

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON COUNTY EXECUTIVE OF BARINGO FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

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 intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment and the internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations, and that its internal controls, risk management and 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

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of County Executive of Baringo out on pages 1 to 56, which comprise the statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June, 2022, and the statement of receipts and payments, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amount - 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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, the financial position of the County Executive of Baringo as at 30 June, 2022 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 do not comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the County Governments Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

1.1 Variance Between Financial Statements and Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) Reports

The financial statements presented for audit and the Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS) reports had significant variances as detailed below:

Item	Balance as Per Financial Statements Kshs.	Balance as Per IFMIS Trial Balance Kshs.	Variance Kshs.
Payments			
Compensation of Employees	3,014,499,152	2,955,708,696	58,790,456
Use of Goods and Services	1,072,829,978	1,075,933,898	(3,103,920)
Transfer to Other Government Entities	776,007,866	699,528,155	76,479,711
Other Grants and Transfers	756,177,793	79,219,399	676,958,394
Acquisition of Assets	1,510,050,953	1,573,870,620	(63,819,667)
Finance Costs	0	27,000	(27,000)
Other Payments	0	27,858,137	(27,858,137)
Bank Balances	1,602,965,729	(622,625,698)	2,225,591,427
Cash Balances	714,696	1,031,000	(316,304)
Accounts Receivables - Outstanding Imprest	20,655,319	395,506,056	(374,850,737)
Accounts Payables - Deposits and Retentions	84,727,018	39,106,205,228	(39,021,478,210)

1.2 Inaccuracies in the Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows reflects cash and cash equivalents at end of the year amounting to Kshs.1,539,608,725 which differs with cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.1,603,680,425 reflected in the statement of assets and liabilities resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.64,071,700. Further, the statement reflects Nil balance for net change in accounts receivables and payables while the statement of assets and liabilities reflects net increase in accounts receivables and accounts payables amounting to Kshs.16,027,329 and Kshs.10,967,513, respectively resulting to net cash flow of Kshs.5,059,816.

1.3 Variance Between Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts - Recurrent and Development Combined and Budget Execution by Programmes and Sub-Programmes

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts - recurrent and development combined reflects budgeted and actual expenditure amounting to Kshs.9,620,626,604 and Kshs.7,129,565,741 respectively while the statement of budget execution by

programmes and sub programmes reflects budgeted and actual expenditure amounting to Kshs.8,818,107,584 and Kshs.6,412,145,905 respectively. The resultant variance of Kshs.802,519,020 and Kshs.717,419,836 for budgeted and actual expenditure for the year ended 30 June, 2022 was not reconciled.

1.4 Variances Between the Financial Statements and Approved Budget Balances

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts - recurrent and development combined reflects budgeted amount of Kshs.9,620,626,604 for both receipts and payments. The reported amount differs with the approved budget of Kshs.9,947,339,707 and Kshs.9,656,039,893 for receipts and payments, resulting to unexplained variances of Kshs.326,713,103 and Kshs.35,413,289 respectively as detailed below:

Item	Amounts as Per Financial Statements (Kshs)	Amounts as Per Approved Budget (Kshs)	Variance (Kshs)
Exchequer Releases	7,878,811,352	6,522,692,464	1,356,118,888
Other Receipts	1,741,815,252	0	1,741,815,252
Proceeds from Domestic and Foreign Grants	0	667,338,025	(667,338,025)
Own Generated Revenue	0	258,546,935	(258,546,935)
CRF Returns	0	2,498,762,283	(2,498,762,283)
Total Receipts	9,620,626,604	9,947,339,707	-
Compensation of Employees	2,961,863,149	3,015,367,078	(53,503,929)
Use of Goods and Services	1,079,497,387	1,301,265,467	(221,768,080)
Transfer to Other Government Entities	751,019,020	784,428,380	(33,409,360)
Other Grants and Transfers	1,262,118,408	1,166,097,051	96,021,357
Acquisition of Assets	3,566,128,640	1,169,477,066	2,396,651,574
Other Payments - Domestic Payables	0	2,219,404,851	(2,219,404,851)
Total Payments	9,620,626,604	9,656,039,893	-

