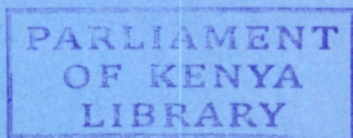


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability



REPORT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID

DATE: 29 MAY 2025

DAY:

Thursday

TABLED
BY:

Hon. Banyi Yari, MP
Deputy Leader of Majority Party

OF

CLERK-AT
THE-TABLE:

Halima Ahmed

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

ST. PAUL'S KIBABII DIPLOMA
TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2023

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023



BORN TO SHINE
NATUS AD LUMINARE

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2023

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

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
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1. Acronyms & Glossary of Terms

BOM	Board of Management
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TTI	Technical Training Institute
TTC	Teacher Training College
TVC	Technical Vocational College
KDTTC	Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training College
MOE	Ministry of Education
ICT	Information Communication Technology
DTE	Diploma in Teacher Education
Fiduciary Management	Key management personnel who have financial responsibility in the entity
DPTE	Diploma in Primary Teacher Education.
DECTE	Diploma in Early Childhood Teacher Education
EMIS	Education Management Information System

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2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College, Registration Number P/TC/606/14 Chapter 212 of the Laws of Kenya was established by the Ministry of Education after a feasibility evaluation in 2007. The College is mandated to educate and train Diploma teachers for secondary schools in Kenya. In May 2014, the College was re-registered as St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College, Registration Number 39540000010 to create a clear distinction between the College and Kibabii University.

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College is located on two campuses in Bungoma County. Tuuti Campus is on 4.97 acres of land in Bungoma South Sub- County, approximately 5 km from Bungoma Town along Bungoma-Chwele Road. Syombe Campus is on 50 acres of land in Bumula Sub-County, around 3 km off Bungoma-Malaba Road along Kimaeti-Myanga Road. The student enrolment in the financial year stands at 328. The College is managed by a Board of Management comprising 14 members. The workforce of the College comprises 40 TSC Tutors and 73 Non-teaching staff.

(b) Principal Activities

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College is mandated to conduct Diploma Teacher Training and the College operations are dictated by its philosophical principles as enshrined in the College mandate, motto, vision statement, mission statement, core values and objectives as follows:

Mandate

To train Diploma Teachers for secondary schools

Motto

Born to shine (Natus ad Luminare)

Vision

A Global model institution in Teacher Training

Mission

To provide and promote education and training to produce dynamic, dependable and resourceful teachers

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Specific Objectives

1. To provide quality education and training.
2. To establish and improve infrastructure and physical facilities for effective and efficient delivery of services to all stakeholders.
3. To expand and sustain College initiated income generating programmes and activities.
4. To mobilize staff, students and the community within the proximity of the College to address health and emerging issues.
5. To develop and maintain good working relationships with other institutions and organizations and empower the communities living around the College

Quality Policy

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training College is committed to providing and promoting education and training with a view to producing dynamic, dependable and resourceful teachers. In pursuit of this commitment, the Management shall comply with all customer and applicable legal requirements and continually improve on her effectiveness by implementing a Quality Management System based on ISO 9001:2015.

(c) Key Management

Day-to-day management of the College is under the following key organs;

- i. Board of Management
- ii. Accounting Officer/ Principal
- iii. Senior Management Team

c) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June, 2023 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Barasa Wafula Saul
2.	Deputy principal	Agnes Asenwa Mungai

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No.	Designation	Name
3.	Registrar	Marystella N Mbaya
4.	Dean of students	Welimo Margaret
5.	Finance Officer	Muchehe David

d) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Fiduciary oversight of the college is carried out by the different committees of the board as follows:

- i) **Audit Committee**
This Committee ensures that the institutional books are audited and it gives the status of audit of College accounts and audit of all College facilities. This oversight Committee also ensures that the College Administration complies with the audit requirements of the Ministry and reports to the Full Board.
- ii) **Finance, Procurement and General Purpose Committee**
This Committee oversees the procurement of goods & services and personnel (in terms of employment) to the College. The Committee also goes through the financial statements of the College to ascertain correctness. It ensures that the College adheres to the financial and procurement procedures of the government and reports to the Full Board.
- iii) **Academic , Standards Quality and Environmental Committee**
This Committee oversees the academic programmes of the College as well as the institution's performance in both internal and external examinations. It also oversees issues of staffing in the academic departments and reports to the Full Board.
- iv) **Human Rights and Student Welfare Committee**
This Committee oversees the general welfare of students and staff (both teaching and non-teaching) and issues of student governance.
- v) **Discipline, Ethics and Integrity Committee**
This Committee handles referral discipline cases of both students and staff (teaching and non-teaching) and reports to the Full Board.
- vi) **College Infrastructure Committee**
This Committee oversees development projects in the College and prioritises the projects to be undertaken. They also propose the Board's prioritised projects to

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
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the Ministry. Since this Committee comes up with the development plans of the institution, it entirely controls the development expenditure of the College.

e) Entity Headquarters

St Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
P.O. Box 931-50200
Bungoma, KENYA

f) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 0789916967, 0704474375
E-mail: kibabiidttc@yahoo.com
Website: www.kibabii.ac.ke

g) Entity Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank
P.O. Box 380-50200
Bungoma, Kenya
Cooperative Bank of Kenya
P.O. Box 1964-50200
Bungoma, Kenya

h) Independent Auditors

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

i) Principal Legal Adviser

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

3. The Board of Management

The Basic Education Act 2015, Section 56 guides the appointment of Board of Management. The present Board was appointed in October 2022 and subsequently inaugurated on 22nd October, 2022. The board members of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College as constituted are as highlighted below:



Prof. Simiyu Wandibba
Chairperson BoM

Prof. Simiyu Wandibba was born on 1st January 1945, he holds a Ph.D Archaeology from Southampton University. He is a Senior Lecturer University of Nairobi from 1991 to date. In 1985-1990 he was Head of Division of Archaeology, National Museum of Kenya. In 1980-1985 he was Senior Scientist, National Museum of Kenya. Prof pursued BA (History and education) in the University of Nairobi, he rejoined the University as a pioneer student in the MA in Archaeology programme, on a University scholarship. He was awarded a scholarship by the Foundation for Research into the Origin of Man (FROM) to pursue studies leading to PhD at the University of Southampton in the UK.

Prof. Wandibba has published widely in peer reviewed journals, has book chapters in several conference proceedings and a number of books to his credit.

He was an External Examiner for the Department of History and Archaeology at the University of Dar es Salaam, the Department of Anthropology and Human Ecology at Moi University, Department of Languages at Makerere University, and the Department of Gender and Development Studies at Kenyatta University. He is currently External Examiner for the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Maseno University and the Department of Gender and Development Studies at Ergerton University. Prof. has successfully supervised numerous MA students and 14 PhD students.

Prof. Wandibba is a member of Nature Kenya, the Historical Association of Kenya, the British Institute in Eastern Africa and Fulbright Alumni in Kenya.

Finally, Prof. Wandibba has served on different boards.



Dr. Carolynne Wakoli
Vice Chairperson
Chairperson
Discipline, Ethics
and Integrity
Committee

Dr. Carolynne Wakoli was born on 22nd November, 1960, She holds a Ph.D in Counselling Psychology from Kabaraka University. From 2017 to date, she is a Lecturer Alupe University in Busia County. Dr. Wakoli graduated with a Master of Education in Guidance and Counseling in 2007 at Kenyatta University and Bachelor of Education Degree in 1985 at the University of Nairobi. She is an accredited Counselor affiliated to KCPA (Kenya Counselors Professional Association), IMLU (International Medico- Legal Unit), Shield for Justice and Clarion International

Dr. Caroline Wakoli is currently the Chair of the Department (COD) of Humanities and Social Sciences in the School of Education and Social Sciences. She is an academic leader for Bachelor of Arts, Community Development and chair Complaints and Complements Handling Committee. She is a member to several committees such as; the Alupe University Institutional Scientific Ethics Review Committee (ISERC), Library Advisory Committee, Research Committee in the School of Education and Social Sciences, National and Integration Committee and Coordinator of the Student's' Advisory Groups. She is a member of The Busia County Menstrual Hygiene Management Steering Committee. She has worked with torture survivors in. Mt. Elgon, Kodiaga G.K Prison, Eldoret G.K Prison, Shimo la Tewa Prison and Bostal Institute Shikuza as a counsellor.



