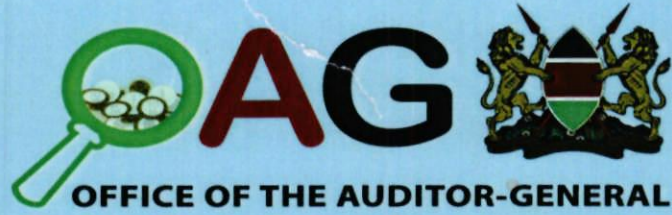


REPUBLIC OF KENYA

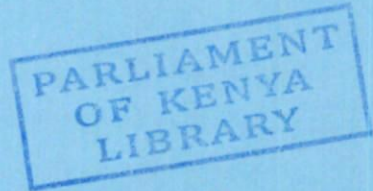


Handwritten signature in blue ink.

EXTRA

REPORT

OF



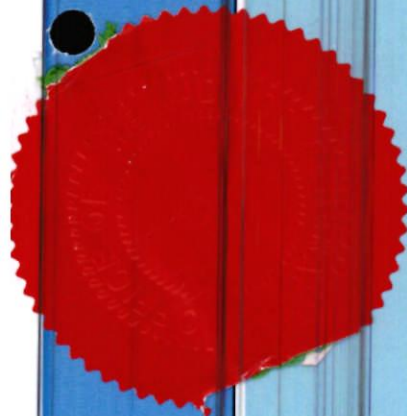
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KENYA URBAN SUPPORT
PROGRAMME FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2019**

KISII COUNTY





30 APR 2020

RECEIVED

June 2019



KENYA URBAN SUPPORT PROGRAMME (URBAN DEVELOPMENT GRANT)
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2019

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	1
1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT	2
2. MANAGEMENT TEAM	4
3. BOARD/FUND CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT	5
4. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR	6
5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT	7
6. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	
7. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES	8
8. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES	9
9. REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	10
10. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	11
10.1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2019	11
10.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019	12
10.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2019	13
10.4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019	14
10.5. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30th JUNE 2019	15
10.6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	16
10.7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	31
11. PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS	43

1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

Kisii County government is one of the beneficiaries of the urban development grant (UDG) through the Kisii Municipality. It has put in place the municipal board in accordance with the urban areas and cities act 2011. The county has also done a municipal charter that allowed the municipality to be conferred with the municipality status and the appointment of the municipal manager.

b) Principal Activities

1. Provide for efficient and accountable management of the affairs of the Municipality.
2. Provide for a governance mechanism that will enable the inhabitants of the Municipality to:
 - Participate in determining the social services and regulatory framework which will best satisfy their needs and expectations.
 - Verify whether public resources and authority are utilized or exercised, as the case may be, to their satisfaction.
 - Enjoy efficiency in service delivery.
3. Provide a high standard of social services in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the Municipality.

c) Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Name	Position
1	Mr. Osoro Nicodemus Okondo	Project Coordinator/ CO LPP&UD
2	Mr. Bonuke Charles	Municipal Manager
3	Mr. Wilfred Auma	CO Finance and Accounting Services
4		
5		

d) Key Management

Ref	Name	Position
1	Vincent Sagwe	CEC LPP&UD
2	Nicodemus OkondoOsoro	CO LPP&UD / Project Coordinator
3	Wilfred Auma	CO Finance
4	Bonuke Charles	Municipal manager

**Kenya Urban Support Programme
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

5	Harun Oyaro Kenyoru	Project Manager
---	---------------------	-----------------

e) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 4550-40200
Municipal Building
IFAD Centre
Kisii, KENYA

f) Fund Contacts

Telephone :(254) 582030005
E-mail: info@kisii.go.ke
Website: www.kisii.go.ke

g) Fund Bankers

Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

Credit Bank
Kisii branch
Telephone
Kisii

h) Independent Auditors

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

i) Principal Legal Adviser

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

2. MANAGEMENT TEAM



Mr. Wilfred O. Auma – CO Finance and Economic Planning

Mr. Wilfred Auma heads the Finance and Accounting Services as a Chief Officer. Prior to his appointment, he headed the department of Planning and Economic Development. He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration (Finance) from Kisii University, Bachelor of Commerce in Statistics, Accounting, Income Tax, Business Management and Auditing from Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore and a Higher National Diploma in Finance Analysis from Indian Management Training and Research Institute.