1.5 Misclassification of Expenditure

The statement of receipts and payments reflects payments totalling to Kshs.7,129,565,742 in respect of various expenditure items. However, included in this amount is expenditure amounting to Kshs.626,110,087 that were not charged to the correct expenditure items, in accordance with the Government of Kenya budget classification and standard chart of accounts issued by the National Treasury thereby distorting the balances reflected in the financial statements as detailed at **Appendix I**.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and validity of the financial statements balances for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

2. Other Receipts

The statement of receipts and payments reflects other receipts amount of Kshs.614,076,871 (2021 - Kshs.785,018,323). Included in this amount is own generated revenue of Kshs.253,222,149 which is at variance with the annual report of the Controller of Budget amount of Kshs.264,898,800 resulting to an unreconciled variance of

Kshs.11,676,651. Further, the balance differed with the revenue collection bank accounts balances of Kshs.287,547,368 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.34,325,219.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the own generated revenue amount of Kshs,253,222,149 for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

3. Compensation of Employees

The statement of receipts and payments reflects compensation of employees' expenditure of Kshs.3,014,499,152 (2021 - Kshs.2,851,505,899). However, the balance differed with the payroll records balance of Kshs.2,925,391,525 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.89,107,627. Further, the balance includes Kshs.5,712,250 paid to administration police without proof of deployment letters, personal numbers, rank and approved daily rates or monthly rates payable to each.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the compensation of employees' balance of Kshs.3,014,499,152 for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

4. Use of Goods and Services

4.1 Unaccounted for Imprest Payments

The statement of receipts and payments reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.1,072,829,978. Included in this amount is imprest payments totalling to Kshs.381,660,675 issued to various officers to perform County activities. However, the imprest warrants, surrender vouchers, proof of work done, objectives achieved or any reports issued were not provided for audit and therefore the payments remain unaccounted for as detailed below:

Particulars	Amount (Kshs)	Narration
Domestic Travel and Subsistence	43,596,552	No imprest warrants were raised, and payments were not justifiable since the activities could be done at the County Headquarters.
Domestic Travel and Subsistence	37,796,700	Reimbursements without prior authority and no disclosures on the uses to which the monies were put.
Domestic Travel and Subsistence	95,291,074	Directly expensed without imprest warrants and surrender documents.
Hospitality Supplies and Services	18,614,075	Directly expensed without imprest warrants and surrender documents.
Other Operating Expenses	25,961,577	Expensed without imprest warrants and surrender documents.
Other Current Grants and Transfers	160,400,697	Expensed without imprest warrants and surrender documents.
Total	381,660,675	

In the circumstances, the regularity, accuracy and completeness of goods and services expenses amount of Kshs.381,660,675 for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

4.2 Unsupported Expenditure

The statement of receipts and payments reflects use of goods and services balance of Kshs.1,072,829,978 out which Kshs.340,170,656 incurred on various expenditure items was not adequately supported as detailed below:

Particulars	Amount (Kshs)	Missing Documents
Foreign Travel and Subsistence	10,241,813	Evidence of travel by way of invitation letters, copies of air tickets, copies of the boarding passes, copy of the passport indicating the points of entry and exit of the travel destinations, activity programs and back to office reports.
Rentals of Produced Assets	9,070,634	List of rented assets, Local Service Orders, invoices and lease agreements.
Training Expenses	61,593,630	Training needs assessment, evidence of travel to and from the training venues, signed attendance registers and back to office report indicating the value benefit of the training.
Insurance Costs	133,188,563	Policy documents, schedule of paid up claims, registration of insured motor vehicles, their valuation reports and insurance certificates.
Specialized Materials and Services	22,985,257	Delivery notes, counter receipt vouchers, user requisitions and stores ledgers.
Fuel, Oil and Lubricants	59,403,102	Fuel registers, work tickets, detailed orders, Local Service Orders and supplier statements.
Routine Maintenance - Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	43,687,657	Motor vehicle logbooks showing ownership, requisition from user departments, driver defects report, motor vehicle work tickets and pre and post mechanical inspection reports
Total	340,170,656	

In the circumstances, the regularity, accuracy, occurrence and completeness of use of goods and services balance of Kshs.721,831,331 for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