Mr. Saul Barasa Wafula
Secretary BoM

Mr. Saul Barasa Wafula was born on 13th July 1965.

He is currently pursuing Master of Philosophy in Educational Administration, He holds a Bachelor of Education from Kenyatta University.

1983 – 1984: Advanced level, Malava Boys High School- attained Kenya Advanced Certificate of Education(KACE) with 3 Principals, 1

Subsidiary.

1979 – 1982: Ordinary level, Teremi High School – Attained Kenya Certificate of Education (KCE) Division 2.

1972 – 1978: Primary Education, Makhonge Primary School- Attained the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) 24 points.

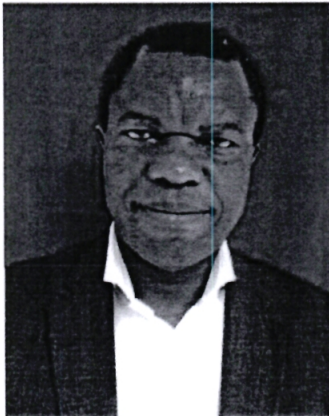
He is the principal accounting officer and Principal of the College; he is also the chairperson Kenya Teachers Colleges Principals Association

2014 – 2015: Diploma in Educational Management offered by the Kenya Education Management Institute (KEMI).

2011: Quality Management System ISO 9001 – 2008.

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2011: Attended a performance Contracting course.
2006: Financial and stores Management in school accounting.
2002: In- Service course for Principals and Heads of Departments.
1999: -KESI course; Re-engineering the Management of Schools.
1999: KESI course; -A training of Trainers courses.
1996: KESI course; - Educational Management Stage1.



Prof. Ibrahim Wafula Khatete
Chairperson Human Rights
and Students Welfare

Prof. Ibrahim Wafula Khatete was born on 11th November 1962. He holds a Ph.D in Education Planning (U.O.N)

He holds Masters of Education, Maseno University Kisumu, Kenya 1997-2002 (Economics of Education and Planning), he graduated with a Bachelor of Education (Science), Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya 1983-1986 (Mathematics and Physics) He is Senior Lecturer Department of Educational Administration and Planning, School of Education, University of Nairobi from 2015 to date, from 2015 to date he is Strategic Management Unit (SMU) Manager Kikuyu Campus ,from 2007 – 2016 he was Departmental examinations officer for all courses offered by the department of Educational Administration and Planning, School of Education, University of Nairobi



Mrs. Jacqueline Onyango

Mrs. Jacqueline Onyango was born on 26TH May 1968, She holds a Masters degree in Curriculum Studies from University of Nairobi and a Bachelor of Education Degree from Kenyatta University. She also holds a Certificate in Education Planning from the International Institute of Education (IIEP-UNESCO). She has attended short courses in curriculum in USA, France, Tanzania, Japan, South Korea and Hungary, She is currently undertaking a PhD in Curriculum Development (Teacher Education) at Moi University, Eldoret.

Mrs. Jacqueline Onyango is the Senior Deputy Director in charge of Curriculum and Research Services

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Prior to joining KICD, she was a lecturer at Machakos Teachers Training College and has trained teachers and curriculum developers in South Sudan and Botswana. She has also participated in a nation-wide Ministry of Education research study



Dr. Henry Namsyule Wanjala was born on 19th August 1948.

He holds a Ph.D. M.Ed.(Kenya University), he also holds B.Ed. Music from University of Nairobi.

Lecturer and chairman, Department of Music and Dance 2016 to date, Prior to joining Kenya University, he was Principal lecturer at Kagumo Diploma College, he also served as Music lecturer at Eregi Teachers Training College.

Dr. Henry Namsyule Wanjala
Chairperson Academic
Standards, Quality and
Environmental Committee



**Mrs. Bartoo Perpetual
Jerono**

Mrs. Bartoo Perpetual Jerono was born on 7th October 1967.

She holds Masters of Philosophy in Educational psychology from Moi University , she also holds Bachelor of Education (Arts) Moi University

Currently she is Ag. Deputy Registrar, Examinations department, Moi University, from 2015-2016 she was Senior Assistant Registrar Examinations Department at Moi University. Prior to joining Moi University She was a Principal in a secondary school later joining Provincial administration as a District Officer

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Ms. Catherine Buteyo

Ms. Catherine Buteyo was born on 4th January 1962.

She holds Masters in TESL from Birmingham University, she also holds Bachelor of Education arts from Kenyatta University

She is a Lecturer Moi University from 1992 to date.

Prior to joining Moi University She also worked at Teachers Service Commission

She is a Member of Radio Board Catholic Diocese of Eldoret.

She also serves in various boards of management which includes, Vice Chairperson St. Elizabeth Lunao Secondary, Kimumu Secondary School, Parents Association Nova Pioneer Girls Schools among others



Rev. Fr. Faustine Wesonga
Chairperson Audit Committee

Rev. Fr. Faustine Wesonga was born on 19th October 1975, he holds a Degree in Theology and Biblical Studies Education.

He is a Secretary of the Catholic Diocese of Bungoma 2012 to date

In 2005 he was ordained as Deacon, in 2006 he was ordained as a priest ,2006-2007 he worked at Sirimba Parish as an assistant Priest,

from 2007-2012 he was appointed assistant education secretary to Catholic Diocese of Bungoma and Chaplain to YCS in schools.



Dr. Kennedy Okemwa

Dr. Kennedy Okemwa was born on 1st January 1971,

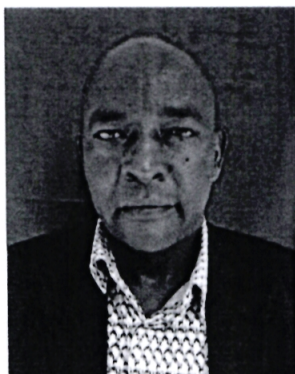
He holds Phd (Educational Planning and Administration)

He also holds Masters in Education specialized in administration and management from Kenyatta University and Bachelors of Education majoring in Economics and Geography, he also has Diploma in Human Resource Management from Kenya Institute of Management.

Currently he works as Principal Examination administrator and Head of Section, Teacher Education (KNEC)

Prior to joining KNEC he was working as Senior Lecturer Narok Teachers Training College in the year 2007.

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Dr. Joseph Kiprono Lelan
Chairperson Finance,
Procurement and
General Purposes
Committee

Dr. Joseph Kiprono Lelan was born on 16th August 1960

He holds Phd. (Educational Administration) from Moi University, Master of Science Degree in Educational Leadership, Drake University- Des Moines, Iowa. U.S. he also holds Bachelor of Education Degree from University of Nairobi, he also holds Diploma in Education Certificate from Siriba Teachers College

He is currently working as Head of Department/Chair, Department of Educational Management and Policy Studies, School of Education, Moi University.

Prior to joining Moi University he was working as Education Officer In charge of Secondary School Administration and Special Education, Keiyo District



Mrs. Florence Amoiti

Mrs. Florence Amoiti was born 25th December 1969,
She holds Masters of Business Administration from University of Nairobi and Bachelor of arts from Kenyatta University

Currently she works as a Secretary administration in the office of Attorney General and department of justice, prior to joining office of attorney general she was working as a secretary administration in the state department of sports and state department of housing and urban development.

