenya's urban informal settlements experience severe shortage in supply of basic services. The high escalation in number of private schools has most severely been felt in informal settlements where there is exceptionally high use of private schools. Government schools are not sufficiently available, the few available schools are found only at the periphery of these areas, making them inadequately available and inaccessible by most children. Failure by the State to provide sufficient number of public primary schools has led to tremendous growth of private low-cost schools which have developed to fill in the demand gap.

Noting that about 47 percent of children from poor households in urban slums benefit from private schooling; this increases to over 60 percent in cities and municipalities. Most of these private low fee-paying basic education institutions operating in the slums and urban informal institutions have less regard of Ministry of education standards. These private low fee-paying schools are commonly referred to as APBET.

During the year under review, NACONEK through the various forums with stakeholders and community engagement increased its visibility and understanding of issues around operation of basic education institutions in the slums and urban informal settlements. It is in this regard that the Council collaborated with various CSOs in the education sector to conduct the mapping exercise of the APBET schools in Nakuru city. Through feedback, these mapping exercises have enabled the council to listen and, in turn, demonstrate the impact of public contribution to its mandate thus, building deeper, stronger and more trusting relationships between the Council, public organizations and the vulnerable populations living in the slums and urban informal settlements in Kenya. The key findings of the mapping exercise largely indicated that provision of basic education in the slums and urban informal settlements in Kenya to be characterized with unskilled and unregulated teaching force and strained learning infrastructure; a clear description of education in crisis.

(iii) Improvement of collaborations and coordination of education partners and initiatives in the marginalized areas.

The donor landscape is changing, priorities are shifting, and funding opportunities are shrinking amid competing needs and organizations that are unable to position themselves well are likely to lose relevance in the short run. Noting that there are many different types of potential resource partners that can be engaged with. Based on the fact that NACONEK is a product of affirmative action and thus its existence thrives on the principle of mutual accountability and partnerships.

From the Council's initial analysis of potential partners, mutual interests emerge in provision of School Meals programme, clean cooking technologies for schools, climate SMART interventions and WASH requires support and where a potential partner will also benefit from the end result. Kenya's ASAL space is donned with an array of partners representing diverse education actors

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at both global and country levels. Since establishment the Council has had working relationships with UNICEF, WFP, DRC, NRC, AVSI Foundation, UNHCR, NDMA, FCDC, PPG, Dignitas, Verst Carbon, Unibrain Industries, Faith Engineering, EDTEC and Girl Child Network. These partnerships have proved useful in providing sustainable framework, through a national system, that increase access, retention, transition and completion of children and youth in their education pursuits.

During the FY 2024/25, the Council's Partnership and Resource Mobilization unit continued to participate in various partner engagement forums which yielding positive outcomes and developments in the advocacy, social mobilization and stakeholder engagement towards equitable and qualitative delivery of educational opportunities to nomadic populations in Kenya. Moving forward, to harness and leverage on the energy and resources various partners present, the Council plans to have increased engagement efforts with the many education sector players in the ASALs of Kenya, and thus will prioritize development of a comprehensive Partnership Engagement Strategy.

(iv) Strengthening of research and data management.

Currently we are faced with realities of rapid technological advancements, thus public administration and management stand at the crossroads of innovation and tradition. Traditional decision-making processes, often reliant on intuition and past experiences, are now being redefined by the infusion of data analytics. Integrating data analytics into public administration represents a paradigm shift in decision-making processes, promising enhanced efficiency and informed governance. Data analytics are increasingly crucial in driving evidence-based decision-making in public administration. By utilising data analytics, public administrators can gain valuable insights and identify trends and patterns that can inform policy-making and program implementation. In addition, effective data management practices are vital in the context of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in government. They enable the organisation to properly collect, organise, store, and secure data, ensuring its quality and accessibility for analysis. By prioritising data management alongside data analysis, public administration can maximise the value of its data assets and ensure that insights derived from analytics are reliable and accurate. Without proper data management in the context of Artificial Intelligence (AI), the acquisition of data or systems will not produce the desired outcomes in public administration. Therefore, public administrators must invest in robust data management capabilities to support their data analytic efforts and enable effective evidence-based decision-making in the public sector.

In the year under review, to enhance data management, reporting, evaluation and community engagement, the Council established a data and research management unit. The unit has both Research and MEAL teams that take lead in providing evidence-based data for informed decision-making for the Council in the education sector. The unit has in place a Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEA&L) framework that has guided innovation/research towards delivering sustainable, equitable and quality education to the marginalized and hard-to-reach populations in Kenya.

During the year, the Council strengthened innovations across the ASAL schools, by sensitized over 3000 head teachers on Energy Saving Jikos and climate change initiatives during the annual KEPSHA conference. Following sensitization of these heads of schools on energy saving jikos

and climate smart initiatives, the council has increased the piloting of the use of Steam Cooking system in schools in Kenya. Additionally, the pilot of the same in Garissa County, specifically in Garissa High received the president's goodwill when he endorsed the innovation. This has since lead to piloting investment in carbon markets supported by Verst Carbon. The partnership saw the Council send out a public notice for stakeholders including field education officers, heads of schools and development partners to understanding the clean cooking technologies and the investment in the carbon markets.

(v) Mainstreaming of pertinent and contemporary issues in schools in the marginalized areas.

Education is a fundamental human right, yet in many marginalized communities, access to quality education remains elusive. The barriers that prevent children and adults in these areas from obtaining a good education are complex and deeply rooted in historical, socio-economic, and political factors. However, addressing these challenges is not just a moral imperative but also a necessity for global development and equality. For marginalized communities, education represents hope—a way out of poverty and a path to a better future. However, the reality is that many children and adults in these communities do not have access to the education they need to succeed in life. In marginalized communities, where poverty, discrimination, and social exclusion are prevalent, education can serve as a critical lifeline. It can help individuals acquire the skills and knowledge they need to improve their circumstances, participate fully in society, and contribute to the economic and social development of their communities. Education also plays a key role in promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality, and improving health outcomes.