Until his appointment, he was working with Wakenya Pamoja Sacco Society Ltd as a manager in Business Growth Development.



Charles Bonuke-Municipal manager

He holds an MBA in strategic management, a seasoned career administrator in the civil service with over fifteen years.

He brings experience in public administration and resource mobilization of resources.

Nicodemus Okondo Osoro- Chief officer lands

He served as a high school teacher for over 15 years. He was the Chairman Kenya Union of Post Primary Education Teachers.

He holds a Bachelor's of Arts degree in Education from Egerton University.

3. BOARD CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

The conditional grant was established in the financial year 2018/2019 having achieved the set minimum conditions. The Urban Development Grant (UDG) is phase 3 of the Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP). It has been implemented by the municipal board. Within this first year, a special purpose account was opened, all projects tendered, awarded and commenced. Most projects have been completed; the absorption rate of funds is at 56%.

Signed: _____

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized, circular scribble with a horizontal line extending to the right, positioned above the signature line.

4. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR

Over the past six months, all projects were implemented and most of the walkways and stormwater drains completed. Some of the urban roads and Storm water drains were behind schedule occasioned by the heavy rains among other challenges including relocation of main service lines.

This has since been addressed through various ways and the projects are set to be completed within the next one month. However, despite the challenges, most projects have been completed and the absorption rate is well. The implemented projects have really created a huge impact and we seek for more funding to make the Municipality and the County at large great.

Signed: _____

Donu

5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Kisii municipal board has eleven members and has had two board meetings and four committee meetings. The full board sits once every quarter of a financial year while each committee sits twice every quarter. The County Government of Kisii had a defunct Kisii town which hence inaugurated to Kisii Municipality after the promulgation of the Kisii municipal charter of 2018.

The municipality has a charter that regulates operations and governance of the Kisii municipality. Appointment of the board members and removal of members of the board who are the trustees of the board is done in accordance to sections 15 and 16 of the UACA 2011 respectively.

In ensuring effective service delivery to the citizens of Kisii Municipality, the municipal charter has adopted the functions of the board as outlined in the section 20 of UACA 2011. Furthermore, the County government inducted the board members on the functions of the board as well as those of the county Government. The members have been capacity built in key skills development to enable them execute their duties effectively. To enhance board and member performance, members are in committees for efficiency and effectiveness.

The members of the board do not receive monthly salary from the municipality nor the county government, but they earn allowances and benefits as determined by the County Executive committee with the advisory from the salaries and remuneration commission with the approval of the Kisii county assembly.

To address issues of ethics and conduct of members, they were subjected to an oath of secrecy during assume of office. On matters of governance and audit, the Municipality is corporate entity headed by the municipal with rights to sue and be sued as well as able to take credit.

6. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

Principal activities

1. Provide for efficient and accountable management of the affairs of the Municipality.
2. Provide for a governance mechanism that will enable the inhabitants of the Municipality to:
 - Participate in determining the social services and regulatory framework which will best satisfy their needs and expectations.
 - Verify whether public resources and authority are utilized or exercised, as the case may be, to their satisfaction.
 - Enjoy efficiency in service delivery.
3. Provide a high standard of social services in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the Municipality.

Key management team

The members of the key Management Team who served during the year are shown on page 2.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Fund in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 to audit of Kenya Urban Support Programme for the year ended 30th June 2019.

7. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of Kenya Urban Support Programme Fund established by PFM Act 2012 Section 116 (7) shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

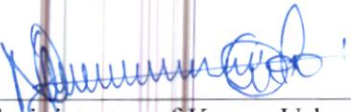
The Administrator of Kenya Urban Support Programme Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2019. This responsibility includes: (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 Fund; (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 Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of Kenya Urban Support Programme Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Section 116 (7). The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2019, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of Kenya Urban Support Programme Fund has assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Project Coordinator on
30 July 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



Administrator of Kenya Urban Support Programme (UDG)

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000
E-mail: 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 URBAN SUPPORT PROGRAMME FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019 – KISII COUNTY

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Urban Support Programme Fund set out on pages 11 to 43, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2019, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, the financial position of Kenya Urban Support Programme Fund -Kisii County as at 30 June, 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and do not comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Acquisition of Assets

The statement of financial position reflects a balance of Kshs.92,301,444 described as acquisition of assets instead of the net book value of non-current assets. Further, disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements are property, plant and equipment with a net book value of Kshs.51,352,145 as at 30 June, 2019, which apparently have not been presented separately in the statement of financial position at 30 June, 2019. In addition, the same Note 15 to the financial statements indicates additions to land and buildings totalling to Kshs.51,352,145 which varies with an amount of Kshs.92,301,444 reflected under acquisition of assets in the statement of financial position.

In the circumstances, the validity, accuracy and completeness of acquisition of assets reported in the statements of financial position could not be confirmed.

Report of the Auditor-General on Kenya Urban Support Programme Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2019 - Kisii County

2. Total Assets and Liabilities

The statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2019 reflects current assets and non-current assets balances of Kshs.80,968,630 and Kshs.92,301,444, respectively totalling to Kshs.173,270,074 which varies with an amount of Kshs.173,370,074 shown in the statement.

Further, the statement of financial position reflects total liabilities and net assets balances of Kshs.9,230,144 and 164,039,930, respectively totalling to Kshs.173,270,074. The statement, however, shows at the bottom total net assets and liabilities balance of Kshs.164,039,930 instead of the balance of Kshs.173,270,074. No explanation was provided for the above anomalies.

Consequently, the accuracy and completeness of the assets and liabilities of the Fund as at 30 June, 2019 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of Kenya Urban Support Programme Fund 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 adverse 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.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Failure to Complete Projects

1.1 Construction of Blackhouse-Gusii Highlights Drainages

The statement of financial position reflects acquisition of assets balance of Kshs.92,301,444 as at 30 June, 2019. This balance includes an expenditure of Kshs.30,258,420 incurred on the construction of drainages, out of which an amount

of Kshs.7,689,173 was for the construction of Blackhouse-Gusii Highlights drainages. Records indicated that the contract agreement was signed on 25 February, 2019 at a contract sum of Kshs.7,689,173 with a commencement date of 25 February, 2019 and expected duration of three months. However, physical verification on 19 February, 2020 revealed that the project was incomplete. No reason was given for the failure to complete the works.

1.2 Construction of Blackhouse - Cathedral Mwembe SDA - Etangi Road

As disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements, the acquisition of assets expenditure of Kshs.92,301,444 includes an expenditure of Kshs.18,246,005 incurred on the construction of urban roads out of which an amount of Kshs.13,962,068 was incurred on the construction of Blackhouse - Cathedral Mwembe SDA - Etangi road. Contract agreement signed on 25 February, 2019 for contract sum of Kshs.13,962,068, indicates that the construction was to commence immediately and completed within a duration of nine months. However, physical inspection of the project on 19 February, 2020 revealed that the project was incomplete.

1.3 Construction of Mashauri Junction - Kisii University Junction Walkway

The expenditure on the construction of urban roads also includes an amount of Kshs.9,930,049 for the construction of Mashauri Junction - Kisii University Junction Walkway. Although contract agreement for the construction of the road was signed on 25 February, 2019 for a sum of Kshs.9,930,049, the works which would have been completed by 24 May, 2019 were not complete by the time of physical verification on 19 February, 2020.