She was also a county commissioner Tharaka Nithi, she was also deputy county commissioner in Mwala, Machakos County



Mr. Patrick S. Khaemba
Chairperson College
Infrastructure Committee

Mr. Patrick S. Khaemba was born on 7th July 1961.

He holds Master of Education in Education Communication and Technology, Bachelor of Arts from University of Nairobi, Post Graduate Diploma in Education from Kenyatta University

He is Rt. Regional Director of Education

Before his retirement he was working as director field coordination and co-curricular activities, deputy director field coordination, executive secretary Kenya schools and Colleges National drama festival, he was also awarded Head of State Commendation (HSC) he also taught English at Chwele Girls and Eregi Teachers training College.

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Ms.Elizabeth Shinoji

Ms.Elizabeth Shinoji was born on 23rd August , 1976, She holds a B.Ed(Arts) from Kenyatta University.

She is currently working at Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training college under the registrar and she is incharge of TIMS and NEMIS she has also worked as, Trainer for retooling exercise of JS teachers, KNEC examiner for UDPTE, Teacher Educator and HOS Media Technology. College Assistant Registrar St. Paul's Kibabii DTTC, Chairperson staff welfare and representative to the Board of Management of St. Paul's Kibabii Dipoma Teachers College,

Member of Board of Management, Kolanya Girls National School.

Gender Mainstreaming Chairperson under Performance Contracting

Drama trainer, Internal Quality Auditor for ISO certification, Member of

the College ISO team

Patron SDA Group, Lecturer-Library and Information Science and Head of Subject (HOS)

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4. Key Management Team

1.	 Mr. Saul Wafula Barasa Bachelors in Education Chief Principal	He is the CEO of the college, representative of the Board and the Accounting Officer.
2.	 Mrs. Agnes Mungai Masters in Education Deputy Principal Administration	She deputizes the Principal. She is in charge of discipline, transport and Security in college
3.	 Ms. Marystella Mbaya Bachelors in Education Registrar	She is College Registrar She coordinates academic programmes in the College

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4.	 Mrs. Margaret Welimo Masters of Arts(Literature) Dean of students	She is in charge of students' welfare in all the College
5.	 Mr. David Simiyu Muchehe Associate of Science Degree (Accounting) Finance Officer	In charge of Finance management in college
6.	 REV. Elizabeth Wasike Bachelors in Education	Chairperson Performance Contracting Committee

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023

5. Chairman's Statement

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College is an institution mandated to train Diploma teachers for secondary schools in Kenya. During the Financial Year 2022/2023, the following key activities were undertaken:

1. Preparation of trainees for the DTE exams. One group of trainees sat the DTE exams.
2. The College also engaged in community activities that helped to not only create a harmonious relationship with the community around the College but to also bring on board relevant stake holders from the community.
3. The Performance Contract for the FY 2022/2023 was also drafted, signed, negotiated and implemented during the year. The College was able to implement most of the commitments despite the financial constraints.
4. In order to raise awareness and to keep the College staff informed and updated on current issues, the College engaged in capacity building in Gender mainstreaming, and Science, Technology and Innovation for both teaching and non-teaching staff.

Successes

1. A total of 108 Diploma in Teacher Education graduates were released to the pool of teachers within this period.
2. Apart from this, capacity building was done for both teaching and non-teaching staff thus ensuring that the staff at Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training College was well-informed and motivated.

Challenges

1. The recurrent grant was reduced from KES. 127,500,000 to KES. 117,500,000 by the government thus affecting payment to suppliers which was not as prompt as expected.
2. There was low enrolment of trainees which affected fee collection thus impacting negatively on the recurrent budget.

Way forward

Funds being available, we wish to complete the tuition block and sports pavilion as well as fields. If this is done, the space in the tuition block will ease congestion in the lecture halls leading to improvement in service delivery. It is also our desire to construct an ICT- enabled

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Resource Centre and Computer laboratories for the purposes of improving performance in the now introduced Competency Based Curriculum (CBC).

The College also hopes to meet commitments of the Performance Contract for the current financial year, 2023/2024, most of which require funding.

Apart from this, it is hoped that enrolment will improve as the CBC offers new learning areas. More programmes for training can be introduced like the school-based programs for Diploma in Early Childhood Teacher Education (DECTE) and Diploma in Primary Teacher Education (DPTE) upgrading.

The main mandate of the College is to produce teachers and so we hope to improve performance in the DTE examinations.



Prof. Simiyu Wandibba
Chairperson
Board of Management

6. Report of the Chief Principal

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College has the main mandate to train diploma teachers for secondary schools in Kenya. Since inception in the year 2007, the College has trained and released 3,734 teachers who have graduated and joined the teaching profession. During the Financial Year 2022/2023, the following key activities were undertaken:

1. Preparation of trainees for the DTE exams which were done in July 2022 and graduated in November 2022.
2. The College also engaged in community activities that helped to not only create a harmonious relationship with the community around the College but to also bring on board relevant stake holders from the community e.g. the chiefs and village heads for the purpose of uplifting the community. These activities included blood donation in conjunction with Bungoma County Referral Hospital (BCRH), the Amani Club Peace Sensitization at the Chief's Baraza, Peer counsellors' community service at Libolina Children's home and our students' involvement in research with teenagers with Ziz Afrique Organization in the larger Bungoma County.
3. The Performance Contract for the FY 2022/2023 was also drafted, signed, negotiated and implemented during the year. The College was able to implement most of the commitments.
4. In order to raise awareness and to keep the College staff informed and updated on current issues, the College engaged in capacity building for both teaching and non-teaching staff in Gender mainstreaming and Science & Technology and Innovation workshops. Sensitization for students was also done in the area of Drug Abuse, and Aquaponic farming.

Successes

1. A total of 108 graduates were released to the pool of teachers within this period. Apart from this, capacity building was done for both teaching and non-teaching staff thus ensuring that the staff at Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training College was well-informed and motivated. The College continued to offer its services according to ISO 9001:2015.
2. We managed to have physical graduation after along struggle with Covid-19.
3. Students' participation in Drama and Music physically.

Challenges

1. The COVID-19 pandemic went down but there was still extra expenditure on post COVID-19 related issues, reduction in development and recurrent grants. This therefore slowed down the completion of some projects e.g. construction of the tuition block, purchase of two college vans, fencing and oxidation ponds.
2. The recurrent grant was reduced from KES. 127,500,000 to KES. 117,500,000 by the government thus affecting prompt payment to suppliers.
3. Construction slowed down due to failure by the government to release KES. 50 million meant for development. Only KES. 16,250,000 million was released during the period.

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4. There was low enrolment of trainees which affected fee collection thus impacting negatively on the recurrent budget. Apart from this, the COVID-19 pandemic also affected fee collection as some continuing trainees were unable to raise fees at all or in time.
5. Revenue collected from hire of College facilities came down due to the government directive on meetings occasioned by the pandemic.

Way forward

Funds being available, we wish to complete the tuition block and sports pavilion as well as fields. If this is done, the space in the tuition block will ease congestion in the lecture halls leading to improvement in performance. It is also our desire to construct an ICT resource centre, a modern library and laboratories for purposes of improving performance.

The College also hopes to meet commitments of the Performance Contract for the current financial year 2023/2024, most of which require funding.

Apart from this, it is hoped that enrolment will improve. This can be done through expansion of the curriculum. More programmes for training can be introduced like the school-based programme for DECTE and DPTE upgrading.

The main mandate of the College is to produce diploma teachers and so we hope to improve performance in the KNEC examinations.

