

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND - MUHORONI CONSTITUENCY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Government Constituencies Development Fund - Muhoroni Constituency set out on pages 19 to 54, which comprise the statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June, 2020, and the statement of receipts and payments, statement of cash flows and the summary statement of appropriation - recurrent and development combined for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of National Government Constituencies Development Fund - Muhoroni Constituency as at 30 June, 2020 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Cash Basis) and comply with the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Act, 2015 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Bank Balances

The statement of assets and liabilities reflects bank balances of Kshs.4,538,622 as at 30 June, 2020. According to June, 2020 bank reconciliation statement provided for audit, unrepresented cheques totalled to Kshs.595,269. However, as at the time of audit in January 2021, the payments had not been cleared through the banks and the cheques had therefore already become stale. Reversal of the entries had not been effected in the cashbook.

Consequently, the accuracy and validity of the bank balance of Kshs.4,538,622 as at 30 June, 2020 could not be confirmed.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

1. Budgetary Control and Performance

The summary statement of appropriation - recurrent and development combined reflects budgeted to receipts of Kshs.193,939,746 during the year under review but the transfers from the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board totalled to Kshs.124,572,022 resulting into an under-funding of Kshs.69,367,725. Further, the Fund incurred an expenditure of Kshs.120,033,400 representing 62% of the approved budget of Kshs.193,939,747 and resulting into an under-absorption of Kshs.73,906,347 or 38%.

Consequently, some programs and activities were not implemented as planned hence hindering the achievement of the intended objectives of improved service delivery to the residents of Muhoroni Constituency.

2. Unresolved Prior Year Audit Matters

As disclosed under the progress on follow up of auditor recommendations section of the financial statements, some of the prior year audit issues remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2020. Management has not provided satisfactory reasons for the delay in resolving the issues.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

Audit Inspection of Projects Findings

Review of documents and audit inspection of six (6) projects for which Kshs.5,211,764 was disbursed, revealed poor workmanship and other anomalies as detailed at **Appendix I**.

Consequently, it could not be confirmed that value for money was achieved from the expenditure of Kshs.5,211,764 on the projects.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Cash 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.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Funds ability to continue to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Fund or to cease operations.

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the Fund monitors compliance with

relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Funds 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 sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Fund to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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

CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

11 January, 2022

Appendix I - Audit Inspection of Projects Findings

No.	School Name	Project Details	Amount Paid (Kshs.)	Remarks
1.	Nyadundo Primary School	Construction of two Classrooms	650,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single doors done instead of double doors as per element no. 4 of the bills of quantities (BQ) • Painted with a one coat instead of 3 coats as per element no. 7 of the BQ • The metallic doors were slanting an indication of poor workmanship. • The plastered areas were peeling off an indication of poor ratios of cement and sand. • The building was occupied but there was no evidence of official handing over from the contractor
2.	Sauset Primary school	Construction of two Classrooms	650,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The classrooms had cracks on walls and depressions on the floor indicating poor workmanship. • The project had not been branded • The classrooms were in use but there was no evidence of official handing over • The internal plinths on the internal walls had not been done as per element No. 1 page 3 of the BQ
3.	Chetuyet Primary School	Construction of two Classrooms	1,490,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project was in use but there was no handing over report. • The plastered areas were peeling off. • There were major cracks on the walls and the floor • The project had not been branded • Only the under-coat painting had been applied to both the internal and external walls instead of two coats

No.	School Name	Project Details	Amount Paid (Kshs.)	Remarks
4.	Nyakunguru Primary	Construction of two Classrooms	650,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The classrooms had cracks on walls and depressions on the floor indicating poor workmanship and cement and sand ratios. The classrooms were in use but there was no evidence of official handing over of the Project.
5.	Muhoroni Factory primary school	Construction of two Classrooms	1,490,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The classrooms were in use without official handing over from the contractor Branding had not been done. There were cracks on walls. Peeling off of the floor and the plastered area indicating poor workmanship
6.	National sub county treasury office at Chemilil	fixing of burglar proof doors and windows	281,764	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The works were fully done and completed but the offices had not been occupied as at the time of audit inspection.
	Total		5,211,764	



CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi