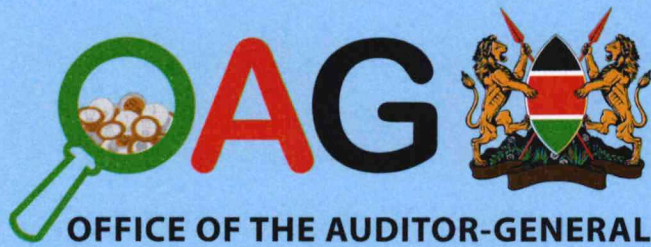



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REPORT

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE:	06 NOV 2025 DAY Thursday
TABLED BY:	Hon Naomi Wago, MP Deputy Majority Party Whip
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	A. Shituko

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KENYA SYMBIOCITY PROGRAMME –
SIDA NO. 51110060**

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

COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS





PROJECT NAME: KENYA SYMBIOCITY PROGRAMME

IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

PROJECT GRANT/CREDIT NUMBER: SIDA NO. 51110060

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2025

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

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Terms

CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
CT	County Treasury
NT	National Treasury
PFM	Public Finance Management.
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
WB	World Bank

Comparative FY Financial year preceding the current financial year.

(Projects to include all acronyms and Definition of terms used in the annual report and financial statements)

2. Project Information and Overall Performance

2.1 Name and registered office

Name

The project's official name is Kenya Symbiocity Programme

Objective

The key objective of the project is to build the capacity of urban development stakeholders to be able to guide Kenya Urban Development in a more sustainable direction.

Address

The project Headquarters offices are in Council of Governors, Delta Building, 2nd Floor, P.O. Box 40401-00100, Nairobi County Kenya. The address of its registered office is;

P.O. Box: 40401-00100

Telephone: (254) 020 240 3313/4

E-mail: info@cog.go.ke

Website: www.cog.go.ke

The Project does not have any branches.

Project information and overall performance (continued)

2.2 Project Information

Project Start Date:	The project start date is 9/04/2015
Project End Date:	The project end date is 30/06/2023
Project Coordinator:	Plan. Nicodemus Mbwika
Project Development Partner:	Embassy of Sweden

2.3 Project Overview

Line Ministry/State Department of the project	State Department for Devolution
Project number	SIDA No: 51110060
Strategic goals of the project	The strategic goals of the project are as follows; Inclusive, innovative, and sustainable urban development planning in Kenya.
Summary of Project Strategies for achievement of strategic goals	The project management aims to achieve the goals through the following means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Institutional Strengthening of the Council of Governors to be able to respond to Counties' Urban Planning, management and development needs. (ii) Application of the SymbioCity Approach in Seven Counties with subsequent infrastructural investment. (iii) Strengthening Intergovernmental Cooperation between the different Institutions supporting urban planning, management and development. (iv) Sharing experiences and lessons learnt from the Programme among counties and urban development stakeholders.

Other important background information of the project	The Programme is being piloted in 7 counties; Kisumu, Nakuru, Kakamega, TransNzoia, Homabay, Kitui and Meru
Areas that the project was formed to intervene	The Programme was designed to intervene in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Poverty reduction in urban areas(ii) Building local capacity and ownership(iii) People-centred approaches to development(iv) Supporting leadership for sustainable urban development through targeting urban policy decision-makers(v) Participatory processes and community involvement(vi) Strengthening planning and urban management methodologies for improving coordination between urban sectors(vii) Focus on environmental, social and economic aspects of development(viii) Practical oriented solutions.
Project duration	Eight Years.

Project Information and Overall Performance (Continued)

2.4 Bankers

The following are the bankers for the project:

National Bank of Kenya
P.O. Box 16131-00610
Nairobi, Kenya

2.5 Independent Auditor

The project is audited by the Auditor-General
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P.O. Box 30084-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

2.6 Roles and Responsibilities

List the different people who are working on the project.