5. Other Grants and Transfers

5.1 Unsupported Other Current Transfers and Grants

The statements of receipts and payments reflects other grants and transfers amount of Kshs.756,177,793. Included in this amount is other current grants and transfers of Kshs.380,757,551 comprising of transfers to health facilities amount of Kshs.180,291,795 without expenditure returns detailing how the funds were utilized. Further, imprest amounting to Kshs.157,351,385 were issued without surrender vouchers and procurement of goods and services of Kshs.48,635,060 all totalling Kshs.205,986,445 did not qualify as grants or transfers. The total expenditure of Kshs.386,278,240 is at variance with other current transfers and grants amount of Kshs.380,757,551 with an unexplained variance of Kshs.5,520,689.

5.2 Transfers from Conditional Grants

Other grants and payments amount of Kshs.756,177,793 includes other capital transfers grants amount of Kshs.320,920,241 which in turn includes cash transfers of Kshs.317,438,955 from conditional grant bank accounts to project operational bank accounts in various commercial banks. However, the detailed schedules showing balances brought forward, receipts and actual payments or expenditures for the year and outstanding balances in respect of each project account were not been provided for audit.

5.3 Unsupported Transfers to Baringo County Fund Account

The statement of receipts and payments reflects other grants and transfers amounting to Kshs.756,177,793 of which Kshs.380,757,551 was in respect of other current grants and transfers out of which Kshs.12,100,000 was transferred to Baringo County Fund account for onward disbursements to older persons and persons living with disabilities within Baringo County. However, the payroll showing names of persons paid, their identity numbers, policy document guiding identification of beneficiaries and amounts payable to each were not provided for audit.

5.4 Unsupported Grant to Lake Bogoria Community

The statement of receipts and payments reflects other grants and transfers balance of Kshs.756,177,793 of which Kshs.380,757,551 was in respect of other current grants and transfers out of which Kshs.11,000,000, equivalent to a ten percent (10%) of the prior year audited revenue collected by the County Executive from Lake Bogoria was transferred to the local community during the year. However, the monthly and annual revenue collection reports in support of the percentage paid and the respective expenditure returns were not presented for audit. Similarly, records on projects approved by the communities and reports on their execution were not presented for audit.

In the circumstances, the propriety, accuracy and completeness of other grants and payments amount of Kshs.756,177,793 for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

6. Social Security Benefits

The statement of receipts and payments reflects Nil balance for social security benefits. However, records provided for audit indicate that employer contribution in respect of social security benefits amounted to Kshs.144,486,376.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and disclosure of Nil balance for social security benefits for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

7. Acquisition of Assets

7.1 Unsupported Construction of Buildings

The statement of receipts and payments reflects acquisition of assets amount of Kshs.1,510,050,953 out of which Kshs.260,063,564 was incurred on construction of buildings. However, detailed schedule indicating description of buildings, land reference numbers, contract numbers, contract value, payments to date and proof of land ownership

were not provided for audit. Further, the constructed buildings were not recorded in the asset register. In the circumstances, the ownership of assets and accuracy of the financial statements could not be confirmed for year for the year ended 30 June, 2022.

7.2 Unsupported Construction of Roads

Included in the acquisition of assets balance is road assets valued at Kshs.470,637,078 comprising of County funded and road maintenance levy funded roads of Kshs.267,953,685.35 and Kshs.202,683,392 respectively. However, the approval plans indicating specific description of the roads to be constructed, location reference numbers, Bills of Quantities, procurement documents indicating how the contractors were identified, statement on account detailing (itemizing) work done as per specification and certificate of completion indicating the road width and length improved or constructed in terms of kilometres for roads valued at Kshs.318,355,437 were not provided for audit. Further, the County Government does not maintain an inventory of public roads specifying the roads in respect of classification, road names and length by surface and therefore, details indicating the number of kilometres of road works done could not be confirmed.

7.3 Unsupported Construction and Civil Works

Included in the acquisition of assets balance is construction and civil works valued at Kshs.408,004,849 out of which Kshs.388,373,089 was incurred on drilling, equipping and piping of boreholes across the County. However, the pre and post hydrological survey reports to determine the underground water levels, quantity of water available at the chosen sites, permits from the Water Resource Management Authority (WARMA), Environmental Impact Assessment Licenses issued by the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and water quality testing reports that informed the capacity of pumps installed were not provided for audit.