In view of the above, the citizens may not have obtained value for money from the expenditure totalling to Kshs.31,581,290.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires 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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Qualified Opinion and Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources sections of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and 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 processes and systems of internal control, risk management and 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

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 control 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 control, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Fund or 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 are in compliance 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 Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the 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

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. 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 and weakness 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 addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, 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 accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control 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 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the Fund's policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:


- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Fund's to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material

uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to sustain its services.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Fund to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with the Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that are identified during the audit.

I also provide Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

17 January, 2022

9. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9.1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
 30th JUNE 2019

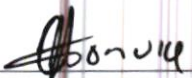
	Note	2018/2019	2017/2018
		KShs	KShs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the County Government		-	-
Fines, penalties and other levies		-	-
TOTAL		-	-
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income		-	-
Other income		-	-
		-	-
Total revenues		-	-
Expenses			
Acquisition of assets		-	-
General expenses			-
Bank Charges	8	13,870.00	
Finance cost		-	-
Total expense		-	-
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets		-	
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(13,870.00)	-

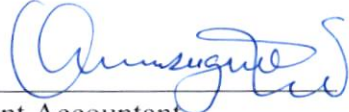
**Kenya Urban Support programme
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

9.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2018/2019	2017/2018
		KShs	KShs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	80,968,630.00	-
Current portion of long-term receivables from exchange transactions		-	-
Prepayments		-	-
Inventories		-	-
Non-current assets			
Acquisition of Asset	6	92,301,444.00	-
Intangible assets		-	-
Long term receivables from exchange transactions		-	-
		-	-
Total assets		173,370,074.00	-
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables (retention)	17	9,230,144.00	-
Trade and other payables (work in		-	-
Current portion of borrowings		-	-
Employee benefit obligations		-	-
		-	-
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current employee benefit obligation		-	-
Long term portion of borrowings		-	-
		-	-
Total liabilities		9,230,144.00	-
Net assets		164,039,930.00	-
Capital Grant	2	164,053,800.00	-
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated surplus		(13,870.00)	-
Total net assets and Liabilities		164,039,930.00	-

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 30/07 2019 and signed by:


Administrator of the Grant


Grant Accountant

9.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Capital grant	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance as at 1 July 2017	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	-	-
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2018	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 July 2018	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	(13,870.00)	(13,870.00)
Funds received during the year	164,053,800.00	-	-	164,053,800.00
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2019	164,053,800.00	-	(13,870.00)	164,039,930.00

9.4. STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2018/2019	2017/2018
		KShs	KShs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the County Government		-	-
Interest received/income		-	-
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Total Receipts		-	-
Payments			
Bank charges	8	(13,870.00)	-
Changes in accounts payables (Retention)		-	-
Finance cost		-	-
Total Payments		(13,870.00)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		(13,870.00)	-
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of asset (Urban Roads Walkways, Drainages Fire Station)		(83,071,300.00)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		-	-
Loan disbursements paid out		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(83,071,300.00)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from capital grant	2	164,053,800.00	-
Additional borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cashflows used in financing activities		164,053,800.00	-
Net increase/(decrease)in cash and cash equivalents		80,968,630.00	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY 2018		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 JUNE 2019		80,968,630.00	-

9.5. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30th JUNE 2019

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% utilisation
	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Capital grant	-	-	-	-	-	
Development Grant	164,053,800.00	-	164,053,800.00	164,053,800.00	-	100
	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Total income	164,053,800.00	-	164,053,800.00	164,053,800.00	-	100
Expenses						
Bank administration expenses	-	-	-	13,870.00	(13,870.00)	-
Capital Expenditure						
Acquisition of Assets	164,053,800.00		164,053,800.00	92,301,444.20	71,752,355.80	56
Finance cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Total expenditure	164,053,800.00		164,053,800.00	92,301,444.20	71,752,355.80	56
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	71,752,355.80	(71,752,355.80)	