Noting that the current CBE encourages mainstreaming of pertinent and contemporary issues in schools, during the year under review, the council put in place various strategies in this regard. The Council continued to support planting of trees in schools across three Counties of Nairobi, Garissa Narok and Kajiado. The tree planting programs were designed for schools to promote environmental stewardship, community involvement, and educational opportunities for both students, teachers and the adjacent communities. The established woodlots in 3 schools across Nairobi, Garissa and Kajiado Counties of climate resilient tree species, green spaces and tree nurseries has sparked a culture of climate leadership among students.

(vi) Strengthening institutional capacity and operations.

Institutional capacity development involves improving the effectiveness of a country's development by changing the formal and informal rules that structure interactions across multiple organizations. There are three mutually reinforcing and interdependent levels of capacity development: individual, organizational, and resulting from the enabling environment. The first means increasing the skills and abilities of individuals; the second focuses on increasing the capacity of organizations to fulfil their mandates; and the third involves improvements in policies, legislation, regulations, labour market institutions, and societal systems. In the year review, the Council upgraded the job group entry levels of most of the low cadre employees to middle level among the new 52 new staff. In this regard, the Council has increased efforts to CSR and the PSC to consider re-organization its structure and scheme of service.

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The growing demand for the Council's services and programmes, during the year there has been significant increase in the sources of revenue from both the GoK and funding agencies & Development partners. To increase its institutional capacities to organize programmes, projects and operations, the Council will continue seeking new avenues to mobilize resources.

During the year, the Council strengthened its operations by institutionalizing cost management strategies through instituting zero/activity-based budgeting. This has ensured efficient and effective implementation of robust budget and financial management systems which is dependent on the professional capacity to operationalize systems being in place. In the FY 2024/25, the Council continued to thinly spread the procurement of appropriate physical and IT infrastructure to meet the needs of the expanded staffing levels with budget. To enhance institutional capacity, the council facilitated across the departments and units some of the key staff to attend various capacity building and trainings conducted locally or internationally.

In overall, during the year under review, the Council's workplace environment is rapidly changing, confronting unpredicted challenges as well as meeting growth opportunities. This has been resolved by the dynamic combination of Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening at the council.

Section B

The Council has complied with the following statutory requirements,

Material Losses through Criminal Conduct, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

The Public Finance Management Act requires that the Council include in the Annual Report particulars of any material losses through criminal conduct, irregular expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure that occurred during the financial year. There were no confirmed material instances of losses through criminal conduct discovered during the year under review.

a) Pension Compliance

The Council has no statutory arrears and has been prompt in remitting all pension deductions to an independent administrator appointed competitively by the Trustees.

b) Supply Chain Management

The procurement function in the Council is guided by The Constitution of Kenya 2010, The Public Procurement & Asset Disposal Act, 2015 & The Public Procurement and Disposal Regulations 2020 and subsequent legal notices. Pursuant to Legal Notice No.114, the Council achieved 35% in the allocation of contracts out of the total procurement plan to the designated categories of preference groups.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

To operate ethically and sustainably, positively impacting society and the environment, the Council's revised strategic plan (2023-2027) is aligned to the MTP IV of Vision 2030, NESSP 2023-2027 and education sector policies and guidelines. Since the Council exists to transform lives, our Corporate Social Responsibility contributes to sustainable development by addressing social, environmental, and economic issues in communities we serve. Our CSR approach is the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant services and programmes, and improving operational excellence.

In the year under review, our CSR approaches have offered us a variety of benefits ranging from improved reputation and financial performance to increased employee satisfaction and positive social and environmental impacts.

Sustainability Strategy and Profile

Successful execution of government sustainability plans will depend on actions on three broad fronts: installing effective leadership, creating a climate-ready workforce and adopting data-driven decision-making. Governments across the globe have created Chief Sustainability Officers to pursue a more integrated approach to resilience and sustainability. Strategies have been crafted and responsibilities assigned, but that does not ensure there will be effective action. In alignment to this global reality, the Council recognizes its obligations to act responsibly, ethically and with integrity in its interactions with all stakeholders be they employees, customers, suppliers, neighbours and the environment as a whole.

In the FY 2024/2025 when making strategic and resource-allocation decisions, the Council's sustainability strategy reporting is organized to reflect the financial, economic, social and environment achievements that the Council has delivered on and to show where our efforts are now focused in terms of priority. Below is an outline of the organisation's policies and activities anchored in the Council's management practices that are geared towards promoting sustainability.

i) Budgets.

As tradition, the National Treasury prepared and implemented the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) by involving stakeholders in the entire budgetary cycle as provided for in the PFM Act, 2012. The Council submits its programme-based budgets reports to the National Treasury through MoE as per the budgetary timelines. The current allocations made over the MTEF period are not sufficient to allow the Council to undertake all its core activities. Engagements with the MoE & the National Treasury will be sustained to ensure adequate funding for planned activities. Additionally, engagement with UNICEF, The World Bank, Rockefeller Foundation and AfDB ongoing and pipeline projects through have been directly committed in conducting various interventions in the course of the year and beyond.

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ii) Financial Reports.

Throughout the period under review, the Council ensured that financial discipline was exercised. As a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency, the Council reports its financial performance to the National Treasury through MoE by submitting quarterly reports in the following month after the stated Quarter. The annual audited financial statements are submitted to Parliament through the Public Investment Committee.

iii) Performance Contract Management.

