REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

# **REPORT**





# THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

# BARINGO COUNTY COMMUNITY CONSERVATION FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

1 4 DEC 2023





## BARINGO COUNTY COMMUNITY CONSERVATION FUND

### ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIALYEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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

Tal	ble of Content	
1.	Acronyms and Glossary of Terms	iii
2.	Key Entity Information and Management	iv
3.	Fund Administration Committee (Or Any Other Corporate Governance Body for the Fuviii	ınd)
4.	Management Team	ix
6.	Report of The Fund Administrator	x
7.	Corporate Governance Statement	xii
8.	Management Discussion and Analysis	ΧV
9.	Environmental and Sustainability Reporting	xv
10.	Report of the Fund Administrator	xix
11.	Statement of Management's Responsibilities	XX
12. Cor	Report of the Independent Auditor on the Financial Statements for Baringo County nservation Fund	xxi
13.	Statement of Financial Performanceforthe Year Ended 30th June 2023	1
14.	Statement of Financial Positionas at 30 June 2023	2
15.	Statement of Changes in Net Assetsfor the year ended 30th June 2023	4
16.	Statement of Cash Flowsfor the Year Ended 30 June 2023	5
17.	Statement Of Comparison Of Budget And Actual Amounts For The Period	6
18.	Notes to the Financial Statements	7

19.

Annexes

39

#### 1. Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

#### a) Acronyms

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
Kshs	Kenya Shillings
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CO	Chief Officer
BCCA	Baringo Community Conservancies Association
GPS	Global Positioning System
CBO	Community Based Organisation
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service

#### b) Glossary of Terms

Fiduciary Management The key management personnel who had financial responsibility

#### 2. Key Entity Information and Management

#### a) Background information

The Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from section 116(1) of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 of 28<sup>th</sup>November 2014. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Baringo and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to fund the community in the development, sustainability, exploitation, utilization and conservation of wildlife in accordance with article 69 of the Constitution.

The Fund's principal activity is to meet expenditures characterized as:

- i. Recreational, viewpoints, camps and picnic sites;
- ii. Community conservancy development;
- iii. Environmental conservation initiatives e.g. indigenous tree nurseries;
- iv. Eco-tourism facilities;
- v. Community based tourism enterprises;
- vi. Rural Conservation tools and equipment such as GPS, Radio communications, motor vehicles
- vii. Training and capacity development;
- viii. Nature Trails and geo-parks development.

#### b) Principal Activities

- i. The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to mitigate adverse environmental impacts of human activities that has led to extinction of species and habitats;
- ii. The grant shall provide an incentive for hosting wildlife in community areas,
- iii. The grant seeks to halt down ward this trend wildlife and habitat and restore to former status;
- The grant shall act as a consolation mechanism on adverse effects of Human Wildlife Conflicts;
- v. The grant shall support alternative livelihood opportunities that can be derived or accrued from conservation.

### c) Fund Administration Committee

Ref		
1	Chief Officer Finance- Ex Officio	GikonoKiptoo-Chairperson
2	Chief Officer Tourism and Wildlife- Administrator of Funds	Nancy Korir-Member
3	CECM – Treasury& Economic Planning	Wilson Cheserek
4	Chairperson - CWCC	Peter Kandagor
5	County Chief Warden- Member	William Kimosop
6	Site Warden Lake Bogoria N. Reserve	James Kimaru
7	KWS- Member	Grace Wendot
8	Site Warden – Member	Jackson Komen
9	Chief Tourism- Member	Titus Amdany
10	Conservancy Chairperson- Member	Peter Kandagor
11	Sub County Administrator- Baringo South	WiliamChelal
12	Registered CBQ- Member	Susan Kemboi
13	MCA- Emining Ward	Purity Tallam
14	MCA-Mochongoi	Nicholas Kimosop
15	County Director Tourism and wildlife- Member	Evans Kipturgo- Member
16	Deputy Director Accounting Services- Member	CPA David Rerimoi

### d) Key Management Team

1	Chief Officer Finance	Gikono Kiptoo-Chairperson
2	Chief Officer Tourism and wildlife	Nancy Korir - Fund administrator
3	Game Warden Lake Bogoria N. Reserve	James Kimaru- Site Warden
4	Game Warden Lake Baringo Conservation area	Jackson Komen-Site warden
5	All Conservancy managers	Members
6	Fund Accountant	Phyllis Cheboiwo
7	All Conservancy's Chairperson	Members
8	Chairperson BCCA	Members

#### **Key Entity and Management (Continued)**

#### e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

SIN	Position	Name
1	Directorate Internal Audit	Catherine Kibet

#### a) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 53-30400 JAMABA Building Kabarnet-County Commissioners offices Kabarnet, KENYA

#### g) Fund Contacts

Telephone: 053-22290

E-mail: cectreasurybaringo@gmail.com.