Financial performance

The College has done relatively well in liquidity cash flow. We are able to collect revenue and receive grants. The financial position has been affected by reduction of grants by the government leading to delays in payment of suppliers within the financial year.

During the financial year the College received Ksh. 16,250,000 as development grant and received 117,500,000 as recurrent grants.

The College was to receive KES. 65,000,000 (Sixty five million only) as development grant. This severely affected the College because the on-going project of construction of the tuition block did not meet the target set for the completion rate of the project.



Mr. Saul W. Barasa
Principal

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
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7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training College has three strategic themes and five objectives within current Strategic Plan for the FY 2018- FY 2023. These strategic themes are as follows:

1. Provision of Quality Education and Training
2. Sustainable Institutional Growth and Development
3. Community Outreach

The College develops its annual work plans based on the above three themes. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training College achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2022/22 period for its three strategic themes, as indicated in the table below:

S/N	Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
	Provision of Quality Education and Training	To provide quality education and training	Expand learning and teaching resources	Procure teaching and learning resources	dequate teaching and learning resources
			Undertake performance Appraisal of staff	Conduct staff appraisal and address gaps among staff members	Improved performance of Staff members.
			Strengthen the College Management Systems.	Undertake one ISO 9001:2015 KEBS audit per academic year	ISO 9001:2015 Certified
				CCTV installation in the College	Security is enhanced
			Enhance the use of ICT in delivery of education programmes.	Integrate ICT in teaching and learning	Enhanced acquisition of 21st century skills by students.
		To establish and improve infrastructure and physical facilities for effective and efficient delivery of services to all stakeholders.	Create games, sports and recreational facilities	Engage students in diverse co-curricular activities	Students participated in various co-curricular competitions at Zonal and National levels.
				Purchase games sports equipment	Acquired more games sports equipment
			Construct adequate infrastructure	Construct Tuition block	In the process of Completing tuition block
	Sustainable Institutional	To expand and sustain	Establish income generating	Establish aquaponic ponds	Produced fish

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	Growth and Development	College initiated income generating programmes and activities.	programmes	Partner with examining bodies Hiring of College facilities Farming Establish and operationalize bakery	Administered external examinations Hired College facilities at a fee Planted Sukuma wiki Operationalized bakery
	Community Outreach	To mobilize staff, students and the community within the proximity of the College to address health and emerging issues.	Engage students in community work	Organize workshops and seminars on HIV , common communicable diseases	Conducted workshops on HIV & AIDS, , common communicable diseases
		To develop and maintain good working relationships with other institutions and organizations and empower the communities living around the College.	Organize campaigns on environmental challenges.	Organize partnership with other institutions on environmental conservation	Planted trees within the College
			Develop and implement out-reach programmes to improve community livelihoods Sensitize the community on peace Community a round Syombe Campus was sensitized on peace during Chief's Baraza		

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8. Corporate Governance Statement

The members of the Board of Management have committed themselves to the service of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College and to uphold the tenets of good corporate governance by being innovative, transparent, accountable, persons of integrity, socially responsive, as well as promote excellence and exercise fairness in all their dealings.

The Board of Management

The Board of Management consists of fourteen members inclusive of the Chief Principal as the secretary. In the quarter ended 30th June 2023 the board held (4) Committee meetings. The Board of Management members and their meetings attendance are indicated in the table below;

FULL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT MEETING IN FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023

(i) Meeting held by the Full Board of Management (old) in the financial year 2022/2023

Meetings held by the Full Board of Management (new) in the financial year 2022/2023

S/N	NAME	DATES			
		17/09/2022	22/10/2022	24/01/2023	18/02/2023
1.	Prof. Simiyu Wandibba	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Dr. Carolyne Wakoli	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.	Rev. Fr. Faustine Wesonga	✓	✓	✓	✗
4.	Mr Saul Barasa W.	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.	Dr. Ibrahim Khatete	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.	Dr. Henry Wanjala	✓	✓	✓	✓
7.	Dr. Kennedy Okemwa	✓	✓	✗	✓
8.	Dr. Joseph Lelan	✓	✓	✓	✓
9.	Mrs. Florence Amoit	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.	Ms. Perpetua J. Bartoo	✓	✓	✓	✓
11.	Ms. Elizabeth Shinoji	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.	Mrs. Jackline Onyango	✓	✓	✓	✓
13.	Ms.Catherine Buteyo	✓	✓	✓	✓
14.	Mr.Patrick s. Khaemba	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Succession Plan

According to the Basic Education Act, 2015, a Board of Management appointed under these regulations shall remain in office for a term of three years, which shall be renewable for one further term. The College Board is constituted in such a way that at its expiry, at least half of the membership remains in the next board for continuity.

Board Charter

The College Board does not have a charter as it operates under the guidance of the Basic Education Act, 2015.

Appointment and Removal of Board Members

Members of the board are appointed and removed as per the Basic Education Act 2015, Section 56. The present Board was appointed in October 2022 and inaugurated on 22nd October, 2022. During the inauguration, Professor Simiyu Wandibba was elected as the Chairperson, Mr. Saul Barasa was confirmed as the Board Secretary and the following were selected to form the Executive Committee;

1. Prof. Simiyu Wandibba
2. Mr. Patrick Sirengo Khaemba
3. Dr. Carolayne Wakoli
4. Dr. Joseph Lelan
5. Mr. Saul Barasa

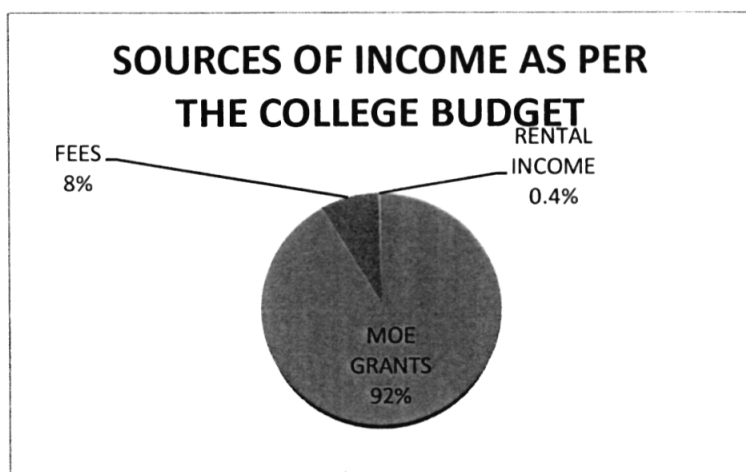
9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The college has strived to meet its financial obligations due to reduction in both development and recurrent grants, this has led to delayed completion of College development projects and failing to meet its operational and strategic plan commitments within the timeframe stipulated. Currently the College is putting up tuition block and Laboratories, the project is moving slowly due to limited funding from the Ministry of Education.

The college operates on three main sources of income;

- a) Grants from the Ministry of Education i.e recurrent grants and development grants
- b) Fees from students
- c) Hire of college facilities.

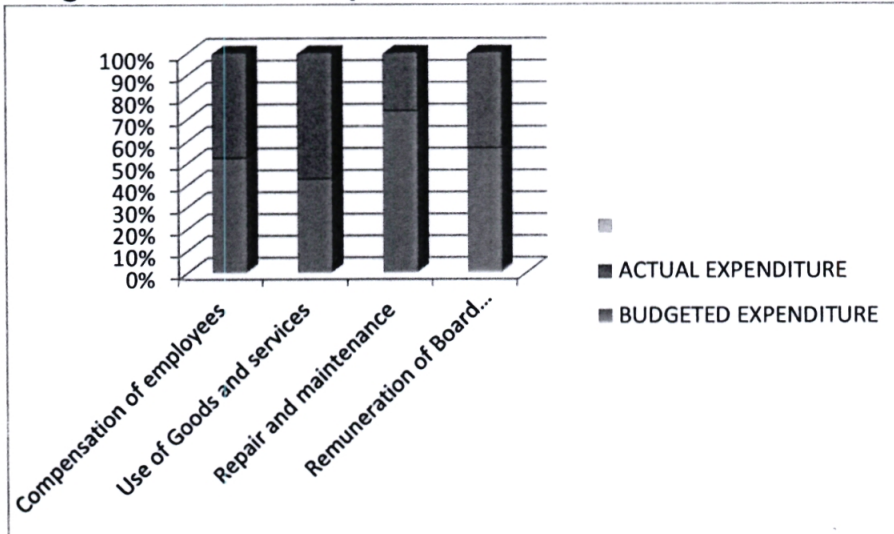
Grants from the Ministry of Education represents more than 60% of the college budget, fees from students come second and hire of college facilities come last as show in the pie chart below.