This is the second cycle of the Council being on the Performance Contract cycle thus it strived to adhere to the performance contract management as per the government policy through the Ministry of Education (MoE). The Council having a mix of staff (new staff and deployed from MoE) reports its performance to the Performance Contracting Department by submitting quarterly reports. In the FY 2024/2025, the Council scored a composite score of 3.44 in the Performance Contract evaluation which is equivalent to score of "Good". This was conducted physically at the Council's boardroom and disseminated through the Report on Evaluation of Performance of Ministries, State Corporations and Tertiary Institutions for FY 2024/2025.

Environmental performance

It is important to our employees to work for a socially responsible organization and our approach therefore reflects our people. We recognize that our activities as a Council have an impact on our communities and the general public. We are committed to not only managing that impact but also using the public resources we have been entrusted with in making a real and sustainable difference. To this end the Council is actively involved in supporting and developing the local Community to make a lasting positive impact.

NACONEK's environmental and social management/monitoring plans are anchored on environmental laws, regulations, standards and best practices. The Council ensures compliance with all relevant national and international environmental and other statutory regulatory provisions that apply to its projects as pertains to licensing/permitting for water usage (abstraction license) and project implementation to ensure sound environmental management practice.

The Council undertakes regular environmental audits and has valid permits and licenses for the same when implementing the NIWFESS pilot framework at Kuno Primary school in Garissa County. The Council is working towards implementation of two new projects IMPRESSED and INCARE and strives to be in total compliance with following;

- The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 Amendment 2015 and the associated regulations;
- The Water Act of 2016 and Associated Rules/Guidelines;
- Occupational Safety and Health Act 2007 and Associated Rules and any other regulations relating to environmental conservation and management. Project implementation is guided by the international best practices that include the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards on environment and social sustainability.

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In overall, The Council actively contributes to social and environmental initiatives in the republic through donation of time and funds. Further, the Council has in place policies that clarify its commitment to negating its impact on the environment. The Council works hard to ensure that the negative impact our work has on the Environment is minimized.

Employee Welfare

During the year under review, the Council has not employed any new staff nor received deployed staff from MoE. Since there were no significant developments, the Council continued to enhance the Employee Welfare & Benefits initiatives which are geared towards improving employee motivation, retention and improvement of employees' health & wellbeing. The council has in place a robust staff welfare and benefits scheme which include; Staff Retirement Benefits Scheme and in-house medical scheme for employees and their declared dependents. In overall, NACONEK promotes a harmonious working relationship and framework of engagement for all its employees.

The Council has a Human Resource Committee which oversees the training function. The Council has a corporate skills inventory for all employees for purposes of identifying the available competencies and the required skills in order to plan for training or recruitment to address the identified gaps and for succession management. In addition, the Council has engaged an external consultant to conduct a Training Need Analysis (TNA) which is used to identify the existing gaps in the Council and recommendation on how the gaps should be filled.

Training opportunities offered to our staff on rotational basis and have increased the competency pool, knowledge management and staff retention. Further, the Council organizes knowledge-sharing sessions for employees to share knowledge and experiences after attending various training programs. The sessions are aimed at ensuring that staff get an opportunity for deeper understanding of what they learnt while achieving workforce development. In order to ensure that professionalism is entrenched, all staff members are sponsored for training targeted at earning points for professional good standing.

NACONEK engages students/graduates from time to time on internship/attachments for a continuous period of not more than six (6) months. The Council is an equal opportunity employer and selection of graduates and students.

In overall, the Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer which promotes diversity and does not differentiate on grounds of gender, ethnicity, religion, race, or physical ability. The Council carries out regular risk assessments to guarantee the wellbeing of employees and visitors, in accordance with Occupational Health and Safety regulations. The Council provides the tools to

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enable employee growth and fulfilment for Individuals and for the organization to work together to make a difference as a team.

i) Market place practices-

The Council has put in place structures to protect vulnerable consumers from market distortions that include charging of exorbitant prices which left without control may result in the upsurge of anticompetitive practices such as lack of innovation, poor quality services, among others.

a. Responsible competition practice.

The council while dealing with contractors and service providers is alive to the fact that competition regulation in the professional sector has emerged as a key concern because of the detrimental effect it has on consumers' access to such services. The Council acknowledges the creation of a "competition culture" within the country which is fundamental to the success of Kenyan Competition Authority, and ultimately for the effective implementation of competition law and policy. Through the regular weekly open forums/discussions with listed and potential contractors and service providers, the council sanitizes the business stakeholders on responsible competition practice with intention of achieving the following;

1. Exposing corrupt activities and risks.
2. Keeping the public sector honest, transparent and accountable.
3. Stopping dishonest practices.
4. Ensuring public sector employees act in the public interest.

b. Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

The Council as a public institution as well as state-owned enterprises needs to procure goods, services and works to carry out its responsibilities and duties. In general, public procurement is one of the government activities most vulnerable to corruption. In addition to the volume of transactions and the financial interests at stake, corruption risks are exacerbated by the complexity of the process, the close interaction between public officials and businesses, and the multitude of stakeholders. Integrity risks occur in every stage of the procurement process, from the needs assessment over the bidding phase to the contract execution and payment. The nature of the integrity risk may differ for each step, and red flags include undue influence, conflict of interest, and various kinds of fraud risks.

With expanded mandate, that of coordinating the Schools Meals Programme that has attracted huge financing from both government and development partners, the Council has had to introduce a specific code of conduct for procurement officials, together with specific guides and training, to help procurement officials apply these standards in their daily practice. Ethics or integrity training for these officials in particular, has raised awareness, development of knowledge and commitment, and foster a culture of integrity in the Council and its clientele base.

c. Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

Community engagement is one of the key pillars of corporate social responsibility (CSR), alongside the concern with the workplace, the marketplace and the environment. The Council is quite alive to the fact that community involvement can take many forms. The Council has continued to support the Kuno School and the adjacent community in greening the school with planting of Sudan grass, gliricidia tree as well as engaging with the adjacent communities in tree planting initiatives. These opportunities have mutually benefit the Council and Kuno community by generating publicity, as well as improving the neighbourhood around the school that is host to the NIWFESS pilot project.