7.4 Bulk Fuel for Construction of Roads and Civil Works

Note 10 to the financial statements reflects acquisition of assets balance of Kshs.1,510,050,953. Included in the balance is Kshs.470,638,078 incurred on construction of roads out of which of Kshs.56,211,000 was in respect of bulk fuel. Further, the balance includes Kshs.408,004,849 incurred on construction and civil works out of which Kshs.10,298,276 was in respect of purchase of bulk fuel. However, the number of kilometres covered, list of vehicles or equipment used, work tickets showing fuel consumed, equipment daily utilization schedules showing date and hours worked and road projects done were not provided for audit. In addition, details of rig machines, fuel consumed by each and list of boreholes sunk including their depth were also not provided for audit. Therefore, the propriety, accuracy and completeness of the bulk fuel expenditure of Kshs.66,509,276 for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, propriety and completeness of the acquisition of assets amount of Kshs.1,033,301,366 as at 30 June, 2022 could not be ascertained.

8. Unreconciled Bank Balances

The statement of assets and liabilities reflects bank balances of Kshs.1,602,965,729. However, the balance irregularly includes an amount of Kshs.78,426,442 in respect of sixteen (16) revenue collection bank and Mpesa Paybill accounts that had not been transferred to the County Revenue Fund at the close of the financial year. Management could not explain why this amount was not transferred to the County Revenue Fund Account as at 30 June, 2022. Further, the bank balance excluded an amount of Kshs.97,874,094 held in two hundred and thirteen (213) commercial bank accounts in respect of Sub-Counties, County projects and health facilities.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the bank balance of Kshs.1,602,965,729 as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

9. Outstanding Imprests and Advances

The statement of assets and liabilities reflects outstanding imprest and advances balance of Kshs.20,655,319. However, the balance differed with the trial balance amount of Kshs.257,638,148 resulting to unreconciled variance of Kshs.236,982,829. Further, the detailed schedule showing opening balances, additions and payments for the year together with surrender vouchers were not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and existence of outstanding imprest and advances balance of Kshs.20,655,319 as at 30 June, 2022 could not be ascertained.

10. Deposits and Retentions

The statement of assets and liabilities reflects deposits and retentions balance of Kshs.84,727,018. However, the detailed schedule showing opening balance, additions and payments in the year to arrive at the closing balance was not provided for audit. Further, the cash book balance of Kshs.84,720,501 differed with the financial statement balance of Kshs.84,727,018 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.6,517. In addition, the bank reconciliation statement for the bank account reflects receipts in cash book not in bank of Kshs.19,078,092 and payments in cash book not in bank balance of Kshs.6,243,132.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of deposits and retention balance of Kshs.84,727,018 as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

11. Pending Bills

Note 1 to the financial statements under other important disclosures reflects pending accounts payables totalling to Kshs.315,141,666 which was not supported by pending bills register or creditors control accounts. Further, the reported balance of Kshs.315,141,666 differed with the balance of Kshs.189,878,148 reflected in the Controller of Budget's annual report as at 30 June, 2022. The variance of Kshs.125,263,518 was not explained or reconciled.

In addition, Annex 2 - analysis of pending bills payable does not disclose sufficient information on the bills as required in the reporting format prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board. The omitted disclosures include invoice and local service or local purchase order numbers, delivery note numbers and the dates the bills were incurred.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and the completeness of the reported pending bills balances of Kshs.315,141,666 as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts - combined reflects a total receipts budget of Kshs.9,620,626,404 against actual receipts of Kshs.6,473,919,891 resulting to budget underfunding of Kshs.3,146,706,713 or 33%. Similarly, the statement reflects budgeted income of Kshs.9,620,626,604 against actual expenditure of Kshs.7,129,565,741 resulting to a variance of Kshs.2,491,060,862 or 26%.

The statement also reflects actual receipts of Kshs.6,473,919,891 against actual expenditure of Kshs.7,129,565,742 resulting to an unauthorised expenditure of Kshs.655,645,851.