Website: www.baringo.go.ke

#### h) FundBankers

Skyline Bank OsachKosochigaa Building Market road Kabarnet KABARNET BRANCH AC.NO 565100501395

#### i) Independent Auditors

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

#### j) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General State Law Office Harambee Avenue P.O. Box 40112 City Square 00200 Nairobi, Kenya 3. Fund Administration Committee (Or Any Other Corporate Governance Body for the Fund)

	Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1.	Nancy C. Korir - Chief Officer	Year of Birth:04/12/1978
	Tourism and Wildlife - Grant Administrator	Key Qualifications: BCOM, MBA Finance
		Work Experience: 20 Years
		Executive Trustee
	2. Gikono Kiptoo- Chief Officer	Year of Birth: 1980
	Finance - Head of Finance	Key Qualifications: Master in Business
		Administration (JKUAT), BCOM, CPA(K)
		Senior Management Course
		Work Experience: 12 years
		Executive Trustee
	3. Hon Zachary Kiprotich Kobetbet -	<b>Date of Birth</b> : 20/11/1968
	CECM - Industry, Commerce, Tourism, Co-operatives and Enterprises - Chairperson	Academic and professional
		Qualifications; B.A. Degree; CPA III
		Work experience; Over 20 years in NGOs, Commercial Company, Hospitality & Managing Cooperative Society
		Chairperson to the Fund: Baringo County Micro and Small Enterprises Fund
2.	CPA David Rerimoi-Deputy Director	Year of Birth:1980
	Accounting Services	Key Qualifications: Masters in Business Administration (UON),BCOM,CPA(K)
		Senior Management Course.
		Work Experience: 21 years

### 4. Management Team

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1. Chief Officer -Nancy C. Korir Tourism and Wildlife Chief Officer - Secretary &Grant Administrator	Year of Birth: 04/12/1978 Key Qualifications: BCOM, MBA Finance Work Experience: 20 Years
GikonoKiptoo- Chief Officer Finance – Chairperson	Year of Birth: 1980  Key Qualifications: Key Qualifications: Masters in Business Administration (JKUAT),BCOM,CPA(K)  Senior Management Course.  Work Experience: 12
CECM - Hon Zachary KiprotichKobetbet - CECM - Industry, Commerce, Tourism, Co-operatives and Enterprises	Date of Birth: 20/11/1968  Academic and professional Qualifications; B.A. Degree; CPA III  Work experience; Over 20years in NGOs, Commercial Company, Hospitality & Managing Co-operative Society Chairperson to the Fund: Baringo County Micro and Small Enterprises Fund
CPA David Rerimoi Deputy Director Accounting Services	Year of Birth: 1980 Key Qualifications: Masters in Business Administration (UON), BCOM, CPA(K) Senior Management Course. Work Experience: 12 years
2. CPA Phyllis Cheboiwo – Grant Accountant	Year of Birth:1974 Key Qualifications: MBA(Finance & Accounting) BCOM, CPA(K) Work Experience: 12 years

#### 5. Fund Chairperson's Report

During the Year under review the Fund witnessed changes in Management due to introduction of the new CEC and Chief Officer in place. The fund did not receive any allocation during the financial year in question. The Department submitted its annual Budget proposal to the Finance Department for Budgeting purposes. During Public participation, the community proposed the Fund to be placed under ward Fund hence the Ruko Conservancy, Kaptuya and Kapicha Conservancy was funded as ward fund but there was no allocation of funds towards the same.

Name Lukow Riptor Signature Date L[12/23

Chairperson of the Fund

#### 6. Report of The Fund Administrator

The operations of the Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund were not carried out as stipulated in the Law as the Fund did not receive allocation of budget FY 2022/2023. Despite financial constraints, the fund was not able meet its objectives due to financial constrain. The induction and training, administration committee members and member's performance was not done due to insufficient management resources. During the year under review, the Grant witness changes in the composition of its Board and Management.

Signed:

Name; Nancy Korirs 3 - 30400, KAPARNET

Fund Administrator

#### Progress on attainment of Strategic development objectives

#### Introduction

Section 164 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer when preparing financial statements of each County government in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board includes a statement of the county government performance against predetermined objectives.

The key development objectives of the Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund 2022-2023 plan are to:

- a) Community conservancy development;
- b) Environmental conservation initiatives e.g. indigenous tree nurseries;
- c) Eco-tourism facilities;
- d) Community based tourism enterprises;
- e) Rural recreational, viewpoints, camps and picnic sites;
- f) Conservation tools and equipment such as GPS, Radio communications, motor vehicles
- g) Training and capacity development;
- h) Nature Trails and geo-parks development

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance of
Community Wildlife Conservation	To ensure timely and efficient disbursement of funds for Community conservancy development	Efficient development of conservancy in the community	Reduced human- Wildlife conflict and increased conservancy development	In FY 23/24to increased Community Conservancy development
Community Wildlife Conservation	To receive and address complaints and disputes and take any appropriate action in Environmental conservation initiatives e.g. indigenous tree nurseries	Tree nurseries in place	Access to indigenous tree seedlings at convenient points in the community	In FY 23/24to plant seedlings under low costs through the community volunteering teams

#### 7. Corporate Governance Statement

The Fund Administration Committee held 3 meetings whose attendance was satisfactory.