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11. Report of the Council

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

i) Principal activities

The principal activities of the Council are set out in the Basic Education Act 2013 Article and is set out in Page vii of this report.

ii) Results

The results of the National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya for the year ended 30 June 2025 are set out on pages 1-30.

iii) Directors

The Council has a new and substantive Council in place.

iv) Auditors

The Auditor-General is responsible for the statutory Audit of National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.



.....
Harun M. Yussuf, HSC
Secretary/Chief Executive Officer

12. Statement of the Council's Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the Council to prepare financial statements in respect of that of the entity which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the Entity for that year/period. The Directors are also required to ensure that the Entity keeps proper accounting records that disclose the financial position of the Entity with reasonable accuracy. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the Entity's assets.

The Council are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Entity for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2025. This responsibility includes: (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Entity; (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the Entity; (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

The payables have resulted in negative working capital that has created a material uncertainty that may cast doubt on the Councils ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Council prepared the financial statement on a going concern basis, justified by the assurance of full funding by The National Treasury to settle the pending obligations in due course.

Approval of the financial statements

The Council's financial statements were approved on 07/10/2025 by:

	
Linus Ekai Evans	Harun M. Yussuf, HSC
Chairman of the Board	Chief Executive Officer
Date:	Date:

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NOMADIC EDUCATION IN KENYA 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.

An Unmodified Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General concludes that 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 aim to address the Auditor-General's statutory roles and responsibilities 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

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya set out on pages 1 to 26, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows, and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the

provisions of Article 229 of the 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, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya 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 Basic Education Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya 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 opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

1. Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.3,781,910,600 and Kshs.3,187,462,466 respectively, resulting to an under-funding of Kshs.594,448,134 or 16% of the budget. Similarly, the Council spent a total of Kshs.3,069,027,804 against the actual receipts of Kshs.3,187,462,466, resulting to under expenditure of Kshs.118,434,662 or 4% of the expenditure budget.

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

2. Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

The statement of financial position reflects total current assets of Kshs.185,101,329 and total current liabilities of Kshs.1,900,784,968, resulting to a negative working capital of Kshs.1,715,683,639. This material uncertainty casts doubts on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern and the ability to pay debts as they fall due. The Council is therefore dependent on the assurance of continued full funding by the Government. Management has however made a disclosure of this material uncertainty relating to the going concern.

In the circumstances, the Council may not meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

My opinion is not modified in respect of these 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. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the prior year's audit report, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance, respectively. Review of their implementation status during the audit for the FY 2024/2025 revealed that the following matters remained unresolved:

1. Failure to maintain an updated fixed assets register, and
2. Under staffing of the internal audit department.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on pages vi to lxiv which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, the Council Profiles, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Chief Executive Officer, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Analysis Reporting, Report of the Council and Statement of the Council's Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the Council'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.

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. Failure to Provide Program Implementation Guidelines on Low-Cost Boarding

Key Entity Information and Management at pages vi to lxiv of the financial statements indicates the Council's areas of coverage of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) regions in fourteen (14) Counties, ten (10) pockets of poverty counties and seven (7) urban informal settlements. During the year under review, disbursement to schools amounted to Kshs.149,866,890 which included an amount of Kshs.3,216,302 disbursed to Embu County schools; not included in the areas of coverage. Further, Management explained that disbursements are based on the boarders' enrollment at a cost of Kshs.638.37 per student, plus a Minimum Essential Package (MEP) of Kshs.194,931.77 per school. However, the guidelines on the implementation of Low-Cost Boarding program defining the coverage of beneficiary schools and the rates applicable, were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, compliance with the implementation requirements of Low-Cost Boarding package per school could not be confirmed.

2. Failure to Submit Almanac to State Corporations Advisory Committee

During the year under review, Management did not submit the Almanac for the financial year 2024/2025 to the State Corporations Advisory Committee contrary to Circular No. OP/CAB. /1A dated 11 March, 2020 which requires all Boards of Directors to submit their annual Almanac to the State Corporations Advisory Committee through the Parent Ministry by 30 June of every year.

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

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

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

Conclusion

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

Fully Depreciated Assets in Use

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.52,901,263 as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. The balance includes motor vehicles with zero net book value and purchase cost of Kshs.15,510,000 that were still in use but not yet revalued.

In the circumstances, the economic benefits derived from the use of fully depreciated assets has not been incorporated in the financial statements.

Basis for Conclusion

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Council

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

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

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

The Council is responsible for overseeing the Council'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

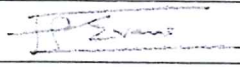
28 October, 2025

National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK)
Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

14. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June, 2025

	Note	FY 2024-2025 Kshs	FY 2023-2024 Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from Other Government Entities	6	2,561,910,597	3,635,839,073
Transfers from Development Partners	7	568,449,470	6,905,300
		3,130,360,067	3,642,744,373
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Finance income	8	1,525,649	25,663,233
Total Revenue		3,131,885,716	3,668,407,606
Expenses			
Employee costs	9	93,610,949	77,524,801
Governing Council Expenses	10	10,459,491	572,400
Depreciation and amortization expense	11	34,115,697	31,615,638
Use of Goods and Services	12	218,335,848	262,059,313
Programs Expenses	13	1,871,341,419	5,981,365,572
Contracted Professional Services	14	19,137,931	135,091,664
Activity based Expenses	15		7,289,100
Total expenses		2,247,001,335	6,495,518,488
Surplus/Deficit for the period		884,884,382	(2,827,110,882)

The financial statements were approved by the board and signed on behalf by:

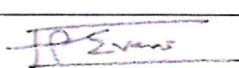
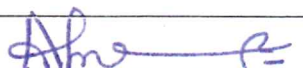
		
Linus Ekai Evans	Harun M. Yussuf, HSC	CPA Ibrahim F. Dagane
Chairman of the Board	Chief Executive Officer	Deputy Director- A&F
Date: 07/10/2025	Date: 07/10/2025	ICPAK NO. 15819
		Date: 07/10/2025

National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK)
Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June, 2025.