In the circumstances, it was not possible to confirm whether the overexpenditure expenditure of Kshs.655,645,851 was lawful and the underfunding, under-collection and underperformance affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on the delivery of services to the residents of Baringo County.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

Various prior year audit issues remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2022. Management has not provided reasons for the delay in resolving the prior year audit issues. This is

contrary to the requirements of the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board reporting guidelines.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Cash Withdraws

During the year under review, the County Executive made cash withdrawals totalling Kshs.218,107,950 from twenty (20) commercial bank accounts which was paid as imprest to County staff to meet various expenditure needs. Management did not provided an explanation on why the payments were made through cash instead of cheque or funds transfer to staff bank accounts for ease of accountability. Cash payments are highly prone to abuse and misappropriation than cash transfers or cheque system.

As a result, compliance with regulations, occurrence and measurement of payments totalling Kshs.218,107,950 made from the withdrawn cash in the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

2. Unaccounted for Certified Seeds, Breeding Stock and Live Animals

The statement of receipts and payments and as disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements reflects acquisition of assets expenditure amount of Kshs.1,510,050,953 of which Kshs.107,937,109 was incurred on purchase of certified seeds, breeding stock and live animals. Although, the certified seeds, breeding stock and live animals were donated to farmers, youth groups, women groups and cooperative societies across the County, the following unsatisfactory matters were noted:

- i. There was no report on user needs or feasibility studies to determine the viability of the proposed agricultural projects within the County.
- ii. There were no elaborate criteria to identify the beneficiaries to the projects or evidence provided to show that the delivered biological assets and stock were subsequently issued to the intended beneficiaries.
- iii. Payments for the supplies were not supported with delivery notes, stores counter receipt vouchers, stores issue records, valid nursery phytosanitary inspection certificate and animal movement permits.

- iv. Breeding stock and live animals valued at Kshs.93,279,834 were procured from private companies without evidence of accreditation by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority or other relevant Government bodies in breach of Section 16(1) of the Crops Act, 2013 and therefore the quality of the delivered animals could not be confirmed.
- v. There were no valuation certificates from the County Livestock Officers indicating the value of breeding stock delivered and the immunization certificates to validate the quality of the breeding stock.
- vi. There was no evidence that monitoring and evaluation had been subsequently undertaken by County Agricultural Officers to assess the progress and provide assurance on success of the projects.

Since project viability and the quality of certified seeds and breeding stock had not been assessed, value for money from the procurement worth Kshs.107,937,109 could not be ascertained.

3. Delayed Implementation of Donor Funded Projects

The County cumulatively received receipts totalling to Kshs.387,120,526 from Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDSP) in respect of implementation of thirteen (13) projects. However, at the time of audit, one month after closure of grant disbursements, only three (3) projects valued at Kshs.38,000,000 had been successfully implemented to completion leaving ten (10) projects with a funding of Kshs.349,120,526 partially implemented or not started thereby defeating the objective of the programme.

In the circumstances, the programme has not achieved its intended purpose and the donor funds may have been misdirected for other purposes.

4. Failure to Prepare and Submit Financial Statements for County Entities

The County Treasury did not prepare and submit financial statements for two (2) established County Funds, Kabarnet Municipal Board and six (6) level 4 hospitals as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB) as communicated through The National Treasury Circular Ref. No. AG.4/16/3 Vol. II (66) of 06 July, 2022.

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

5. Errors in the Financial Statements

The financial statements for County Executive of Baringo for the year ended 30 June, 2022 as presented was not in conformity with the template prescribed by the Public Sector Standards Board and had the following errors: -

- (i) Foreword statement by the County Executive Committee Member for finance and Economic Planning at page xvi reflects actual payments during the year amounting to Kshs.7,825,626,004 which is at variance with Kshs.7,129,565,741 reported under the statement of receipts and payments.