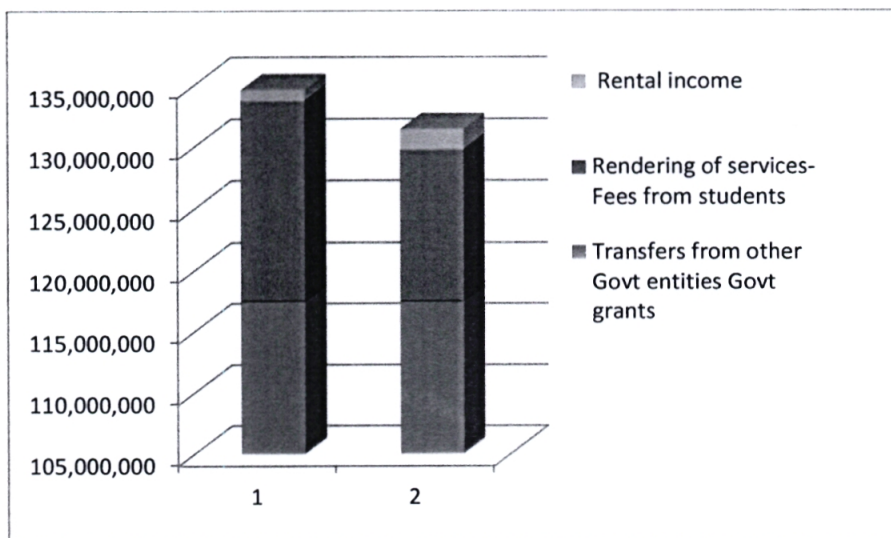
The college prepares a budget at the end of each financial year. The college activities are run in accordance with the approved budget by the BoM. In this financial year, college activities have been severely affected due to underfunding from the MoE and low enrolment of students. The graph below shows budgeted income against actual income and budgeted expenditure against actual expenditure.

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Budgeted and Actual Expenditures



Budgeted and Actual Income



Recurrent grants were also reduced drastically therefore affecting the daily operations of the College.

The pending bills have gone up as a result of reduction of recurrent grants. Currently the College pending bills is over 25 million and most suppliers and service providers are finding it more difficulty to continue supplying goods and offering of services to the College due to delayed payment.

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Section A

The entity's operational and financial performance

Development Grants

The Institute received KES.16, 250,000.00 from the Government of Kenya in the FY 2022/2023 as development grants for construction of tuition block.

Financial Performance

During the year under review the incomes were KES. **131,665,280** while expenditure was KES. **180,659,534**. This resulted to a deficit of KES. **48,994,254**

Section B

Entity's compliance with statutory requirements

In the year under review the college complied with all the statutory obligations

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training College exists to transform life through providing and promoting education and training with a view to producing dynamic, dependable and resourceful teachers. This is our mandate: the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, putting the customer first delivering relevant services and improving operation excellence. Below is an outline of the organisation policies and activities that promotes sustainability

10.1 Sustainability strategy and profile

The board plays a critical role in enhancing accountability through its standards and tools. It promotes value for money and effective use of resources by government entities (MoE development and recurrent grants). To facilitate effective operations in realising its mandate, the Board requires higher budget allocation than it is currently. Meanwhile, the Board strives to control its expenditure with complying with the National Treasury's cost –containment measures. It also collaborates with its stakeholders on areas of mutual interest in order to deliver its mandate within the constrained environment. The Board plays critical role in promoting skills acquisition by providing attachment opportunities to students in progress. The Board developed a new Strategic Plan for the next five years (2023 -2027). This strategic Plan seeks to take the Board to the next level beyond the initial establishment and consolidate the gains achieved since 2008.

10.2 Environmental performance

The strategy of the Board is to collaborate with like-minded institutions to conserve the environment through tree planting, maintenance and other measures. This was done in the FY2022/2023 by the College Environmental Sustainability Committee; the Board has dedicated 2% of its approved budget on tree planting which has been captured in the Performance Contract for the FY 2022/2023. A total of 1000 trees were planted and maintained. In addition, the Board seeks to conserve water and electricity by turning off water taps and switching off lights when not in use. During the year, the Board, in its efforts to leverage information technology, installed high-end Education Management Information System (EMIS) to provide services to other devices over a network. The functionality of EMIS include; Finance, administration,

examinations, procurement, housekeeping, security and internet server. To enhance stakeholder interaction, collaboration and E- document management, the server is linked to EMIS for access, sharing and approvals of requisitions, processing of students transcript and retrieval of students fee statements. The IT strategy eliminated paper based process which resulted in improved turnaround time and reduced wastage of printing materials. The Board also anticipates enhancing the supply chain module to include robust e- procurement platform where suppliers will interact with the Board online. This will eliminate paperwork based tendering process.



The College Environmental Sustainability Committee planting trees with students at Bishop Atundo Secondary School, Kimaeti on 27/5/23

10.3 Employee Welfare

Employees are the most important asset of the Board .The Board endeavours to create a conducive work environment where each of our employees feels valued as a member of the team .In FY 2022/2023 the Board undertook a team building exercise for all its employees which also doubled up as a sensitization workshop. The exercise was to synergize and promote team spirit towards the achievements of common goals. The Board sensitized the staff on the use of Microsoft 365 for HR-related modules such as leave application, therefore, increasing staff

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productivity and efficiency .The Board trained its staff on the approved Occupational Health and policy aimed and maintaining a safe and healthy working environment. COVID-19 essential supplies such as masks and sanitizers were provided for the staff. The College environment was kept clean regularly in line with the ministry of the Health guidelines. The grass was kept low to prevent breeding of mosquitoes being the cause of Malaria



A College Employee in Protective gear when cutting grass in college



The service provider emptying the composite pit

The Board has a Recruitment Policy which guides in getting the best employees as captured in the Employment Act of 2007 and the Kenya Constitution of (2010). The policy is very clear on staff training and development based on staff training needs assessment and skill gap analysis that is carried out in every financial year. On job training, employees are allowed to work in different but related departments to gain experience. This rotation helps employees to gain new skills, appreciate and understand College departments better. Again employees are appraised on yearly basis to identify their gaps that help the Board to come with intervention programmes such as sensitization and mentorship. Those that perform exceptionally well are rewarded to enhance employee's patriotism and job satisfaction by stimulating job effort and performance.