	Note	FY 2024-2025 Kshs	FY 2023-2024 Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	118,434,662	2,243,417
Non- Exchange Receivables	17	66,666,667	120,000,000
Total Current Assets		185,101,329	122,243,417
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	18	52,901,263	68,531,702
Intangible Assets	19	4,800,000	7,476,000
Total Non-Current Assets		57,701,263	76,007,702
Total Assets		242,802,592	198,251,119
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	1,898,372,008	2,738,704,915
Retention	21	2,412,960	2,412,960
Total Liabilities		1,900,784,968	2,741,117,875
Net Assets		(1,657,982,376)	(2,542,866,756)
Accumulated Surplus		(1,657,982,376)	(2,542,866,757)
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		(1,657,982,376)	(2,542,866,757)

The financial statements were approved by the board and signed on behalf by:

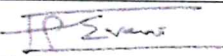
		
Linus Ekai Evans	Harun M. Yussuf, HSC	CPA Ibrahim F. Dagane
Chairman of the Board	Chief Executive Officer	Deputy Director- A&F
Date: 07/10/2025	Date: 07/10/2025	ICPAK NO. 15819
		Date: 07/10/2025

National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK)
Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2025.

	Accumulated Surplus
	Kshs.
Details	
At July 1, 2023	284,244,125
Surplus for the Period	(2,827,110,882)
As at 30 th June 2024	(2,542,866,757)
At July 1, 2024	(2,542,866,757)
Surplus for the Period	884,884,382
As at 30 th June 2025	(1,657,982,376)

The financial statements were approved by the board and signed on behalf by:

		
Linus Ekai Evans	Harun M. Yussuf, HSC	CPA Ibrahim F. Dagane
Chairman of the Board	Chief Executive Officer	Deputy Director- A&F
Date: 07/10/2025	Date: 07/10/2025	ICPAK NO. 15819
		Date: 07/10/2025

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	FY 2024-2025	FY 2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from MDAs		2,615,243,931	3,515,839,073
Transfers from Development Partners		568,449,470	6,905,300
Finance Income		1,525,649	25,663,233
Total Receipts		3,185,219,050	3,548,407,606
Payments			
Employee cost		93,610,949	77,524,801
Council expenses		10,459,491	572,400
Use of goods and services		212,804,702	234,255,865
NACONEK program expenses		2,717,845,473	3,271,464,105
Contracted professional services		19,137,931	135,091,664
Activity based Expenses			7,289,100
Total Payments		3,053,858,546	3,726,197,935
Net cash flows from operating activities	22	131,360,504	(177,790,328)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of Property and Equipment		(15,169,257)	(15,107,405)
Purchase of intangible assets		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(15,169,257)	(15,107,405)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		116,191,246	(192,897,733)
Cash and cash equivalents at Period Start	16	2,243,416	195,141,149
Cash and cash equivalents at Period End	16	118,434,662	2,243,415.54

National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK)
Annual Reports and Financial Statements For the year ended June 30, 2025

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

	Original Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual Basis	Performance difference	Percentage Utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
Receipts						
Budget carry over from previous year	2,243,416	0	2,243,416	2,243,416	0	100%
Transfers from MDAs	2,315,243,931	300,000,000	2,615,243,931	2,615,243,931	0	100%
Transfers - Development Partners	1,162,897,604	0	1,162,897,604	568,449,470	594,448,134	50%
Finance Income	1,525,649	0	1,525,649	1,525,649	0	100%
Total Income	3,481,910,600	300,000,000	3,781,910,600	3,187,462,466	594,448,134	
Payments						
Employee costs	94,000,000	0	94,000,000	93,610,949	389,051	100
Governing Council Expenses	19,000,000	0	19,000,000	10,459,491	8,540,509	55
Use of Goods and Services	195,820,000	100,000,000	295,820,000	212,804,702	83,015,298	72
Programs Expenses	3,087,890,600	200,000,000	3,287,890,600	2,717,845,473	570,045,127	83
Contracted Professional Services	70,000,000	0	70,000,000	19,137,931	50,862,069	30
Capital Expenditure	15,200,000	0	15,200,000	15,169,257	30,743	100
Total Expenditure	3,481,910,600	300,000,000	3,781,910,600	3,069,027,804	712,882,796	
Surplus/Deficit for the period				118,434,662	-	

National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK)
Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Budget Reconciliations	Amount in Kshs
Surplus amount as per the statement of budget	118,434,662
Cash as per the statement of Cash Flows	118,434,662

Budget Notes:

- The difference between the original budget and the final budget is as a result of supplementary budget process.
- Transfers from development partners was at 50% since the entity did not receive the full budget from World bank for the KPEEL program.
- Governing Council Expenses is at 55% since there were no much activities as of the year.
- Use of goods and services was below 90% due to release of the supplementary budget funds late towards the end of the financial year.
- Contracted professional services was 30% since the firm was paid only for the level of the work done.

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK) is established by and derives its authority and accountability from twin documents of Nomadic education in Kenya, 2010 and session paper number 14 of 2012. The council was established under section 94 of the Basic Education Act, 2013 and officially launched in May 2015.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and in accordance with IPSAS Accrual in line with Paragraph 28 of IPSAS 1. The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), which allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK) accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted will be consistently applied. Despite the negative working capital that has created a material uncertainty that may cast doubt on the council ability to continue as a going concern, the Council prepared the financial statement on a going concern basis, justified by the assurance of full funding by The National Treasury to settle the pending obligations in due course.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

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

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	Applicable 1st January 2025 The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.