- (ii) The statement of performance against County predetermined objectives refers to National Development plans and projects instead of the County Development plans and objectives as outlined in the County Integrated Development Plan.
- (iii) The statement omits to report the extent of attainment of the County development objectives during the year under review and indicates environmental and sustainability reporting that do not relate to the County Executive's operations.
- (iv) Note 6 under other important disclosures reflects an amount of Kshs.34,383,474 relating to expenses paid on behalf of County water service providers whose details and supporting schedules were not provided for audit.
- (v) Annex 2 to the financial statements does not include specific contract details and amounts of pending accounts payable contrary to the reporting framework.
- (vi) The statement of receipts and payments reflects Kshs.785,018,323 as the comparative balance for other receipts which differs with the Nil balance as reflected in the audited statements for the previous year. Similarly, Note 11 under other important disclosures reflects Kshs.39,576,035 as opening balance for Covid-19 Funds which differs with the Nil balance reflected in the previous year's financial statements.

In the circumstances, Management did not comply with the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya's reporting format and disclosure requirements for the year ended 30 June, 2022.

6. Electronic Revenue Collection System

The County Executive Contracted a Consortium to provide automation of revenue collection for a period of three (3) years from 20 November, 2015 to 20 November, 2018. During the year under review Kshs.6,598,765 was paid to the consortium in respect of commission for services rendered without supporting documentation by way of gross revenue receipts, accountable documents and monthly revenue reports. Further, the service contract lapsed in 2018 and has not been renewed and therefore it is not clear on what basis the commissions were paid.

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

7. Compensation of Employees in Excess of Mandatory Limit

The statements of receipts and payments reflects compensation of employees' expenditure amounting to Kshs.3,014,499,152. However, it was observed that the percentage of the expenditure to the County's total receipts amounting to Kshs.6,473,919,891 for the year ended 30 June, 2022 was forty-seven percent (47%) which exceeded the set limit of thirty-five percent (35%) under Regulation 25(1)(b) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015. There was no evidence that the County Executive Committee Member for Finance had tabled a bill in

the County Assembly to control the wage bill thus no efforts appear to have been made to check the wage bill.

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

8. Payment of Salaries Outside the Integrated Payroll and Personnel Database (IPPD)

The statement of receipts and payments reflects compensation of employees' expenditure amount of Kshs.3,014,499,152. However, included in the balance is Kshs.61,009,623 processed and paid to one hundred and twenty-six (126) employees outside the prescribed Integrated Payroll Personnel Database (IPPD) system. No explanation was provided by Management for the use of the manual system that is not only less efficient but is more prone to error, misuse and fraud.

In the circumstance, the County was in violation of the Treasury Circular No.13/2019 dated 28 August, 2019, which states that Integrated Payroll Personnel Database (IPPD) must support the allocation of personnel emoluments.

9. Irregular Secondment of Employees to North Rift Economic Block (NOREB)

The compensation of employees' expenditure balance of Kshs.3,014,499,152 includes Kshs.4,924,316 incurred as salaries to three (3) officers on secondment to North Rift Economic Block (NOREB). However, evidence of approval of the secondments by the respective Heads of Departments and the County Public Service Board were not provided, hence being in breach of Section 73(5) of the County Governments Act, 2012.

Further, the secondments were made without any conditions or agreement and no verifiable document was provided in support of the North Rift Economic Block's constitutional mandate. This is contrary to Section 73(4) of the County Governments Act, 2012 which allows secondment of County public officers only if it is in the interest of the public officer or the concerned County Public Service Board.

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

10. Recruitment and Promotion of Staff

A review of the payroll records for the year indicated that the County Executive recruited seventeen (17) and promoted one thousand, two hundred and forty-three (1,243) officers. However, there was no evidence of an authorized staff establishment showing availability of the vacancies, advertisements, individual score sheets and board minutes of selection process. In addition, the number of vacancies, date of occurrence and other relevant details vacancies were not declared as required under Section B.5(2) of the County Public Service Human Resource Manual, 2013.

Further, the County Public Service Board did not provide any documentary evidence to show reflection in work performance and results as well as experience, academic and professional qualifications of each promoted officer. This implies that there was no regard to merit and ability in conducting the exercise in breach Article 232(g) of the Constitution.

It was therefore not possible to confirm whether the recruitments and promotions were carried out competitively as required by Section B.6 of the County Public Service Human Resource Manual, 2013.