#### **Succession Plan**

When a member resigns or retires or is removed from office a new member shall be appointed or replaced on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the instruments of appointment. An appointed committee member shall hold office, for a period of five years or until new members of the committee are appointed. A member is removed from Office by the Governor on recommendation of the Fund Administrator Committee if a member has been absent for three consecutive meetings of the committee without its permission or if a member is convicted of a criminal offence that amounts to a felony under the law of Kenya, or is incapacitated by prolonged physical or mental illness for a period exceeding six months; or is otherwise unable or unfit to discharge his duties

#### **Roles and Functions**

- a. The executive committee Member for Tourism and Wildlife chairs the meetings.
- b. The County Chief Officer in charge of Finance is the financial advisor.
- c. The County Chief Officer Tourism and Wildlife is the Secretary and Fund Administrator.
- d. The four members appointed by the Governor represent the interest of the public.
- e. The County Director of Tourism and Wildlife, as member is to support proper implementation Community Wildlife Conservation policies.
- f. The Chairperson Baringo County Conservation Association represents the interest of Conservancy development strategies.
- g. The County Director of Tourism and Wildlife assists in ascertaining the development of Wildlife Conservation.

#### The induction and Training

Training is only done when there are sufficient resources.

#### **Conflict of Interest**

The Committee members are advised to avoid any conflict conflict of interest during implementation of Community Wildlife Conservation. Members are encouraged to declare any conflicts of interest.

#### Remuneration

The Members of the board are entitled for remuneration. The allocation of 3% of the Fund, administrative expenses is used to pay sitting allowances and transport reimbursement during the meetings held.

#### **Integrity**

The members are guided by Chapter Six of the Constitution. Thus they are expected to have integrity when working.

#### Recruitment and appointment

All members shall be considered through a transparent, equitable and fair process that is Community-based in order to ensure that prospective benefits of the fund are available to a widespread cross-section of the Community.

#### 8. Management Discussion and Analysis

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of the Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund established by section 116(1) of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 on 28th November 2014 shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Administrator of the Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2022. This responsibility includes:

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

The Administrator of the Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund section 116(1) of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 on 28th November 2014. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control. In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund has assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund Board on 15<sup>th</sup>September, 2023and signed on its behalf by:

CHIEF OFFICER

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

DEVELOPMENT

Fund Administrator

BOX

Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund

#### 9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

Baringo County Conservation Fund exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, which is founded on Community Wildlife Conservation pillars: putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a brief highlight of our achievements in each pillar;

#### 1. Sustainability strategy and profile -

The top management especially the accounting officer should make reference to sustainable efforts, broad trends in political and macroeconomic affecting sustainability priorities, reference to international best practices and key achievements and failure.

#### 2. Environmental performance

Outline clearly, environmental policy guiding the organisation, provide evidence of the policy. Outline successes, shortcomings, efforts to manage biodiversity, waste management policy and efforts to reduce environmental impact of the organisation's products.

#### 3. Employee welfare

Give account of the policies guiding the hiring process and whether they take into account the gender ratio, whether they take in stakeholder engagements and how often they are improved. Explain efforts made in improving skills and managing careers, appraisal and reward systems. The organisation should also disclose their policy on safety and compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007, (OSHA.)

#### 4. Market place practices-

The organisation should outline its efforts to:

- a) Responsible competition practice.
  - Explain how the organisation ensures responsible competition practices with issues like anti-corruption, responsible political involvement, fair competition and respect for competitors
- b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations- explain how the organisation maintains good business practices, treats its own suppliers responsibly by honouring contracts and respecting payment practices.
- c) Responsible marketing and advertisement-outline efforts to maintain ethical marketing practices
- d) Product stewardship- outline efforts to safeguard consumer rights and interests

#### 5. Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

#### **Succession Plan**

When a member resigns or retires or is removed from office a new member shall be appointed or replaced on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the instruments of appointment. An appointed committee member shall hold office, for a period of five years or until new members of the committee are appointed. A member is removed from Office by the Governor on recommendation of the Fund Administrator Committee if a member has been absent for three consecutive meetings of the committee without its permission or if a member is convicted of a criminal offence that amounts to a felony under the law of Kenya, or is incapacitated by prolonged physical or mental illness for a period exceeding six months; or is otherwise unable or unfit to discharge his duties

#### **Roles and Functions**

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- g. The County Director of Tourism and Wildlife assists in ascertaining the development of Wildlife Conservation.

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The Members of the board are entitled for remuneration. The allocation of 3% of the Fund, administrative expenses is used to pay sitting allowances and transport reimbursement during the meetings held.

#### **Integrity**

The members are guided by Chapter Six of the Constitution. Thus they are expected to have integrity when working.

#### Recruitment and appointment

All members shall be considered through a transparent, equitable and fair process that is Community-based in order to ensure that prospective benefits of the fund are available to a widespread cross-section of the Community.

#### 10. Report of the Fund Administrator

The fund administrator submits their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023which show the state of the Fund affairs.

The Operations of Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation funds were carried out as stipulated in the Law. The Fund did not receive allocated budget funds. Since establishment of Baringo County Community Fund there has been an increase in fund beneficiaries due to continuous budget allocation. The value for money has been achieved due to support of needy bright children through the fund. One of the challenges faced by the fund in implementing its strategic objectives pertains to the prolonged time taken from approval of implication of beneficiaries for the fund facilities. Its future outlook is encouraging as the budget allocation for the coming year of the substantial amount will enable the fund to undertake its mandate in line with the funds strategic plan. Some of the key management risks include; frequent changes of the management team members; delay in funds disbursement by the county treasury and improper record keeping.

#### Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund are;

- a) To mitigate adverse environmental impacts of human activities that has led to extinction of species and habitats;
- b) The grant shall provide an incentive for hosting wildlife in community areas,
- c) The grant seeks to halt down ward this trend wildlife and habitat and restore to former status;
- d) The grant shall act as a consolation mechanism on adverse effects of Human Wildlife Conflicts;
- e) The grant shall support alternative livelihood opportunities that can be derived or accrued from conservation.

#### Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2023 are set out on Page 1

#### **Fund Members**

The members of the Fund who served during the year are shown on Page v to viii

#### **Auditors**

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Fund in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenyaand the Public Audit Act 2015.OR [XYZ Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of the Baringo County Community Conservation Fundfor the 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

**Chair of the Fund Administration Committee** 

Date:

#### 11. Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of the Baringo County Community Conservation Fund established by section 116(1) of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 on 28<sup>th</sup> November 2014 shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Administrator of the Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2022. This responsibility includes:

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

The Administrator of the Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund section 116(1) of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 on 28th November 2014. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control. In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund has assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund Board on 25<sup>th</sup>September, 2023and signed on its behalf by:

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT

Fund Administrator, ERNMENT

Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund

xxi

#### REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



P.O. B

Monrovia Street P.O. Box 30084-00100

**Anniversary Towers** 

**HEADQUARTERS** 

NAIROBI

Enhancing Accountability

# REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON BARINGO COUNTY COMMUNITY CONSERVATION FUND 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 the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on 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.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations and that its internal controls, risk management and overall governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

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

#### REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### **Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Baringo County Community Conservation Fund set out on pages 1 to 40, which comprise of 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 statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Baringo County Community Conservation Fund 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 Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management (Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund) Regulations, 2014.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

#### Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution and based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, 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. Lack of Funding

The Fund did not receive any funding during the year under review. Without funding, the Fund could not be able to implement any of its activities.

In the circumstances, the Fund could not deliver services to County residents and it may not achieve its intended objectives.

#### 2. Irregular Composition of Fund Management Committee

The background information in the financial statements reflects a Fund Administration Committee composed of seven (7) members. This is contrary to Section 8(1) of The Public

Finance Management (Baringo County Community Wildlife Conservation Fund) Regulations, 2014 which stipulates that the County Fund Management Committee shall consist of sixteen members and three ex officio members. The Fund Management Committee is therefore not properly constituted.

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

#### 3. Un-authorized Operating of SACCO Bank Account

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.578 held in a private Savings and Credit Co-operative Society (SACCO) as disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements. This is contrary to Regulation 82(1 and 2) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which stipulates that all County exchequer accounts shall be opened at the Central Bank of Kenya and that all County Government entities shall comply with the provisions under this Regulation within six (6) months from the date of commencement of these Regulations. No explanation was provided for not maintaining the Fund bank account in the Central Bank of Kenya. Further, the authority to open the Fund bank account, cash book and board of survey report were not provided for audit verification.

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

#### 4. Lack of Approved Annual Budget

The Fund did not have an approved budget. This is contrary to Regulation 29 of the Public Finance Management (County Government) Regulations, 2015 which stipulates that the accounting officer is responsible for ensuring that all services which can be reasonably foreseen are included in the estimates and that they are within the capacity of her or his County Government entity during the financial year, the estimates have been prepared and are complete and accurate as possible and the requisite authority has been obtained, where necessary, before the provision is made in the estimates. The approved estimates of expenditure shall form the basis of accounts for the financial year. Further, the County Executive of Baringo did not make a budget provision for the Fund in the 2022/2023 annual budget.

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

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

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

#### Conclusion

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

#### **Basis for Conclusion**

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

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of intention to abolish the Fund or cease operations.

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how 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 overall governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

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

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

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

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

 Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of
  accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty
  exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's
  ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists,
  I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the
  financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My
  conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit
  report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue
  to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Fund to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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

FCPA Nancy Gathung CBS AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

14 February, 2024

# 13. Statement of Financial Performanceforthe Year Ended 30th June 2023

		TOY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	
Description	Note	IKshs	lKshs	
RevenueFromNon-ExchangeTransactions				
PublicContributionsandDonations	1	-	-	
Transfers From the County Government	2	-	-	
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	3	-	-	
RevenueFromExchangeTransactions		-	-	
Interest Income	4	-	-	
OtherIncome	5	-	-	
TotalRevenue		-	-	
Expenses				
Employee Costs	6	-	-	
Use of goods and services	7	50.00	350.00	
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8	-	-	
FinanceCosts	9	-	-	
TotalExpenses		50.00	350.00	
Other Gains/Losses				
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	10	-	-	
Gain /Loss on fair value of investments	11	-	-	
Surplus/(Deficit)forthePeriod		(50.00)	(350.00)	

(The notes set out on pages 20 to 24 form a	an integral part of these Financial Statements)
DEAGLOSING	FUND ACCOUNTANT
Name: Daniel Color	Name: CHARINGO GOLDON TO SURE 2023
Administrator of the Fund NT BARINGO COUNTY TO RABARNET P.O. BOX 53 - 30400, KABARNET	Fund Accountant 04 DEC 2023 ICPAK Member Number: 24650
The second secon	PO BOX 53.30400 KABARNET