Names	Title designation	Key qualification	Responsibilities
Ms. Mary Mwiti	Chief Executive Officer	Msc. Human Resource Management, BA, HRM	Oversee the implementation of the programme
Plan.Nicodemus Mbwika	Project Manager	Masters in Project Management BA. Urban and Regional Planning Registered Physical Planner and Lead Expert in Environmental Impact Assessment	Project Management

Kenya SymbioCity Programme

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

CPA. Joyce Chepkoech	Principal Finance & Accounts Officer	Master's in Business Administration, Bachelor of Commerce(Finance & Banking), CPA (k)	Finance Management & reporting
CPA. James Gitau Maina	Project Accountant	Bachelor of Commerce (Finance & Accounting option), CPA(K)	Budgeting, Accounting and project reporting
Jerry Muma	Procurement Officer	Bachelors in Purchasing & Supplies, Diploma in Purchasing & Supplies, CIPS	Procurement Support

2.7 Funding summary

The Programme is for a duration of 8 years from 2015 to 2023 has an approved budget of Swedish Kronor 25,466,693.00 equivalent to Kshs.289,646,353.00 as highlighted in the table below

Project information and overall performance (continued)

Below is the funding summary:

A. Source of Funds

Source of funds	Development Partner Commitment		Amount received to date – (30 th June 2025)		Undrawn balance to date	
	Development Partner currency – SEK	Kshs	Development Partner currency - SEK	Kshs	Development Partner currency- SEK	Kshs
	(A)	(A')	(B)	(B')	(A)-(B)	(A')-(B')
(i) Grant						
Embassy of Sweden	25,466,693	289,646,353	25,466,693	289,646,353	0	0
(ii) Counterpart funds						
National Bank of Kenya	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0
National Bank of Kenya	0	1,350,000	0	1,350,000	0	0
Total	25,466,693	292,996,353	25,466,693	292,996,353	0	0

Project information and overall performance (continued)

B. Application of Funds

Application of funds	Amount received to date – (30 th June 2025)		Cumulative amount paid to date – (30 th June 2025)		Unutilised balance to date (30 th June 2025)	
	Development Partner currency SEK	Kshs	Development Partner currency SEK	Kshs	Development Partner currency SEK	Kshs
	(A)	(A')	(B)	(B')	(A)-(B)	(A')-(B')
(i) Grant						
Embassy of Sweden	25,466,693	289,646,353	25,449,428	289,449,976	17,265	196,377
(ii) Counterpart funds						
National Bank of Kenya	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0
National Bank of Kenya	0	1,350,000	0	1,350,000	0	0
Total	25,466,693	292,996,353	25,449,428	292,799,976	17,265	196,377

Project information and overall performance (continued)

2.8 Summary of Overall Project Performance:

i) Budget performance against actual amounts for the current year and for cumulative to-date,

By end of the period, the overall Programme rate of expenditure was 100% with project implementation having come to an end and completed.

ii) Physical progress based on outputs and outcomes since project commencement,

- Urban Sustainability reviews for the seven pilot counties developed and implemented
- Developed a tool kit for guiding urban planning in towns dubbed “Planning our Towns, Toolkit for Sustainable Urban Development.
- Developed the Place Making Guidelines, a guide for creating functional public spaces
- Seven integrated change projects funded under the seed fund successfully developed and implemented in the seven counties. These included storm water drains, markets, material recovery facilities, eco-parks, high flood masts and markets among others
- Documented the programme best practices to inform future programming and planning in Counties.

iii) Indicate the absorption rate for each year since the commencement of the project.

Financial Year	Expenditure
2016/2017	24,470,975
2017/2018	51,763,266
2018/2019	35,679,178
2019/2020	13,026,496
2020/2021	64,089,152
2021/2022	100,414,033
2022/2023	2,001,869
2023/2024	1,351,200
2024/2025	3,807
Total	292,799,976

iv) List the implementation challenges and recommend the next steps.

- Low appreciation of urban planning amongst top level policy makers in Kenya
- Limited financing for urban planning and development
- Lack of urban governance institutions in the pilot urban areas
- Insecurity of tenure in some urban areas impeding effective planning and development
- Lack of urban governance institutions in the pilot urban areas
- Insecurity of tenure in some urban areas impeding effective planning

Recommended Way forward

- Increased sensitization on the need for urban planning to top level policy makers in Kenya
- Lobbying for increased financing of urban areas
- Establishment and strengthening of urban governance institutions in Kenya
- Land registration especially in urban areas to increase security of tenure

2.9 Summary of Project Compliance:

During the period under review the project has complied to all the laws and regulation applicable.

3. Statement of Performance against Project's Predetermined Objectives

The programme objective was Inclusive, innovative and sustainable urban development planning in Kenya, providing the general direction of the programme. The intermediary programme objective was Urban development, stakeholders have increased capacity and ability to guide Kenyan urban development in a more sustainable direction. The key achievements for the program includes: Sustainable and participatory approaches to urban development adopted and applied in Kwavonza (Kitui), Njoro (Nakuru), Mbita (Homabay), Ontulili (Meru), Butere (Kakamega), Kiminini (Tranzoia) and Ahero (Kisumu) urban areas in the seven pilot counties, Civil society and local stakeholders participate actively in urban planning, development and management in seven counties urban areas, Seven urban area counties; Kwavonza, Njoro, Mbita, Ontulili, Butere, Kiminini and Ahero have sustainable and participatory urban plans and urban improvement projects prepared through a Symbiocity approach process in the seven pilot Counties, Staff in seven counties has enhanced capacity to plan, develop and manage urban areas in a holistic and sustainable manner and new and innovative solutions for urban improvements are implemented in seven counties.

Section 81(2)(f) /Section 164 (2)(f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, requires that the Accounting Officer include a statement of the national government entity's performance against predetermined objectives at the end of each financial year.

The key development objectives of the project's agreement/ plan are to:

- Develop urban Sustainability reviews for the seven pilot counties
- Provide funding to seven quick win and seven integrated change projects under the seed fund
- Facilitate Phase two of the integrated change projects
- Documentation of the SymbioCity planning approach in Kenya and development of a toolkit for inclusive urban planning in Kenya.
- Dissemination of the toolkit done to all Kenyan Counties

Progress on the attainment of strategic development objectives

To implement and cascade the above development objectives to specific sectors, all the development objectives were made specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound (SMART) and converted into development outcomes. Attendant indicators were identified to track progress and performance measurement.

Below, we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Project	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Kenya Symbiocity Programme	Inclusive, innovative, and sustainable urban development planning in Kenya.	-Capacity of urban development stakeholders increased and holistic visions for towns developed based on a sound understanding for assets and challenges. -Investments for concrete change projects.	-Number of beneficiary towns with holistic visions - % of change projects fully implemented	All the seven pilot towns developed holistic visions with full participation of urban stakeholders -100% of the change fully implemented

4. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

The overall goal of the programme was Inclusive, innovative and sustainable urban development planning in Kenya, providing the general direction of the programme. The intermediary programme objective was Urban development stakeholders have increased capacity and ability to guide Kenyan urban development in a more sustainable direction. The Kenya Symbiocity Programme embraced sustainability right from the onset as summarized below.

1. Sustainability strategy and profile

The project design and rolled out undertook a deep stakeholder mapping and profiling to determine their level of influence and role in sustaining the interventions to be rolled out. There after the stakeholders were classified into three: Broader stakeholder group, working groups and the steering committees. The structures created within the pilot towns guide decisions making and prioritization of urban investments during public participation forums. Further the Kenya SymbioCity programme is anchored within the line urban development departments in Counties and has been integrated in the development frameworks of the counties and urban areas guaranteeing future financing post the programme period.

2. Environmental performance

One of the pillars of the SymbioCity approach is environmental sustainability. This principle was incorporated throughout the implementation period of the programme. All the urban sustainability reviews developed by the pilot towns incorporated environmental sustainability in their town visions. To implement this vision all the infrastructure investments in the pilot towns underwent environmental screening and those found to have environmental impacts were taken through Environmental Impact Assessments. This way the programme investments enhanced environmental performance

3. Employee welfare

The project human resource planning and management was anchored within the Council of Governors human resource policies which are gender sensitive. Throughout the programme period, the programme staff underwent annual and semi-annual appraisals. Further to enhance staff capacity the programme supports training including project management, financial management and procurement management.

The organization is fully committed to ensuring a safe, healthy, and secure working environment for all employees, contractors, and visitors in compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 (OSHA).

4. Marketplace practices-

a) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations-

The project procurements use country systems including the public procurement and asset disposal act 2015. One of the principles of procurement in the act is fair competition which the programme implemented throughout

b) Responsible ethical practices

The project has entered into contractual obligation with its suppliers, who are drawn from the local community and observe the 30% allocation to women, youth and persons with Disabilities.

c) Regulatory impact assessment

The Council upholds and protects the rights of citizens and stakeholders in line with national laws, constitutional provisions, and international best practices. To achieve this, the organization undertakes the following measures:

- Ensures all operations are guided by fairness, equity, and justice Legal and Regulatory Compliance, transparency and accountability, privacy and data protection
- Provides accurate and timely information to stakeholders regarding organizational decisions, services, and use of resources.
- Encourages feedback and incorporates stakeholder input in policy and program development.
- Promotes equal treatment regardless of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, or social status
- Provide safe and healthy environments for employees, clients, and service users

5. Community Engagements

The project did not have any Community responsibility activities during the year under review.

5. Statement of Project Management Responsibilities

The Chief Executive Officer for the Council of Governors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Project's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Project for the financial year ended on June 30, 2025.

This responsibility includes (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period, (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the project, (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud, (iv) safeguarding the assets of the project, (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and (v) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

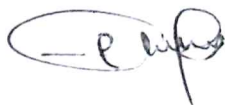
The Chief Executive Officer for the Council of Governors accept responsibility for the Project's financial statements, which have been prepared on the accrual basis Method of Financial Reporting, using appropriate accounting policies in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

The Chief Executive Officer for the Council of Governors is of the opinion that the Project's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Project's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of the Project's financial position as at that date. The Chief Executive Officer further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Project, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Project financial statements and the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

The Chief Executive for the Council of Governors confirm that the Project has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations and the terms of external financing covenants and that Project funds received during the financial year under audit were used for the eligible purposes for which they were intended and were properly accounted for.

Approval of the Project Financial Statements

The Project financial statements were approved by the Chief Executive Officer for the Council of Governors on 29th August 2025 and signed by:



.....
Name: Mary Mwiti
Chief Executive Officer



.....
Name: Joyce Chepkoech
Head of Finance & Accounts
ICPAK Member No:29569

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA SYMBIOCITY PROGRAMME - SIDA NO. 51110060 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025 - COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

PREAMBLE

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

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment and the 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 are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report, when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Symbiocity Programme-SIDA No. 51110060 set out on pages 1 to 23, which comprise of the statement of financial

Report of the Auditor-General on Kenya Symbiocity Programme - SIDA No. 51110060 for the year ended 30 June, 2025 - Council of Governors

position as at 30 June, 2025 and the 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 the Kenya Symbiocity Programme - SIDA No.51110060 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 Article 14 of the Specific Agreement Programme Grant No.51110060 dated 9 April, 2015 between the Government of Sweden and the Republic of Kenya 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 Kenya Symbiocity Programme Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Years Issues

In the audit report of the previous year, an issue was raised under the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources on Lack of Project Closure Procedures. However, the issue remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2025.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on pages iii to xvii which comprise of project information and overall performance, statement of performance against project's predetermined objectives, environmental and sustainability reporting and statement of project Management responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the Kenya Symbiocity Programme 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 USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in 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

Incomplete Project Closure Procedures

The Kenya Symbiocity Programme ended on 30 June, 2023 according to the Amendment No. 3 to the Specific Agreement Article 19 on termination. However, at the time of the audit in September, 2025, Management had not finalized the closing procedures for the Programme despite the contract having reached its end of term.

In the circumstances, Management did not comply with the provisions of the Specific Agreement.