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

11. Engagement of Casual Employees

The statement of receipts and payments reflects compensation of employees' expenditure amounting to Kshs.3,014,499,152, out of which an amount of Kshs.11,496,303 was incurred on basic wages of temporary employees. Records provided for audit revealed the following unsatisfactory matters:

- i. There was no approved staff establishment showing deficiency of staff to be filled by the casuals or formal requests done from the departmental heads on the need for engaging casuals.
- ii. There were no approvals by the County Public Services Board, authorizing Departments to recruit casual employees contrary to Section 74 of the County Governments Act, 2012 which states that the County Public Service Board shall regulate the engagement of persons on contract, volunteer and casual workers in its public bodies and offices.
- iii. Records in respect of how temporary employees were hired, the work for which they were hired, terms and conditions of services were not provided for audit review.
- iv. Master rolls showing attendance of the casual workers were not also provided for audit review. The existence of the temporary employees and their work stations could therefore not be confirmed.
- v. Evidence of statutory monthly deductions on wages in respect of PAYE, NHIF and NSSF or remittance to the respective statutory organizations were not provided for audit review.
- vi. Management did not maintain temporary employees' payroll and instead made the payments to other County staff for onward transmission to the respective employees in cash.

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

12. Discriminatory Staff Medical Insurance Scheme

The statement of receipts and payments reflects use of goods and services expenditure amount of Kshs.1,072,829,978 of which Kshs.147,250,491 was incurred on insurance costs. Included in the insurance cost of Kshs.147,250,491 is Kshs.137,440,804 incurred on staff medical scheme for two thousand and eighty (2,080) employees out of the total staff population of three thousand seven hundred and ninety-three (3,793) thereby resulting in exclusion of one thousand, seven hundred and thirteen (1,713) employees from the medical scheme. This is contrary to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission Circular No. SRC/TS/CGOVT/3/61 of 19 December, 2014 which required County

Governments to adopt and implement group medical scheme for all public officers serving in a County Government. Further, the medical scheme benefit was not subjected to taxation due to its discriminatory nature in breach of Income Tax Act (Cap 470) provisions.

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

13. Payment of Rent for Nairobi Liaison Office

The statement of receipts and payments reflects use of goods and services amounting to Kshs.1,072,829,978 of which Kshs.13,940,690 was incurred on rentals of produced assets. Included in Kshs.13,940,690 is Kshs.2,148,199 incurred on rent for the County's liaison offices in Nairobi. However, the payment was not supported by an authority by the State Department of Devolution to incur rent outside the precincts of the County. Further, the Executive continues to incur rent for the office in contravention of executive circular referenced OP/CAB.9/1A of 03 April, 2020 directing meetings to be held at the County's registered or principal office by both physical and tele/video conferencing means.

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

14. Irregular Procurement of Medical Supplies

The statement of receipts and payments reflects use of goods and services expenditure amounting to Kshs.1,072,829,978, out of which an amount of Kshs.222,519,002 was incurred on specialized materials and services. Included in the Kshs.222,519,002 is an amount of Kshs.220,928,799 spent on purchase of human drugs and non-pharmaceuticals to County health facilities out of which procurements valued at Kshs.138,605,488 were made through framework contracts executed outside the e-procurement module during the year under review. This was contrary to Section 1(A) and IV(B) of Executive Order No. of 2018 which required all public entities to integrate procurement with IFMIS and use the established e-procurement framework. Further, the scores attained by the successful bidders were not disclosed and therefore, it was not possible to confirm that the records bore a true reflection of the proceedings of the procurement process.

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

15. Foreign Currency Accounts Operated in Commercial Bank

The bank balances of Kshs.1,602,965,729 includes Kshs.118,695 held in a revenue collection dollar account in a commercial bank. However, proof for permission, if any, granted by the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury for Management to operate the foreign currency bank account was not presented for audit. This is contrary to Section 76(2) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 that requires all foreign currency denominated bank accounts operated by County entities be kept at the Central Bank of Kenya, unless exempted by the Cabinet Secretary.