Rewarding an employee upon retirement

Market place practices

St. Pauls KDTTC has put in the following practices with respect to:

a. Responsible competition practice

The Board has a functional Corruption Prevention Committee that handles corruption issues in the college. In addition the college has put in strategic places anti-corruption reporting boxes and a hot line number where members of the public can report corruption issues. Employment of workers is done competitively by adhering to employment policy. During sports competition, students and teachers observe sports regulations by showing respect for competitors

b. Responsible supply chain and supplier relations

The Boards procurement process is guided by the provisions of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015. During the year the Board implemented the following strategies;

- i. Developed clear requirements and terms of reference (TORs) to discourage any misinterpretation by the supplier
- ii. Advertised tenders through two newspapers of nationwide circulations, through website and government portal
- iii. Giving suppliers /service providers specification through L.P.O & L.S.O
- iv. All bidders were asked to download the tender documents from college website /EMIS of the college
- v. Allowed willing bidders to witness opening of tenders and all bidders were informed of the tender results through award letter and regret letters.
- vi. Allowed the successful bidders to supply without interference for the whole contract period and Paid suppliers on time when funds were available.
- vii. Giving suppliers /service providers specification through L.P.O & L.S.O



Corruption Poster in College

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023

c. Responsible marketing and advertisement

- i. The College advertised tenders through two newspapers of nationwide circulations, through website and through government portal
- ii. All bidders were asked to download the tender documents from college website /EMIS of the college
- iii. Ensured that suppliers were sensitized on the best practise of applying for the tender

d. Product stewardship

- i. The college has put in place the inspection and acceptance committee
- ii. Delivery timelines are given on L.P.O,S and L.S.O
- iii. Procuring as per the user specifications

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Corporate Social Responsibility/Community Engagements

The Boards mandate requires key stakeholder engagement and management. In the financial year 2022/2023 the Board achieved the following activities with the community:

Jigger eradication was carried out by Red cross club in collaboration with Kenya Red Cross Society Kanduyi



The College Dance club members entertaining guests during Mashujaa public holiday 20/10/23

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023

11. Report of the Board of Management

The Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, which show the state of the St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training College's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training College is to train diploma teachers for secondary schools.

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30 are set out on page

Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page ix-xv.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the *entity* in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 or XYZ Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of the *entity* for the year/period ended June 30, 2023, in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

By Order of the Board



.....

Secretary of the Board

Nairobi

Date:

12. Statement of Board of Governors/ Council's Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and section 14 of the State Corporations Act, and Basic Education Act, 2013 require the council members to prepare financial statements in respect of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the entity for that year/period. The council members are also required to ensure that St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College. The council members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College.

The Board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2023. 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 St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board members accept responsibility for St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College'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 Basic Education Act, 2013. The Board members are of the opinion that St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College's financial position as at that date. The Board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College, which have been relied upon in the preparation of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the board members to indicate that St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023

Approval of the financial statements

The St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College's financial statements were approved by the Board on 29th September, 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Name *PROF. SIMITU NANDIBBA*
Chairperson of the Board



.....
Name *SAUL BARASA*
Accounting Officer/Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000
Email: info@oagkenya.go.ke
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HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
Monrovia Street
P.O Box 30084-00100
NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON ST. PAUL'S KIBABII DIPLOMA TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College set out on pages 1 to 30, which comprise the statement of

financial position as at 30 June, 2023 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, except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College as at 30 June, 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

The statement of financial performance reflects a deficit of Kshs.48,994,254 which increased the retained earnings from a negative balance of Kshs.44,735,143 as at 30 June, 2022 to a negative balance of Kshs.93,729,397 as at 30 June, 2023.

Further, the College's current liabilities balance of Kshs.30,010,110 exceeded its current assets balance of Kshs.24,379,980 resulting to a negative working capital of Kshs.5,630,130 or liquidity ratio of 4:5, which means the College may not be able to meet its short-term obligations.

The Management has not disclosed with adequate details in the financial statements indicating that material uncertainty exists and measures taken to mitigate the same.

In the circumstances, this casts significant doubts on the College's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects actual revenue and expenditure of Kshs.131,665,280 and Kshs.180,659,534 respectively resulting to an over-expenditure of Kshs.48,994,254 or 37% of the actual receipts. Further, the

performance difference for total expenditure has been erroneously stated at Kshs.48,994,254 instead of Kshs.46,002,034 resulting in a difference of Kshs.2,992,220.

The over-expenditure means that the College is not operating within its budget and may result in increased payables which may eventually result in litigation with unpaid suppliers.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the report for the previous year, several issues were raised under Report on Financial Statements and Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in use of Public Resources. However, the issues had not been resolved and Management did not provide satisfactory reasons for the delay in resolving the issues.

Other Information

The Board of Management are responsible for the other information set out on page v to xxxix which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Board of Management, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Chief Principal, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of the Board of Management, Statement of Board of Governors/Council's Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources section of my report, I

confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Failure to Adhere to One-Third Basic Pay Rule

Review of the payroll for the month of June, 2023 revealed that four employees' salary deductions exceed two-thirds of their basic salary contrary to Section 19(3) of the Employment Act, 2007, which states that without prejudice to any right of recovery of any debt due and notwithstanding the provisions of any other written law, the total amount of all deductions which, under the provisions of Sub-Section (1), may be made by an employer from the wages of his employee at any one time shall not exceed two thirds of such wages or such additional or other amount as may be prescribed by the Minister either generally or in relation to a specified employer or employee or class of employers or employees or any trade or industry.

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

2. Lack of Ethnic Diversity in Staff Establishment

Review of the College staff complement for the month of June, 2023 showed that out of the seventy-eight (78) permanent employees, seventy-two (72) or 92% were from the dominant ethnic community and nine (9) out of fourteen (14) or 64% of the Board members were from the dominant community. This is contrary to Section 7 of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which provides that all public establishments shall seek to represent the diversity of the people of Kenya in employment of staff and ensure that not more than one-third of its staff from the same ethnic community.

In the circumstances, the College may not be playing its role in ensuring national cohesion and integration.

3. Failure to Maintain a Register of Bank Accounts

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.17,108,225 held in five (5) bank accounts and a pay bill utility account. However, a register of the bank accounts authorized by The National Treasury indicating name of the bank, branch, account number, purpose of account, authorization details, opening date, authorized signatories, and date of closure was not kept by the College as required by Regulation 87(3&4) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 stating that the Accounting Officer of a national government entity shall, by the 30th September of each year, provide The National Treasury with an up-dated list of bank accounts held by the national government entity which include name of the bank where the account is held; name of the bank account; type of bank account; signatories of the bank account; date on which the bank account was opened; the bank account number; purpose for the bank account, if different from the main operational bank account of the government entity; the bank account balances as at the 30 June each year.

In the circumstances, the College is in breach of the law and regulations.

4. Long Outstanding Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements reflects receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.3,008,320 representing student debtors. Review of the debtors aging analysis revealed that student debtors amounting to Kshs.1,542,007 has been outstanding for more than twelve (12) months. However, Management did not provide evidence of effort made to collect the outstanding debts contrary to Regulation 83(2)(g) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that for the purposes of this regulation, sound cash management includes pursuing debtors with appropriate sensitivity and rigour to ensure that amounts receivable by the government are collected and banked promptly.

In the circumstances, the recoverability of the outstanding receivables balance of Kshs.1,542,007 could not be confirmed and Management is in breach of the law.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Risk Management Policy

During the year under review, the College did not have in place a risk management policy and did not perform risk assessment contrary to Regulation 165 (1) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that the Accounting Officer shall ensure that—(a) the national government entity develops risk management strategies, which include fraud prevention mechanism; and (b) the national government entity develops a system of risk management and internal control that builds robust business operations.

In the circumstances, failure to identify threats and opportunities can lead to missed opportunities or failure to meet set targets.