Budget notes

9.6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

2. Adoption of new and revised standards

a) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2019

Standard	Impact
IPSAS 40: Public Sector Combinations	Applicable: 1st January 2019 The standard covers public sector combinations arising from exchange transactions in which case they are treated similarly with IFRS 3 (applicable to acquisitions only). Business combinations and combinations arising from non-exchange transactions are covered purely under Public Sector combinations as amalgamations.

b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2019

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2022: The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;

**Kenya Urban Support Programme
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

c) Early adoption of standards

The Kenya Urban support Programme did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2019.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3. 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.

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.

4. Budget information

The original budget for FY 2018/2019 was approved by the County Assembly on 29th June, 2018. 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.

The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 10.5 of these financial statements.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cashflows of the financial asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- The debtors or a entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

8. 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 Entity.

9. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity 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 Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities

The Entity 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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Contingent assets

The Entity 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 Entity 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.

10. Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

11. Employee benefits– Retirement benefit plans

The Entity 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.

12. 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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

13. 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.

14. 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 directors, the CEO and senior managers.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

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

16. Comparative figures

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

17. Events after the reporting period

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

18. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a Conditional Grant offered to municipalities in accordance with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Kisii.

19. Currency

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

20. 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:

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity
- 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. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note 18.

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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

21. Financial risk management

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

a) Credit risk

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

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

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

	Total amount KShs	Fully performing KShs	Past due KShs	Imp aire d KSh s
At 30 June 2019				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	80,968,630.00	80,968,630.00	-	-
Total	80,968,630.00	80,968,630.00	-	-
At 30 June 2018				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non- exchange transactions	-	-	-	-

**Kenya Urban Support Programme
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

b) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Fund Administrator, who has 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.

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

	Less than 1 month	Between 1- 3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2019				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2018				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Market risk

The board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity on an on-going 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. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The Fund's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day to day implementation of those policies.

There has been no change to the entity's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

i. Foreign currency risk

The entity has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate.

The carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

		Other currencies	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2019			
Financial assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ receivables			
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	KShs	KShs	KShs
2019			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2018			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

ii. Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

The Fund analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Capital risk management

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

**Kenya Urban Support Programme
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

	2019	2018
	KShs	KShs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Revolving fund	-	
Accumulated surplus	-	-
Total funds	-	
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances		
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	-	-

9.7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Donation from development partners	-	-
Contributions from the public	-	-
Total	-	-

2. Capital grant

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers from County Govt. – operations	164,053,800.00	-
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	-	-
Total	164,053,800.00	-

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Late payment penalties	-	-
Fines	-	-
Total	-	-

4. Interest income

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest income from Mortgage and car loan		-
Interest income from investments	-	-
Interest income on bank deposits	-	-
		-

**Kenya Urban Support Programme
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

5. Other income

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance recoveries	-	-
Income from sale of tender documents	-	-
Miscellaneous income		
Total other income	-	-

6. Acquisition of asset

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Construction of Buildings	36,876,983.46	-
Construction of urban roads	18,246,005.17	-
Construction of walk ways	6,920,035.22	-
Construction of drainages	30,258,420.35	
Total	92,301,444.20	-

7. Staff costs

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	-	-
Staff gratuity	-	-
Staff training expenses	-	-
Social security contribution	-	-
Other staff costs	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8. General expenses

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Loan disbursement (Car & Mortgage loan)		-
Electricity and water expenses	-	-
Fuel and oil costs	-	-
Insurance costs	-	-
Postage	-	-
Printing and stationery	-	-
Rental costs	-	-
Security costs	-	-
Telecommunication	-	-
Bank Charges	13,870.00	-
Hospitality	-	-
Depreciation and amortization costs	-	-
Other expenses	-	-
Total	13,870.00	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9. Finance costs

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Interest on Bank over drafts	-	-
Interest on loans from banks	-	-
Total	-	-

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Total	-	-

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Kenya Urban Support Program Fund account:		
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account	80,968,630	-
Others	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	80,968,630	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

		2018/2019	2017/2018
Financial institution	Account number	Kshs	Kshs
a) Fixed deposits account			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank, etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
b) On - call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank - etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
c) Current account			
SBM Bank			
Credit bank	0051018000004	80,968,630	-
Sub- total			
d) Others(specify)			
Cash in transit		-	-
Cash in hand		-	-
M Pesa		-	-
Sub- total		80,968,630	-
Grand total		80,968,630	

12. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Interest receivable	-	-
Current loan repayments due	-	-
Other exchange debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total Current receivables	-	-
Non-Current receivables		
Long term loan repayments due	-	-
Total Non- current receivables	-	-
Totalreceivables from exchange transactions	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

13. Prepayments

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepaid rent	-	-
Prepaid insurance	-	-
Prepaid electricity costs	-	-
Other prepayments(specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

14. Inventories

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	-	-
Spare parts and meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other inventories(specify)	-	-
Total inventories at the lower of cost and neutralizable value	-	-

Kenya Urban Support Programme
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 1 st July 2017	-	-	-	-	-
Additions		-	-	-	-
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments		-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2018		-	-	-	-
At 1 st July 2018					
Additions	51,352,145.30	-	-	-	51,352,145.30
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2019	51,352,145.30	-	-	-	51,352,145.30
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 st July 2017	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2018	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 st July 2018					
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2019	51,352,145.30	-	-	-	51,352,145.30
Net book values					
At 30 th June 2018	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2019	51,352,145.30	-	-	-	51,352,145.30

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)s

16. Intangible assets-software

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
NBV	-	-

17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Trade payables	9,230,144.00	-
Refundable deposits	-	-
Accrued expenses	-	-
Other payables	-	-
Total trade and other payables	9,230,144.00	-

18. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at the beginning of the year (1.07.2018)	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-	-	-
Change due to discount and time value for money	-	-	-	-
Transfers from non -current provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year (30.06.2019)	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

19. Borrowings

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at beginning of the period	-	-
External borrowings during the year	-	-
Domestic borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments of external borrowings during the period	-	-
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the period	-	-
Balance at end of the period	-	-

The table below shows the classification of borrowings into external and domestic borrowings:

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
External Borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan from organization	-	-
Sterling Pound denominated loan from organization	-	-
Euro denominated loan from organization'	-	-
Domestic Borrowings	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings from other government institutions	-	-
Total balance at end of the year	-	-

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

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Short term borrowings(current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

20. Employee benefit obligations

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

21. Cash generated from operations

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax		-
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	-	-
Transfers from County Government		
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	-	-
Interest received/income		
Bank administration fee		
General Expense/Loan disbursement		-
Finance cost	-	-
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	-	-
Increase in receivables	-	-
Increase in payables		-
Net cash flow from operating activities		-

22. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

The Kenya Urban Support Programme and other parties related to the Fund include those parties who have ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel. The fund/scheme is related to the following entities:

**Kenya Urban Support Programme
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

- a) The County Government;
- b) The line County Government Department;
- c) Key management;
- d) Board of Trustees; etc.

Kenya Urban Support Programme
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Related party transactions

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from related parties'	-	-
Transfers to related parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Board of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	-	-
Total	-	-

e) Due to related parties

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Due to parent Ministry	-	-
Due to County Government	-	-
Due to Key management personnel	-	-
Total	-	-

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Court case against the Fund	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

**Kenya Urban Support Programme
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

10. PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved.

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

The Kenya Urban Support Programme is preparing financial statements for the first time.

Note: - The Kenya Urban support Programme is managed by Kisii County Municipality.