### 14. Statement of Financial Positionas at 30 June 2023

	MERCHAL ASPENDING	Maria Maria
12	577.55	627.55
13	•	-
14	-	-
15	-	-
16	-	-
	577.55	627.55
17	-	-
18	-	-
13	-	-
19	-	_
	577.55	627,55
		•
	-	•
23	-	•
21		-
22	-	-
23	· -	-
	13 14 15 16 17 18 13 19 20 21 22 23	13

<b>F</b>	Note	EV 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	
Description			Kshs	
NetAssets	12	577.55	627.55	
Revolving Fund		_	-	
Reserves		_	-	
AccumulatedSurplus		_	-	
TotalNetAssetsandLiabilities		577.55	627.55	

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 25/09

and signed by: HIEF OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND WILDLIFE
DEVELOPMENT

0 4 DEC 2023

Name BARNED 28 THITY GOODALPHI Administrator of the Fund BARNET

# 1. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30th June 2023

Description	Revolving Foud	Revolution Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
	最短門外	Kshs	Ksas	Kslts
Balance As At 1 July 2021	-	-	977.55	977.55
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period	-	-	(350.00)	(350.00)
FundsReceived During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
BalanceAsAt30 June 2022	-	-	627.55	627.55
BalanceAs At 1 July 2022	-	-	627.55	627.55
Surplus/(Deficit)ForthePeriod	-	-	(50.00)	(50.00)
FundsReceived During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
BalanceAsAt30 June 2023	-	-	577.55	577.55

# 2. Statement of Cash Flowsfor the Year Ended 30 June 2023

		FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
Description	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cashflowsfromoperatingactivities			
Receipts			
Publiccontributionsanddonations		-	-
Transfers from the county government		-	-
Interest received		-	-
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Total receipts		-	-
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		-	-
General expenses (Bank Charges)	7 50.00		350.00
Financecost		-	-
Other payments		-	-
Netcashflowsfromoperatingactivities		(50.00)	(350.00)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and			
Intangibleassets		-	-
Proceedsfromsaleofproperty,plant& equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		-	-
Loan disbursements paid out		-	-
Netcashflowsusedininvestingactivities		(50.00)	(350.00)
Coll Company Commission Admitting			
Cashflowsfromfinancingactivities Proceedsfromrevolving fund receipts		_	_
		_	
Additional borrowings			_
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Netcashflowsusedinfinancingactivities		-	<del>-</del>
Netincrease/(decrease)incash&cash Equivalents		(50)	(350)
CashandcashequivalentsatlJuly		627.55	977.55
Cashandcashequivalentsat30 June		577.55	627.55

### 17. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts For The Period

Description	Original budget		Finallyud get		Perform ance difference	% Urilizatio n
	a	b	C=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*10 0
Revenue						
PublicContributions andDonations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers From County Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
TotalIncome	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses						
Fund Administration Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Expenses (Bank Charges)	-	-	-	50.00	-	-
FinanceCost	-	-	-	-	-	-
TotalExpenditure	-	-	-	50.00	-	•
SurplusForthePeri od	-	-	-	-	-	7
Capital expenditure				50.00		

#### 18. Notes to the Financial Statements

#### 1. General Information

Baringo County Community Wildlife Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from section 116(1) of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 on 28th November 2014.Act. The fund is wholly owned by the Baringo County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The Fund's Objective is to fund the community in the development, sustainment, exploitation, utilization and conservation, utilization and conservation of wildlife in accordance with Article 69 of the constitution

#### 2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

#### 3. Adoption of new and revised standards

(i) 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 41: Financial	
Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2023
<i>⊗</i>	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.		
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.		
Applicable: 1st January 2023		
a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the		
components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently		
omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.		
b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on		
hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted		
when IPSAS 41 was issued.		
c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for		

Standard	Effective date and impact		
	accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were		
	inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.		
	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	Applicable 1st January 2023		
to IPSAS	IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General		
	Government Sector.		
	Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA		
	2008).		
	IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits		
	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 2021 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	Applicable 1st January 2025
*	The standard sets out the principles for the recognition,
	measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective
	is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in
	a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This
	information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess
	the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial
	performance and cashflows of an Entity.
	The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and
	present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.

Standard	directive date and impacts
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held	Applicable 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2025 The Standard requires,
for Sale and Discontinued	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
Operations	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 adopt new or amended standards in the financial year 2022/2023

### 1. 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.

### ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

#### Interest income

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

#### **Dividends**

Dividends or similar distributions must be recognized when the shareholder's or the Entity's right to receive payments is established.

#### Rental income

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

#### b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022-2023 was approved by the County Assembly on 30th June 2023. 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 fund upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Fund did not record additional appropriations the FY 2022-2023 budget following the governing body's approval. The fund's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 167 of these financial statements.

### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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

### c) Property, plant and equipment

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

## d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchangetransaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assetsare 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 insurplus 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.

## e) 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.

## **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

#### f) 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.

#### Financial assets

#### Classification of financial assets

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.

## Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Amortized cost

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

### Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

#### Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

#### Trade and other receivables

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

#### **Impairment**

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in *Note xx*.

### **Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

#### Financial liabilities

#### Classification

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

### g) Inventories

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

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 ofmanufacturing 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 theextent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Entity.

#### h) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a pastevent, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will berequired 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.