2. Lack of Inventory Management Policy

The statement of financial position reflects inventory balance of Kshs.4,263,435 as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. However, the College has not established an inventory management policy contrary to Section 165 (1) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that the Accounting Officer shall ensure that the national government entity develops (b) a system of risk management and internal control that builds robust business operations.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of inventory management could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the College's ability to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the College or to cease its 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, the Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply with the authorities which govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

31 December, 2024

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023

14. Statement of Financial Performance for The Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2022/2023	2021/2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the National Government – grants/ gifts in kind	6	117,500,000	117,500,000
Public contributions and donations			
Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions		117,500,000	117,500,000
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- Fees from students	7	12,369,200	15,517,210
Sale of goods	8	171,500	2,000
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	9	1,601,600	8,829,391
Other income	10	22,980	174,190
Revenue from exchange transactions		14,165,280	24,522,791
Total revenue		131,665,280	142,022,791
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	11	129,562,081	126,170,583
Employee costs	12	27,160,978	29,045,220
BOG members Allowances	13	1,506,000	1,669,000
Depreciation and amortization expense	14	20,667,415	23,124,161
Repairs and maintenance	15	1,763,060	4,312,047
Total expenses		180,659,534	184,321,011
Net Surplus/deficit for the year		-48,994,254	-42,298,220
Total revenue		131,665,280	142,022,791

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

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 32 were signed by:



.....
Chairman of Council/Board

Date 29/9/2023



.....
Finance Officer

ICPAK No

Date 29/9/2023



.....
Principal

Date 29/9/2023

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023

15. Statement of Financial Position As At 30th June 2023

	Notes	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	17,108,225	10,423,733
Receivables from exchange transactions	17	3,008,320	2,597,280
Inventories	18	4,263,435	3,779,123
Total Current Assets		24,379,980	16,800,136
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	19	847,274,905	859,351,613
Total Non-current Assets		847,274,905	859,351,613
Total assets		871,654,885	876,151,749
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	20	29,621,150	9,252,802
		-	
Payments received in advance	21	388,960	1,721,392
Total Current Liabilities		30,010,110	10,974,194
Non-current liabilities			
Total Non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		30,010,110	10,974,194
Capital and Reserves			
Reserves		867,248,333	858,036,859
Accumulated surplus		- 93,729,397	- 44,735,143
Development Grants/Fund		68,125,839	51,875,839
Total Capital and Reserves		842,799,365	865,177,555
Total Liabilities and Capital & Reserves		871,654,885	876,151,749

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 32 were signed by:

		
.....		
Chairman of Council/Board	Finance Officer	Principal
	ICPAK No	
Date 29/9/2023	Date 29/9/2023	Date 29/9/2023

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023

16. Statement of Changes in Net Asset For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Capital/ Development Grants/Fund	Total
Balance b/f as at July 1, 2022	858,036,859	-44,735,143	51,875,839	865,177,555
Development grants received during the year			16,250,000	16,250,000
Fair value adjustment	9,211,474			9,211,474
Total comprehensive income		-48,994,254		-48,994,254
Balance c/d as at June 30, 2023	868,402,923	-93,729,397	68,125,839	842,799,365

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023

17. Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

		2022/2023	2021/2022
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other Government entities/Govt. grants	6	117,500,000	117,500,000
Public contributions and donations			
Rendering of services- Fees from students	7	12,369,200	15,517,210
Sale of goods	8	171,500	2,000
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	9	1,601,600	8,829,391
Other income	10	22,980	174,190
Total Receipts		131,665,280	142,022,791
Payments			
Compensation of employees	12	27,160,978	29,045,220
Use of goods and services	11	129,562,081	126,170,583
Repairs & Maintenance	15	1,763,060	4,312,047
Board expenses	13	1,506,000	1,669,000
Total Payments		162,704,106	161,196,850
Net cash flows from operating activities		- 31,038,826	- 19,174,059
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		- 8,590,707	- 14,734,027
Net cash flows used in investing activities		- 8,590,707	- 14,734,027
Cash flows from financing activities			
Development grant		16,250,000	25,000,000
Net cash flows used in financing activities		16,250,000	25,000,000
Changes in working capital			
Decrease in Receivables from Exchange Transactions		411,040	4,290,938
Decrease in Trade payables from Exchange Transactions		27,836,241	26,759,077
Increase in Refundable Deposits from Customers		1,332,432	1,561,222
(Decrease)Increase in Inventories		484,312	- 1,004,462
Decrease in Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions			- 16,872,747
Net Changes in Working Capital		30,064,025	14,734,028
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		6,684,492	5,825,942
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2022		10,423,733	4,597,791
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2023	17	17,108,225	10,423,733
Cash and cash equivalents as per the Balance Sheet		17,108,225	10423732.5

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts For Year Ended 30 June 2023

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
Transfers from other Govt entities Govt grants	117,500,000		117,500,000	117,500,000	0	0
Public contributions and donations						
Rendering of services- Fees from students	16,357,500		16,357,500	12,369,200	-3,988,300	-24
Sale of goods	0		0	171,500	171,500	0
Other Income	0		0	22,980	22,980	0
Rental income	800,000		800,000	1,601,600	801,600	50
Total income	134,657,500		134,657,500	131,665,280	-2,992,220	
Expenses			0			
Compensation of employees	30,000,000		30,000,000	27,160,978	2,839,022	9
Use of Goods and services	97,657,500		97,657,500	129,562,081	-31,904,581	-33
Repair and maintenance	5,000,000		5,000,000	1,763,060	3,236,940	65
Remuneration of Board members	2,000,000		2,000,000	1,506,000	494,000	25
Depreciation	0		0	20,667,415	20,667,415	0
Total expenditure	134,657,500		134,657,500	180,659,534	-48,994,254	
Surplus for the period	0		0	-48,994,254		
Development grants	65,000,000		65,000,000	16,250,000	-48,750,000	-75

(Budget notes)

1. Revenue from Rendering of services was not achieved due to low enrolment.
2. Rental income was over achieved because more college facilities were hired.
3. On compensation of employees there is a positive variance because casual employees were not hired by the college.
4. On use of goods, there is a negative variance because of increase in prices of goods and services due to inflation.

5. *On repairs and maintenance, there is a positive variance because there were no major repairs of college facilities that took place.*
6. *On remuneration of the board, there is a positive variance because most of the meetings were held virtually.*
7. *The budget was approved on 28th June 2022*

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Basic Education Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is training teachers for secondary schools.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note xx. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College. The values are rounded off to the nearest shilling. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act, Basic Education Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i. Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2023: 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: • 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; • 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.
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	Applicable: 1st January 2023 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: (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.
Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2023: - Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. - Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. - Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	for financial guaranteed contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. d) Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.
Other improvements to IPSAS	<i>Applicable 1st January 2023</i> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits.</i> Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS. • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Standard no longer included in the 2023 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.

iii. Early adoption of standards

(The entity) did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year 2023./the entity adopted standard xx and xx. The impact of these standards on entity's financial statements is xx.(amend appropriately)

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 has been acquired using such funds.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

Rental income

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

St. Paul's Kibabii Diploma Teachers' Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022/2023 was approved by the Council or Board on **28/06/2022**. 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 to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity recorded additional appropriations of xxx on the FY 2023/2023 budget following the Council/ Board's approval. 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 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 on page 5 under section 2 of these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying taxes as per schedule 1 of the *income tax* Act cap 470.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

d) Investment property

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

e) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the item of property appropriately according to the acronyms you use in your financial statements plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the 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.

f) 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. Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

The 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.

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

i) Financial instruments

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in *Note xx*.

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

j) Inventories

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories (Continued)

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*.

k) 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.

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.

l) Social Benefits

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

The *Entity* creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. (*Entity to state the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted*).

n) 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.

o) 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

p) Foreign currency transactions

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

q) Borrowing costs

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

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

r) Related parties

The *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 Principal and senior managers.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

s) Service concession arrangements

The *Entity* 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 *Entity* also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

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

u) Comparative figures

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

v) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Depreciation.

The annual depreciation rates in use are:

Buldings-2%

Furniture, plant and equipment-12.5%

Motor vehicles-25%

Computers-33.3%

Library books-20%

The college uses straight line method of depreciation.