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 are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

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 Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Programme'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 ISSAI 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 also I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

13 October, 2025

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

	Notes	2024-2025
		Kshs
Revenue		
Revenue Transfers		-
Miscellaneous Revenue		-
Total revenue		-
Expenses		
Use of goods and services	6	3,807
Total expenses		3,807
Surplus/ (deficit)		(3,807)

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

.....

Name: Mary Mwit
Chief Executive Officer

.....

Name: Joyce Chepkoech
Head of Finance &
Accounts
ICPAK Member No:29569

8. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2025

	Note	2024-2025	1st July 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	7	196,377	325,994
Total Current Assets		196,377	325,994
Non-Current Assets			
Total Non- Current Assets		-	-
Total Assets (a)		196,377	325,994
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Third Party Deposits	8	-	125,810
Total Current Liabilities		-	125,810
Total Liabilities (b)		-	125,810
Net Assets (a-b)		196,377	200,184
Represented By:			
Accumulated Surplus		196,377	200,184
Total Net Assets		196,377	200,184

The financial statements were approved on 29th August 2025 and signed by:



.....
Name: Mary Mwiti, EBS
Chief Executive Officer



.....
Name: Joyce Chepkoech
Head of Finance & Accounts
ICPAK Member No.29569

9. Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Description	Accumulated Surplus
	Kshs
As at 30th June 2024 (Cash Basis)	325,994
Adjustments:	-
Asset Recognition	-
Liabilities recognition	(125,810)
As at 1st July 2024	200,184
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(3,807)
As at 30th June 2025	196,377

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved on 29th August 2025 and signed by:



.....
Name: Mary Mwiti, EBS
Chief Executive Officer



.....
Name: Joyce Chepkoech
Head of Finance & Accounts
ICPAK Member No.29569

10. Statement of Cashflow for the year ended 30th June 2025

Description	Note	2024/2025
		Kshs
Cash flow from operating activities		
Receipts		
Revenue Transfers		-
Miscellaneous Revenue		-
Total receipts		-
Payments		
Use of goods and services		3,807
Total payments		(3,807)
Adjustments during the year		
Decrease in Accounts Payable: (deposits and retention)		(125,810)
Net cash flow from operating activities	9	(129,617)
Cash flow from investing activities		-
Net cash flows from investing activities		-
Cash flow from financing activities		-
		-
Net cash flow from financing activities		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(129,617)
Cash and cash equivalent at 1st July 2024	7	325,994
Cash and cash equivalent at end June 2025	7	196,377

11. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Year ended 30th June 2025

Receipts/Payments Item	Original Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual on Comparable Basis	Budget Utilization Difference	% of Utilization
	a	b	c=a+b	d	e=c-d	f=d/c %
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Budget Carry Overs from previous periods		-	-	200,184	(200,184)	0%
Receipts						
Revenue Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Payments						
Use of goods and services	-	-	-	3,807	(3,807)	0%
Total Payments	-	-	-	3,807	(3,807)	0%
Surplus	-	-	-	196,377	(196,377)	

Budget Notes

The program came to an end and thus the only cost being incurred are bank charges as the closure procedures are ongoing.

Budget Reconciliation

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	196,377
1	Reason for differences	-
2	Reason for differences	-
3	Reason for differences	-
4	Reason for differences	-
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	196,377

12. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

The Council of Governors is established by and derives its authority and accountability from intergovernmental Relations Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is coordinate the forty-seven County Government and is a link between the two levels of Government.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the accounting officer on 29th August 2025.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities. The standard has no impact on the Financial statements since the programme ended and its intended objective achieved.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
Discontinued Operations	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. The standard has no impact on the Financial statements since the programme ended and its intended objective achieved.
IPSAS 45- Property Plant and Equipment	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>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. The standard has no impact on the Financial statements since the programme ended and its intended objective achieved.</p>
IPSAS 46 Measurement	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value. The standard has no effect on the</p>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	financial statements. <i>The standard has no impact on the Financial statements since the programme ended and its intended objective achieved.</i>

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 47- Revenue	Applicable 1st January 2026 This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.
IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses	Applicable 1st January 2026 The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.
IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans	Applicable 1st January 2026 The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of	Applicable 1st January 2027 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.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
Mineral Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="443 226 1420 353">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.<li data-bbox="443 360 1420 564">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.

iii) Early adoption of standards

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

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

b) Budget information

The project came to an end as at 30th June 2023 and thus did not have a budget for the period under review.