#### i) 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.

## Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

### j) 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 iscontingent 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 aninflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the assetand the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

## k) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements

Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

#### 1) Employee benefits-Retirement benefit plans

The Entity provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employmentbenefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and willhave no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets topay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fundobligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they becomepayable.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The definedbenefitfunds 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.

## Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### m) Foreign currency transactions

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

#### n) 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 andborrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Furtherborrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

## o) Related parties

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

## p) 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,

## q) Comparative figures

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Entity's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to makejudgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets andliabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertaintyabout 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.

State all judgements, estimates and assumptions madee.g.

### a) 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 withinthe 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.

#### b) Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential futureuse 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

#### c) 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 he reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

## 6. Notes to the Financial Statements

#### 1. Public contributions and donations

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Donation From Development Partners	-	-
Contributions From The Public	-	-
Total	-	-

## 2. Transfers from County Government

Description		Kshs
Transfers From County GovtOperations	-	-
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity	-	-
Unconditional Development grants	-	-
Total	-	-

## 3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description		FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	
Late Payn	nent Penalties	v	-	-
Fines		411	-	-
Total		N.	-	-

## 4. Interest income

*	FY 2022/2023	
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income from Mortgage Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Car Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Investments in financial assets	-	-
Interest Income On Bank Deposits	-	-
TotalInterest Income	-	-

## 1. Other income

<b>建筑模型的</b>	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance Recoveries	-	-
Income from Sale of Tender Documents	-	-
Bad debts recovered	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
TotalOtherIncome	-	-

(NB: All income should be classified as far as possible in the relevant classes and other income should be used to recognise income not elsewhere classified. Disclose write backs if any or recoveries from write offs).

## 2. Employee Costs

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
Description: 1;	Kshs 4	Kshs # 40
Salaries And Wages	-	-
Staff Gratuity	-	-
Staff Training Expenses	-	-
Social Security Contribution	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

## 3. Use of Goods and Services

Description	FY 2022/2023 Kshs.	FY 2021/2022 Kshs.
General Office Expenses	-	-
Loan Processing Costs	-	-
Professional Services Costs	-	-
Administration Fees	-	-
Committee Allowances	-	-
Bank Charges	50.00	350.00
Electricity And Water Expenses	-	-
Fuel And Oil Costs	-	-
Insurance Costs	-	-
Postage And Courier	-	-
Printing And Stationery	-	-

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
Description	Kshs.	Kshs.
Rental Costs	-	-
Security Costs	-	-
Telephone And Communication Expenses	-	-
Audit Fees	-	-
Provision For Doubtful Debts	-	-
Other	-	-
Social benefit expenses*	-	-
Total	50.00	350.00

## 4. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
Description	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total	-	-

## 5. Finance costs

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
Description	Kshy	Kshs
Interest On BankOverdrafts	-	-
Interest On Loans From Banks	-	-
Total	-	-

## 6. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

which the posterior consents	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Property,PlantandEquipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total	-	-

## 1. Gain/ (loss) on Fair Value Investments

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	
Description	Kshs	Kshs	
Investments at Fair Value- Equity investments		-	
Fair value – Investment property		-	
Fair value- other financial assets (specify)		-	
TotalGain		-	

## 2. Cash and cash equivalents

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Fixed Deposits Account	-	-
On – Call Deposits	-	-
Current Account	577.55	627.55
Others (Bank Charges)		
TotalCashAndCashEquivalents	-	-

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

		FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	
Financial Institution	Account unimber	Kshs		
a) Fixed Deposits Account				
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-	
Equity Bank, Etc.		-	-	
Sub- Total		-	-	
b) On - Call Deposits				
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-	
Equity Bank - Etc.		-	-	
Sub- Total		-	-	
c) Current Account				
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-	
Bank (Skyline Sacco)	565100501395	577.55	627.55	
Sub- Total		577.55	627.55	
d) Others(Specify)				
Cash In Transit		-	-	
Cash In Hand		-	-	
Sub- Total		-	-	
Grand Total		-	-	

## 3. Receivables from exchange transactions

Local Manager Manager	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	
Description	Kshs	Kshs	
Current Receivables			
Interest Receivable	-	-	
Current Loan Repayments Due	-	-	
OtherExchangeDebtors	-	-	
Less:ImpairmentAllowance	-	-	
Total Current Receivables	-	-	
Non-Current Receivables	-	-	
Long Term Loan Repayments Due	-	-	
Total Non- Current Receivables	-	-	
TotalReceivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	

## Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

## Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Description	TY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	
Interest Receivable			
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans of previous years	-	-	
Accrued interest receivable from of long-term loans of previous years	-	-	
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-	
Current loan repayments due			
Current portion of long-term loans from previous years	-	-	
Accrued principal from long-terms loans from previous periods	-	-	
Current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-	

## 14. Prepayments

	FY 2022/2023 FY 2021/202		
Prepaid Rent	-	-	
Prepaid Insurance	-	-	
Prepaid Electricity Costs	-	-	
Other Prepayments (Specify)	-	-	
Total	-	-	

#### 15. Inventories

	FY 2022/2023		
		Kshs	
ConsumableStores	-	-	
SparePartsAndMeters	-	-	
Catering	-	-	
Other Inventories (Specify)	-	-	
Total Inventories at The Lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	-	-	

## Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

## 16. Investments in financial assets

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	
Description		Kshs	
a. Investment in Treasury bills and bonds			
Financial institution	-		
CBK	-	-	
CBK	_	-	
Sub- total	-	-	
b. Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks			
Bank x	-	-	
Bank y	-	-	
Sub- total	_	-	
c. Equity investments (specify)			
Equity/ shares in Entity xxx	-	-	
Sub- total	-	-	
Grand total	_	-	

## **Movement of Equity Investments**

Impairment allowance/ provision			
Impairment allowance provision	- Kshs	Kshs	
At the beginning of the year	-		
Purchase of investments in the year	-		
Sale of investments during the year			
Gain/(loss) in fair value of investments through surplus or			
deficit			
At the end of the year		-	

## e)Shareholding in other entities

		No of shares				
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Entity A	-	-	-		-	-
Entity B	-	-	-		-	-
Entity C	-	-	-			-
	-	-	-			-

Baringo County Community Conservation Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

## **Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)**

## 17. Property, plant and equipment

	Landland		Enginture and	Computers and	
					- Fotal
Cost	Kshs	Kdis	Kilis	Kshs	Kshs
At 1st July 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2022	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation And Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustment	Company of the Company	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Values	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2022	_		-	-	-
At 30th June2023	-	-	-	-	-

## **Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)**

## 18. Intangible assets

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	
Description	Ksbs	Kshs	
Cost			
At Beginning of The Year	-	-	
Additions	-	-	
At End of The Year	-	-	
Amortization And Impairment	-	-	
At Beginning of The Year	-	-	
Amortization	-	-	
At End of The Year	-	-	
Impairment Loss	-	-	
At End of The Year	-	-	
NBV	-	-	

## 19. Investment Property

The state of the s		
Description	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year	-	
Additions	-	
Disposal during the year	-	
Depreciation	_	
Impairment		
Gain/(loss) in fair value (if fair value is elected)	-	
At end of the year	-	

## **Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)**

## 20. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	111 202	2/2(0)X)	10Y 20210	2022
TradePayables	-		-	
Refundable Deposits	-		-	
Accrued Expenses	-		-	
OtherPayables	-		-	
<b>TotalTradeandOtherPayables</b>	-		-	
Ageing analysis(Trade and other payables)	Current FY	% of the	Comparative FY	% of the
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (tie to above total)	-		-	

## 21. Provisions

	Leave	Bonus	0))(tar	
	Rshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At the Beginning Of The Year	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	
Provision Utilised	-	-	-	-
Change Due To Discount And Time Value				
For Money	-	-	-	-
Transfers From Non -Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance At The End of The Year	-	-	-	-

## **Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)**

## 22. Borrowings

Description	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At Beginning of The Period	-	-
External Borrowings During the Year	-	-
Domestic Borrowings During the Year	-	-
Repayments Of External Borrowings During the Period	-	-
Repayments Of Domestics Borrowings During the Period	-	-
Balance At End of The Period	-	-

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

Description	Kshs	Kshs
External Borrowings		
Dollar Denominated Loan From 'X Organization'	-	-
Sterling Pound Denominated Loan From 'Y		
Organization'	-	-
Euro Denominated Loan from Z Organization'	-	-
Domestic Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling Loan From KCB	-	
Kenya Shilling Loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings From Other Government Institutions	-	-
Total Balance at End of The Year	-	-

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

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	
Description	Kshs	Kshs	
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)	-	-	
Long Term Borrowings	-	-	
Total	-	-	

## **Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)**

## 23. Employee benefit obligations

Description			Other Provisions		FY 2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit					
Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current					
Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

## 24. Social Benefit Liabilities

	FY/2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	
Description	Kshs	Kshs	
Health social benefit scheme	-	-	
Unemployment social benefit scheme	-	-	
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme	=	-	
Elderly social benefit scheme	-	•	
Bursary social benefits	-	•	
Total	=		
Current social benefits	-	•	
Non- current social benefits	-	•	
Total (tie to totals above)	-	•	

## **Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)**

## 25. Cash generated from operations

	FY 2022/2023		
Description			
Surplus/ (Deficit) For the Year Before Tax	-	-	
AdjustedFor:			
Depreciation	-	-	
Amortisation	-	-	
Gains/ LossesOnDisposalOfAssets	-	-	
Interest Income	-	-	
FinanceCost	-	-	
Working Capital Adjustments			
IncreaseInInventory	-	-	
IncreaseInReceivables	-	-	
IncreaseInPayables	-	-	
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities	-	-	

## 26. Related party balances

### a) Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the Fund include those parties who have ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel, their associates and close family members. The fund/scheme is related to the following entities:

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

## b) Related party transactions

Beschiption		Kshs
Transfers From Related Parties'	-	-
Transfers To Related Parties	-	-

### c) Key management remuneration

Description	Kshs	Kshs	
Board Of Trustees	-	-	
Key Management Compensation	-	-	
Total	-	-	

### d) Due from related parties

Description	Kshs	Kshs 1	
Due From Parent Ministry	-	-	
Due From County Government	-	-	
Total	-	-	

## **Other Disclosures Continued**

## e) Due to related parties

		FY 2021/2022	
Description	Kshs	Kshs	
Due To Parent Ministry	-	-	
Due To County Government	-	-	
Due To Key Management Personnel	-	-	
Total	-	-	

## 27. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities	Kshs	Kshs	
Court Case Xxx Against the Fund	-	-	
Bank Guarantees	-	-	
Total	-	-	

#### 28. Financial risk management

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

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

#### a) Credit risk

The Fund has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments. Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the entity's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

At 30 June 2022				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due fromxxxx

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

## b) Liquidity risk management

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

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

		Between 1- 3 months			
				Kshs	
At 30 June (FY2022/2023)					
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-	
Provisions		-	-	-	
Employee Benefit Obligation		-	-	-	
Total	•	-	-	-	
At 30 June (FY2021/2022)					
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-	
Provisions	-	-	-	-	
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	

#### c) Market risk

The board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity on an 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 Fund's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies.