Freehold land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an infinite life.

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 xxx.

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.

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(Include provisions applicable for your organisation e.g. provision for bad debts, provisions of obsolete stocks and how management estimates these provisions).

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	KShs	KShs
Unconditional grants		
Operational grant-recognised in the financial performance	117,500,000.00	117,500,000
Conditional grants		
Development-recognised in the financial position	16,250,000.00	25,000,000
Total Government grants and subsidies	133,750,000	142,500,000

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

7. Rendering of services

Description	2022/2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Tuition fees	1,148,000.00	1,344,000
Activity fees	328,000.00	384,000
Contingencies	328,000.00	384,000
RMI	492,000.00	576,000
Rehabilitation Fund	328,000.00	384,000
Bank clearance	82,000.00	96,000
Student council	37,200.00	116,400
Medicare	262,400.00	307,200
Local transport and travels	721,600.00	844,800
Postage	32,800.00	38,400
Boarding fees	6,560,000.00	7,680,000
Registration	105,400.00	329,800
P.E Uniform	136,400.00	426,800
Hockey Stick	62,000.00	194,000
Computer course	93,000.00	291,000
ECDE		162,010
Caution	12,400.00	38,800
EW&C	1,640,000.00	1,920,000
Total Rendering of Services	12,369,200	15,517,210

8. Sale of Goods

Description	2022/2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Graduation	171,500	2,000
Total Sale of goods	171,500	2,000

9. Rental revenue from facilities and equipment

Description	2022/2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Hire of college facilities	65,000.00	12,000
Gown hire		29,000
Workshops	1,175,100.00	8,406,491
Rent	361,500.00	381,900
Total rentals	1,601,600	8,829,391

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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10. Other Income

Description	2022/2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Refund	17,000	96,550
Excess fees	5,980	76,640
MISC		1,000
Total other income	22,980	174,190

11. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2022/2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Electricity Water & Conservancy	4,184,961	9,153,751
Tuition	21,142,418	19,286,772
Local Transport and Travel	19,682,418	15,969,628
Teaching Practice	2,579,980	3,157,010
Registration	58,500	112,000
Activity	3,939,420	2,884,080
Administrative Expenses	1,660,850	1,240,400
Medicare	3,635,290	3,456,530
Student Union	368,000	243,500
Boarding	53,394,892	49,467,140
Contingencies	841,440	3,331,967
Rehabilitation Fund		120,300
Creditors	13,834,406	14,312,941
Performance contracting	2,157,142	2,380,088
Bank charges	81,609	55,706
Postage		16,640
Refund	30,000	116,550
ECDE		99,500
Graduation	616,200	418,000
Workshops	22,700	10,000
LEGAL FEES	1,331,855	
Gratuity		338,080
Total good and services	129,562,081	126,170,583

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

12. Employee Costs

Description	2022/2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	27,160,978	18,720,576
Medical allowances		904,704
commuter Allowances		4,354,800
Housing benefit and allowances		2,967,900
Performance and other bonuses		101,400
Social contributions		1,995,840
Total Employee costs	27,160,978	29,045,220

13. Board/Council Expenses

Description	2022/2023	2021-2023
	KShs	KShs
Chairman's Allowance	90,000	90,000
BOG allowances	1,416,000	1,579,000
Total director emoluments	1,506,000	1,669,000

14. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	2022/2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	20,667,415	23,124,161
Intangible assets	-	
Total depreciation and amortization	20,667,415	23,124,161

15. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2022/2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
RMI	1,763,060	4,312,047
Total Repairs and Maintenance	1,763,060	4,312,047

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Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2022/2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Cash at hand	2442.00	15,752
Utility a/c	6050	45,049
cooperative bank-01129049980200	4,959,349	309,733
kcb bank-1106234731	9,728,414	2,247,465
kcb saings-1116946785	14,577	15,642
Infrastructure a/c-01129049980201	2,282,436	7,704,069
SSP Account-1174928522	114,957	86,023
Total cash and cash equivalents	17,108,225	10,423,733

17. Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Current receivables		
Student debtors	3,008,320	2,597,280
Total current receivables	3,008,320	2,597,280

18. Inventories

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
central store	1,157,888	2,104,370
Clinic store	288,360	315,422
Boarding store	2,817,187	1,359,331
Total Inventories	4,263,435	3,779,123

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land and	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Buildings	Library Books	Plant and equipment	WORK IN PROGRESS W.I.P	Total
Cost	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs		Shs
At 1 July 2020	52,000,000	32,391,847	17,701,911	16,297,985	890,893,232	3,526,845	10,798,234	65,702,791	1,089,312,845
Additions									0
Disposals									0
Revaluation	30,635,000	-16,191,847	2,652,089	-10,222,785	-217,693,232		-8,098,234	12,081,938	-206,837,071
At 30 th June 2021	82,635,000	16,200,000	20,354,000	6,075,200	673,200,000	3,526,845	2,700,000	77,784,729	882,475,774
Depreciation and impairment									0
At 1 July 2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Depreciation	0	4,050,000	2,544,250	2,023,042	13,464,000	705,369	337,500		23,124,161
Disposals									0
Impairment									0
Transfer/adjustment									0
At 30 th June 2022	0	4,050,000	2,544,250	2,023,042	13,464,000	705,369	337,500		23,124,161
Net book values									0
At 30 th June 2022	82,635,000	12,150,000	17,809,750	4,052,158	659,736,000	2,821,476	2,362,500	77,784,729	859,351,613
At 1 July 2022	82,635,000	12,150,000	17,809,750	4,052,158	659,736,000	2,821,476	2,362,500	77,784,729	859,351,613
Depreciation	0	3037500	2226218.75	1349368.7	13194720	564295.2	295312.5		20667415.2
Additions								8590707	8590707
Impairment									0
Transfer/adjustment									0
At 30 th June 2023	0	3037500	2226218.75	1349368.7	13194720	564295.2	295312.5		20667415.2
Net book values									0
At 30 th June 2023	82,635,000	9,112,500	15,583,531	2,702,790	646,541,280	2,257,181	2,067,188	86,375,436	847,274,905

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20. Trade and Other Payables

Description		2022-2023	2021-2022
		KShs	KShs
Trade payables		29,621,150	9,252,802
Total trade and other payables		29,621,150	9,252,802

21. Payments received in advance.

Description		2022-2023	2021-2022
		KShs	KShs
Fees received in advance		388,960.00	1,721,392
Total		388,960.00	1,721,392

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

22. Financial Risk Management

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

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

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxxx

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

The entity has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls.

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. 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 entity'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.

Financial risk management (continued)

23. Events After The Reporting Period

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

24. Ultimate And Holding Entity

The entity is a State Corporation/ or a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of xxx. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

25. Currency

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

20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

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

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

Guidance Notes:

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

.....

Name
Accounting Officer
(Enter title of Head of entity)
Date

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Appendix II: Projects Implemented by (*The Entity*)

Projects

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

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

Status of Projects completion

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

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

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Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

[Insert your Letterhead]

[Insert name of beneficiary Entity]

[Insert Address]

The *[insert SC/SAGA/Fund name here]* wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30th June 2023 as indicated in the table below. Please compare the amounts disbursed to you with the amounts you received and populate the column E in the table below Please sign and stamp this request in the space provided and return it to us.

Confirmation of amounts received by <i>[Insert name of beneficiary Entity]</i> as at 30 th June 2023							
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by <i>[SC/SAGA/Fund]</i> (Kshs) as at 30th June 2023				Amount Received by <i>[Beneficiary Entity]</i> (Kshs) as at 30 th June 2023 (E)	Differences (Kshs) (F)=(D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter-Ministerial (C)	Total (D)=(A+B+C)		
Total							

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

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Entity:

Name Sign Date