National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya
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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities. IPSAS 43 will impact how the Council account for lease contracts.
IPSAS 44:	Applicable 1st January 2025
Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance. IPSAS 44 Will impact the way the Council accounts for non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations
IPSAS 45-	Applicable 1st January 2025
Property Plant and Equipment	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 45 Will impact the way the Council accounts for property plant and equipment
IPSAS 46	Applicable 1st January 2025
Measurement	The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by: i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS; iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value. IPSAS 46 will impact the way the Council measures assets and liabilities.

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions. IPSAS 47 will impact the way the fund measures revenue
IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses	<i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers. IPSAS 48 will impact on transfer expenses accounting.
IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans	<i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan. IPSAS 49 has no impact on the operations since there are no retirement benefits plans
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i> The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires: i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26. iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized. The standard will have no impact since the Council does not deal with mineral resources.

iii. Early adoption of standards

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue Recognition

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Development/capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024-2025 was approved by the National Assembly on June 2024. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity recorded additional appropriations on the 2024-2025 budget. The budgetary basis adopted in the preparation of the statement of Comparison of budget and actual was Cash based.

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset or the re-valued amount to its residual value over its estimated useful life with a full year's charge on the year of acquisition and none on the year of disposal.

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The annual rates in use are:

Motor Vehicles	4 years	25%
ICT Equipment	3 years	33.3%
Partitions and Fittings	8 years	12.5%
Office Equipment	8 years	12.5%

e) 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. The intangible assets are amortized at a rate of 20% as per the National Asset and Liabilities Management Specific Guidelines page 54. 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.

f) Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets

Amortisation is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset. All intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an intangible asset is assessed as greater than its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised so that the asset is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount.

The estimated useful life of the Accounting Software is 5 years.

g) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition. After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Council.

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h) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Council 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. The Council provides for audit fees based on past data. The councils ageing policy is guided by the PSASB Template as follows Under one year, 1-2 years, 2-3 years and Over 3 years

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

i) Contingent assets

The Council 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 Council 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.

j) Contingent liabilities

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

k) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Council creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. Currently, the Council has a retained earnings reserves which represent the accumulated surplus and capitalized Assets.

l) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya
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m) 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.

n) Related parties

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

o) 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.

p) Comparative figures

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

q) 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

- a) The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts.
- b) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- c) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- d) Availability of funding to replace the asset.
- e) Changes in the market in relation to the asset

Provisions

The Council had no provisions under IPSAS 19 in the year under review

National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Transfers from Other Govt Entities

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
State Dept. for Basic Education	2,361,910,597	3,145,440,573
Sports Fund	200,000,000	490,398,500
Total	2,561,910,597	3,635,839,073

6 (a)

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance Kshs	Amount deferred under deferred income Kshs	30-Jun-25 Kshs	FY 2023-2024 Kshs
Basic Education	2,361,910,597		2,361,910,597	3,145,440,573
Sports Fund	200,000,000		200,000,000	490,398,500
Total	2,561,910,597		2,561,910,597	3,635,839,073

7. Grants from Development Partners

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
World Bank	567,797,600	-
WFP	651,870	6,905,300
Total	568,449,470	6,905,300

8. Finance Income

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income	1,525,649	25,663,233
Total	1,525,649	25,663,233

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9. Employee Costs

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Basic Salary and Allowances	83,058,325	71,835,484
Employer Contribution to NHIF	1,898,068	924,050
Employer Contribution to NSSF	698,760	678,240
Employer Contribution to Pension Scheme	4,788,046	762,027
Extraneous Allowance	1,518,000	1,350,000
Interns Student Allowance	1,649,750	1,975,000
Total	93,610,949	77,524,801

10. Governing Council Expenses

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairmans Honoraria	676,000	
Sitting Allowances	1,946,960	572,400
Induction and Training	2,148,848	
Travel and Accommodation	5,687,683	
Total	10,459,491	572,400

11. Depreciation & Amortization Expense

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant, and equipment	31,439,697	28,939,638
Intangible Assets	2,676,000	2,676,000
Total	34,115,697	31,615,638

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12. Use of Goods and Services

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Advertising	757,848.60	500,000
Audit fee	1,160,000	500,000
Bank Charges	127,057	102,445
Conference and Catering services	15,661,020	11,833,882
Domestic Travel and Subsistence	107,521,352	108,011,636
Foreign Travel & subsistence	8,745,986	14,480,384
Fuel and oil	7,815,200	10,000,000
General Printing and stationery	12,746,278	14,211,778
ICT Accessories and consumables	23,920,340	26,039,315
Motor vehicle maintenance	9,164,560	6,743,402
Office Utilities	5,851,570	9,933,898
Rent expenses	17,181,258	18,294,306
Transport Hire	4,397,224	16,133,039
Insurance Cost	-	11,596,337
Training/Workshops	1,692,969	5,866,358
Consultancy services	1,220,400	4,051,400
Withholding tax on interest	212,785	3,761,133
Audit fee VAT	160,000	-
Total	218,335,848	262,059,313

13. Programs Expenses

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Review of Nomadic Education Policy	-	-
Facilitation of NIWFESS pilot project	-	-
Implementation of NIWFESS	13,000,000	6,000,000
Implementation of Low-Cost Boarding	401,086,544	-
Integration of Duksi and Madrassa	8,355,800	-
School Meals Program –KPEEL W/B	988,080,508	-
School Meals program -Gok	460,818,567	5,975,365,572
Total	1,871,341,419	5,981,365,572

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14. Contracted Professional Services

	30-Jun-25 Kshs	FY 2023-2024 Kshs
Climate Change Initiative and Carbon Market Advisory Services	19,137,931	-
Resource Mobilization	-	135,091,664
Total	19,137,931	135,091,664