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

#### Foreign currency risk

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

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

Description				
At 30 June (FY2022/2023)				
Financial Assets	-	-	-	
Investments	-	-	-	
Cash	-	-	-	
Debtors/ Receivables	-	-	-	
Liabilities				
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-	
Borrowings	-	-	-	
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-	

### Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit		
(FY 2022/2023)				
Euro	10%	-	-	
USD	10%	-	-	
(FY2022/2023)				
Euro	10%	-	-	
USD	10%	-	-	

#### ii. Interest rate risk

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

#### Management of interest rate risk

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

#### Sensitivity analysis

The Fund analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year. Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of Kshs xxx (2022: Kshs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs xxx (2021 – Kshs xxx).

#### d) Capital risk management.

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

D)	FY 2022/2023		
Description			
Revaluation reserve	-	-	
Revolving fund	-	-	
Accumulated surplus	-	-	
Total funds	-	-	
Total borrowings	-	-	
Less: cash and bank balances	-	-	
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-	-	
Gearing	-	-	

### 29. Events after the reporting period

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

#### 30. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by xxx Act (state the legislation establishing the Fund) under the Ministry of xxx. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of XXX.

#### 31. Currency

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

## 19. Annexes

## Annex I: Progress on follow up of prior year Auditor's 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		Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe:  (Put a date . when you expect the issue to be resolved)
OAG/BARIN GO/BCCF/20 21/2022/(15)	Performance against County Government Fund's Predetermined Objectives on planting of seedlings under low cost	On attainment on Strategies the department of tourism and wildlife was under the umbrella of department of Environment and Natural Resources which is mandated to plant seedlings across the County. The fund didn't meet the threshold due to lack of funds, hence the department planted trees across the County inclusive Conservancies arears but not using the Conservancy fund.	Resolved	
OAG/BARIN GO/BCCF/20 21/2022/(15)	Cash and Cash Equivalents balance of Ksh. 627 which is maintained in a Sacco Society contrary to Regulation 82	The department had started the process of opening an account at Kenya Commercial Bank. The delay has been necessitated by changes in Management. However the same will be done immediately the introduction of management is done in the system.	Resolved	-

Reference No, on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timetrame: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
OAG/BARIN GO/BCCF/20 21/2022/(15)	Lack of Approved Budget FY 2021/2022	The Department submitted its annual Budget proposal to the Finance Department for Budgeting purposes. During Public participation, the community proposed the Fund to be placed under ward Fund hence the Ruko Conservancy, Kaptuya and Kapicha Conservancy was funded as ward fund but No. Fund was allocated during the period under question.	The department intend to lobby through County Assembly Committee to allocate Funds to the programme of Conservancy going forward	FY 2024/2025 Budget Estimates
OAG/BARIN GO/BCCF/20 21/2022/(15)	The Fund Management Committee which was not properly constituted	The Fund Management Committee was properly constituted but the same was erroneously omitted in the Financials. However the anomaly has yet been rectified in Fy 2021/2022 as required	Resolved	-

Date P12-12-23

CHIEF OFFICER
DEVELOPMENT

O 4 DEC 2023

BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT
P.O. BOX 53-30400, KAPARNET

## Baringo County Community Conservation Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

## **Annex II: Inter-Fund Confirmation Letter**

#### **BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

Tel/Fax: 0722699592

Email:tetskorir@yahoo.com



Boresha Plaza, 1st Floor P.O. BOX 53-30400, KABARNET. 14th September, 2023

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OFFICER** 

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, TOURISM, WILDLIFE, ENTERPRISES AND CO-OPERATIVES.

The Administrator for *Baringo County Community fund* wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30<sup>th</sup> 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.

Confirmatio	n of amounts rec	eived by Baring	o County Community	Conservation Fu	nd as at 30 <sup>th</sup> J	une 2023	
and the second second second second second	STATE OF THE PARTY	Amounts Disburs	ed by [Grant] (Kshs Nil)	as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2023		Amount Received by	
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter–Ministerial (C)	Total (D)=(A+B+C)	[beneficiary Fund] (KShs) as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2023 (E)	Differences (KShs) (F)=(D-E)
		-	-	-	-	Nil	-
-	-						
Total					=	-	-

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

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Fund:

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

Nancy Koriflopment

CHIEF OFFICER.

TOURISM & WILDLIFE

BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT P.O. BOX 53 - 30400, KARARAT

**Annex III: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures** 

Project	Project Description						
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	

## Annex IV:Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

Column I	Commuli	Column He	Column IV		
Programme			Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)		
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