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 or construction of the item of property appropriately according to the acronyms you use in your financial statements plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the 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.

Notes to the financial statements

d) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

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. 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) Research and development costs

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

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

g) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. *The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the entity's financial statements.* A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

Classification

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

Notes to the financial statements

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

h) Inventories

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

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

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

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

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

i) 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. 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.

Notes to the financial statements

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

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) Nature and purpose of reserves

During the implementation of the Kenya Symbiocity Programme, reserves were established from accumulated surpluses and unspent funds to safeguard program continuity, address unforeseen expenses, and ensure smooth delivery of planned activities.

k) 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.

Notes to the financial statements

l) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

m) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. At each reporting date, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured in historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and those measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or translation of monetary/non-monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially reported are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period.

n) Borrowing costs

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

o) Related parties

The Council 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 directors, the Principal and senior managers.

p) Service concession arrangements

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

q) Cash and cash equivalents

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

r) 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

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Council'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:

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

Provisions

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

6. Use of Goods and Services

Description	FY 2024/25
	Kshs
Bank charges	3,807
Total	3,807

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2024-2025	1 st July
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash in Bank	196,377	325,994
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	196,377	325,994

Project Bank Accounts

Details	2024-2025	1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Foreign Currency Accounts		
Central Bank of Kenya [A/c No: 1000264047]	-	-
Total Foreign Currency balances	=	=
Local Currency Accounts		
National Bank of Kenya [A/c No: 01001113869200/7700058156]	196,377	325,994
Total local currency balances	196,377	325,994
Total bank account balances	196,377	325,994

Notes to the financial statements

8. Third-Party Deposits

Description	2024-2025		1 st July 2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Contractor's Retention	-		125,810	
Total deposits	-		125,810	
Ageing analysis: (Refundable deposits)	2024-2025	% of the Total	Comparative 2023-2024	% of the Total
2-3 years	-	%	125,810	100%
Total	-		125,810	

9. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	2024-2025
	Kshs
Deficit for the year	(3,807)
Adjusted for:	
Working capital adjustments	
Decrease in payables	(125,810)
Increase in payments received in advance	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	(129,617)

10. Related Party Disclosures

Nature of related party relationships

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

Notes to the financial statements

Other related parties include:

- i) The State Department for Devolution.
- ii) County Governments
- iii) Other SCs and SAGAs

11. Events after the Reporting Period

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

12. Ultimate And Holding Entity

The Council is a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency under the State Department for Devolution. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

13. Currency

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

Kenya Symbiocity Programme
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

13. Annexes

Annex 1: Prior Year Auditor-General's 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)
Ref No: 1	Lack of Closure procedures for the programme despite its contract having reached its term limit	The management of the Council has reached out to the SIDA who is the program donor on the closure of the programme.	Not Resolved	30 th June 2026

Name: Mary Mwiti, EBS
Chief Executive Officer

Kenya Symbiocity Programme
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

Annex 2: Fixed Asset Register

Asset class	Historical Cost b/f (Kshs) Previous Year	Additions during the year (Kshs)	Disposals during the year (Kshs)	Transfers in/(out) during the year	Historical Cost c/f (Kshs) Current Year
Office Machines	411,000	-	-	-	411,000
Office equipment, furniture and fittings	1,317,760	-	-	-	1,317,760
ICT Equipment	2,413,300	-	-	-	2,413,300
Motor Vehicle	5,450,000	-	-	-	5,545,000
Total	9,592,060	-	-	-	9,592,060

Annex 3: Other Support Documents

i. Bank Reconciliations statement as at 30th June 2025

ii. Board of Survey Report