15. Activity-Based Program Expenses

	30-Jun-25 Kshs	FY 2023-2024 Kshs
UNICEF	-	7,289,100
Total	-	7,289,100

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	30-Jun-25 Kshs	FY 2023-2024 Kshs
Cash at Bank	118,434,662	2,243,416
Total	118,434,662	2,243,416

16 (a) Analysis of Cash

Financial institution	Acc No	30-Jun-25 Kshs	FY 2023-2024 Kshs
HFC	9783817569	42,992,150	1,185
National Bank	01040207060700	75,442,512	2,242,231
Grand total		118,434,662	2,243,416

17. Non-Exchange Receivables

	30-Jun-25 Kshs	FY 2023-2024 Kshs
Non-Exchange Receivables - MOE	66,666,667	120,000,000
Total	66,666,667	120,000,000

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18. Property Plant and Equipment

	Motor Vehicle	ICT Equipment	Partitions Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Rate	25%	33.30%	12.50%	12.50%	
Cost at 1st July 2023	15,510,000	34,445,496	62,258,832	18,028,714	130,243,042
additions		8,016,439	7,090,966		15,107,405
Cost at 30 June 2024	15,510,000	42,461,935	69,349,798	18,028,714	145,350,447
Cost at 1st July 2024	15,510,000	42,461,935	69,349,798	18,028,714	145,350,447
additions		12,134,140	2,483,797	1,191,320	15,809,257
Cost at 30 June 2025	15,510,000	54,596,075	71,833,595	19,220,034	161,159,704
Depreciation					
As 1st July 2023	9,755,000	18,798,178	16,964,677	2,361,252	47,879,107
Charge for the period	3,877,500	14,139,824	8,668,725	2,253,589	28,939,638
As at 30 June 2024	13,632,500	32,938,002	25,633,402	4,614,841	76,818,745
As 1st July 2024	13,632,500	32,938,002	25,633,402	4,614,841	76,818,745
Charge for the period	1,877,500	18,180,493	8,979,199	2,402,504	31,439,697
As at 30 June 2025	15,510,000	51,118,495	34,612,601	7,017,345	108,258,442
Net Book Value 30 June 2024	1,877,500	9,523,933	43,716,396	13,413,873	68,531,702
Net Book Value 30 June 2025	0	3,477,580	37,220,994	12,202,689	52,901,263

19. Intangible Assets

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost as at 1st July 2024	13,380,000	13,380,000
Additions	-	-
Cost as at 30th June 2025	13,380,000	13,380,000
Amortization Rate	20%	20%
Amortization at start of period	5,904,000	3,228,000
Charge for the period	2,676,000	2,676,000
Accumulated Amortization	8,580,000	5,904,000
NBV as at 30 June 2025	4,800,000	7,476,000

20. Trade and Other Payables

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Audit Fees	1,160,000	1,000,000
SMP Payables	1,861,749,541	2,709,901,467
Sundry Creditors	35,462,467	27,803,448
Total	1,898,372,008	2,738,704,915

Aging analysis: The Payables are under one year.

The payables have resulted in negative working capital that has created a material uncertainty that may cast doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Council prepared the financial statement on a going concern basis, justified by the assurance of full funding by The National Treasury to settle the pending obligations in due course.

21. Retentions and Deposits

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Deposits	2,412,960	2,412,960
Total	2,412,960	2,412,960

Aging analysis: 100% of retention deposits are under two years.

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22. Cash Generated from Operations

	30-Jun-25	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/Deficit for the year	884,884,382	(2,827,110,882)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	34,115,697	31,615,638
Working Capital adjustments		
decrease in Payables	(840,332,907)	2,737,704,915
Deduct Non-Operations Payable	(640,000)	-
Decrease in Receivables	53,333,333	(120,000,000)
Net cash flow from operating activities	131,360,504	(177,790,328)

23. Financial Risk Management

The Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit and liquidity risks and the effects of changes in foreign currency. The Council'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 entity 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 Council's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

i) Credit risk

The Council 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 Senior Managers. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the entity's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

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

Details	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
As at 30 June 2025				
Bank balances	118,434,662	118,434,662		
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	66,666,667	66,666,667		
Total	185,101,329	185,101,329		
As at 30 June 2024				
Bank balances	2,243,416	2,243,416		
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	120,000,000	120,000,000		
Total	122,243,416	122,243,416		

ii) Liquidity risk management

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

Description	Less than 1 month Kshs	Between 1-3 months Kshs	Over 5 months Kshs	Total Kshs
As at 30th June 2025				
Trade payables	1,898,372,008		1,898,372,008	
Total	1,898,372,008		1,898,372,008	
As at 30th June 2024				
Trade payables	2,738,704,915		2,738,704,915	
Total	2,738,704,915		2,738,704,915	

iii) Market risk

The Entity has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the Entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls. Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the Entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. In the year under review the Council did not have market risk exposure.

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iv) **Capital Risk Management**

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

Details	FY 2024-2025	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Retained Earnings	(1,657,982,375)	(2,542,866,756)
Total Funds		
Total Borrowings	0	0
Less: Cash And Bank Balances	118,434,662	2,243,417
Net Debt/ (Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)		
Gearing	0	0

24. Related Party Disclosures

Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the entity 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 Council, holding 100% equity interest. The Government of Kenya has provided full guarantees to all long-term lenders of the entity, both domestic and external.

Other related parties include:

- i) The Parent Ministry
- ii) Council Members
- iii) Key Management

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Related Party Disclosures

	FY 2024-2025	FY 2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Grants /Transfers from the Government	2,561,910,597	3,635,839,073
Grants from Dev. Partners	568,449,470	6,905,300
b) Key management compensation	0	0
Chairman's Emoluments	960,000	960,000
c) Transactions relating to electricity and water are paid as part of rent thus the council has no direct transactions with Kenya Power and Nairobi Water Company.		

25. Events after the Reporting Period

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

26. Ultimate and Holding Entity

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

27. Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs).

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20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Progress on Follow up of Auditor Recommendations

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.	Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern	The Material uncertainty stems from the negative working capital as a result of the pending bills. However, the council has cleared half of the pending bills in the year under review and the remaining pending bills will be cleared in the subsequent year.	Ongoing	June, 2026
2.	Budgetary Control and Performance	Budget Underfunding was primarily due to the delays in the release of funds for the School Meals Programme by The National Treasury. However, half of the pending bills was paid in the financial year under review and the remaining pending bills will be cleared in the subsequent year.	Ongoing	
3.	Lack of Budgetary provision for Pensions & Gratuity	The Management have taken steps to address this issue by incorporating pension and gratuity provision in the budget to ensure compliance and benefit obligation. An account has been opened with county pension fund (CPF) to facilitate the settlement of all pension and gratuity arrears.	Resolved	
4.	Failure to Maintain an Updated Asset Register	The Council has asset register in place. However, the management is in the process of updating the asset register to ensure it reflects accurate and complete asset data and to ensure compliance with asset management and reporting standards.	In Progress	
5.	Under staffing of the Internal Audit Department	The Council has greatly noted the auditor recommendation on the need to adequately staff the internal audit departments and is in the process of filling out the vacant positions as per the approved staff establishments to ensure adequate risk	Not Resolved	Ongoing by January, 2026

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
6.	Lack of a Risk Management Policy	management, governance and strengthen internal controls for the entity. The council had an elaborate Risk Management Policy in place. However, the council is committed to continuously improve the risk management policies and practices further.	Resolved	



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Chief Executive Officer

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Appendix II: Projects implemented

Projects implemented by the State Corporation/ SAGA are funded by development partners and/ or the Government.

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)
NACONEK did not implement any capital project in the year under review						

Status of Projects completion

Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
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NACONEK did not have any capital project in the year 2024/25

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Appendix III: Transfers from Other Government Entities

MDA Transferring Funds	Date received as per bank statement	Nature: Recurrent/ Development	Total Amount KES	Statement of Financial Performance	Capital Fund	Deferred Income	Total Transfers during the Year
State Dept. for Basic Education	30.06.2025	Recurrent	2,361,910,597	2,361,910,597			2,361,910,597
Sports Fund	30.06.2025	Recurrent	200,000,000	200,000,000			200,000,000
Total			2,561,910,597	2,561,910,597			2,561,910,597

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Appendix IV- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Confirmation of amounts received by National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya as at 30th June 2025 from Ministry of Education State Department of Early learning and Basic Education and Ministry of Youth Affairs, The Arts and Sports State Department for Sports.

Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by [SC/SAGA/Fund] (Kshs) as at 30th June 2025				Amount Received by [NACONEK] (Kshs) as at 30 th June 2025 (E)	Differences (Kshs) (F) = (D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter-Ministerial (C)	Total (D) = (A+B+C)		
1.	20-Aug-2024	Recurrent			33,333,333	33,333,333	
2.	04-Sep-2024	Recurrent			40,000,000	40,000,000	
3.	04-Sep-2024	Recurrent			40,000,000	40,000,000	
4.	04-Sep-2024	Recurrent			40,000,000	40,000,000	
5.	04-Sep-2024	Recurrent			40,000,000	40,000,000	
5.	13-Sep-2024	Recurrent			33,333,333	33,333,333	
6.	23-Sep-2024	Recurrent			100,000,000	100,000,000	
7.	23-Oct-2024	Recurrent			33,333,333	33,333,333	
8.	13-Nov-2024	Recurrent			1,261,910,600	1,261,910,600	
9.	18-Nov-2024	Recurrent			33,333,333	33,333,333	
10.	18-Nov-2024	Recurrent			100,000,000	100,000,000	
11.	09-Dec-2024	Recurrent			33,333,333	33,333,333	
12.	03-Jan-2025	Recurrent			33,333,333	33,333,333	
13.	27-Jan-2025	Recurrent			33,333,333	33,333,333	
14.	17-Feb-2025	Recurrent			480,000,000	480,000,000	
15.	19-Feb-2025	Recurrent			100,000,000	100,000,000	
16.	24-Feb-2025	Recurrent			28,820,800	28,820,800	
13.	24-Feb-2025	Recurrent			38,996,800	38,996,800	
14.	12-Mar-2025	Recurrent			33,333,333	33,333,333	
15.	04-Apr-2025	Recurrent			33,333,333	33,333,333	
16.	15-Apr-2025	Recurrent			19,980,000	19,980,000	
18.	02-May-2025	Recurrent			66,666,667	66,666,667	

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Confirmation of amounts received by National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya as at 30th June 2025 from Ministry of Education State Department of Early learning and Basic Education and Ministry of Youth Affairs, The Arts and Sports State Department for Sports.

Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by [SC/SAGA/Fund] (Kshs) as at 30th June 2025				Amount Received by [NACONEK] (Kshs) as at 30 th June 2025 (E)	Differences (Kshs) (F) = (D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter-Ministerial (C)	Total (D) = (A+B+C)		
19.	05-May-2025	Recurrent			100,000,000	100,000,000	
20.	22-May-2025	Recurrent			200,000,000	200,000,000	
21.	03-June-2025	Recurrent			66,666,667	66,666,667	
22.	01-July-2025	Recurrent			66,666,667	66,666,667	
Total					3,249,708,197	3,249,708,197	

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

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Entity: NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NOMADIC EDUCATION IN KENYA (NACONEK)

Name: CPA IBRAHIM FARAH DAGANE

Sign  Date: 30.06.2025

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Appendix V: Reporting of Climate-Relevant Expenditures

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities					Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Tree Planting Exercise	Planting of trees	To increase tree cover as per the presidential directive.	Planting of 1,300 Trees			Kshs 150,000		GOK	NACONEK

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Appendix VI: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

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
<i>There were no expenditures relating to Disaster Management</i>						