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

16. Medical Equipment Service Lease Contract

Note 9 to the financial statements on other important disclosures reflects an amount of Kshs.153,297,872 transferred towards leased medical equipment. Records provided for audit revealed that the County Government in 2015 signed a Memorandum of Understanding (M.O.U) with the Ministry of Health on implementation of Health Care Information Technology (HCIT) otherwise referred to as the Managed Equipment Services (MES). According to the annual County Allocation of Revenue Act (CARA), in the seven (7) years that the MES Programme has been in operation, the County has paid lease rentals amounting to Kshs.904,468,086. However, the basis of the amount of annual lease rentals could not be determined since the cost of leased equipment and the lease period was unknown and the County did not have a register for recording the delivered managed equipment service assets.

In the circumstances, it was not possible to confirm whether the County residents received value for money from the Managed Equipment Services (MES) Programme.

17. Irregular Procurement of Plant, Equipment and Machinery

The statement of receipts and payments reflects acquisition of assets expenditure amounting to Kshs.1,510,050,953 which includes an amount of Kshs.177,907,494 in respect of purchase of vehicles and other transport equipment out of which Kshs.147,042,780 was incurred in respect of acquisition of earth moving plant, equipment and machinery for road construction without specifications in contravention of Section 60(1) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015. Further, despite the equipment being inspected and accepted on 24 January, 2022, there was no evidence that they were taken on charge and recorded in the fixed assets register and the work tickets, odometer readings and records of maintenance, in respect of each plant or equipment were not provided for audit and therefore their utilization could not be confirmed.

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

18. Legal Fees

The statement of receipts and payments reflects use of goods and services expenditure amounting to Kshs.1,072,829,978 which includes an amount of Kshs.71,846,820 incurred on other operating expenses. Included in the other operating expenses is an amount of Kshs.12,150,049 in respect of legal fees to ten (10) law firms that represented the County in various Court cases. However, the payments were not supported by documentation on how the law firms were identified, signed service level agreements, certificates of appointment, evidence of court attendance and itemized billings in respect of every case.

Further, the private law firms were engaged to represent the County in Court cases without approvals by the County Executive Committee despite the County having recruited its own County Attorney, contrary to Section 16(1) of the Office of the County Attorney Act, 2020.

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

19. Implementation of E-Procurement System

Review of the procurement system revealed that payment for goods, works and services amounting to Kshs.545,441,658 was done outside the Integrated Financial Management Information System. This implies that Baringo County Executive had not fully implemented the use of e-procurement module contrary to Regulation 49(2) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations of 2020 and Part IV of the Executive Order No.2 of 2018 that directed all public procuring entities to undertake all their procurements through the e-procurement module on IFMIS by 1 January, 2019.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of regulations and policy on public procurement.

20. Stalled and Unutilized Projects

Records provided for audit revealed that projects with a budget of Kshs.Kshs.485,410,016 and cumulative payments of Kshs.348,470,710 were either stalled or complete and not in use as detailed below:

No.	Project	Contract Value (Kshs)	Payments to Date (Kshs)	Observation
1.	Construction of Surgical Ward Block at the County Referral Hospital	138,670,470	66,080,849	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project commenced in September, 2016 but stalled in September, 2022 after 30% completion. A technical report by the State Department for Public Works revealed poor workmanship, lack of mechanical and architectural designs and ineffective facilities.
2.	County Monitoring and Evaluation Information System	34,979,800	22,786,966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project commenced in May, 2018 but discontinued in March, 2021. The system had not been developed and none of the deliverables agreed in the work plan had been achieved. Contract was under investigation by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.
3.	Construction of Social Hall at Kabarnet Town	39,629,569	15,504,367	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project commenced in June, 2015 but stalled in September, 2020 after 37% completion. Land ownership document for the project site was not produced for Audit. Kshs.1,707,879 paid during the year under review despite expiry of the contract period and subsequent termination in June, 2021.

No.	Project	Contract Value (Kshs)	Payments to Date (Kshs)	Observation
4.	Construction of Barwesa Slaughter House	27,890,669	18,404,479	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project commenced in April, 2014 but remained stalled for more than 7 years after expiry of the contract. • Extension of contract period not sought by the Contractor.
5.	Rehabilitation of Kabarnet County Stadium	45,293,741	42,864,172	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected completion period for the project was year 2018 but has since stalled and abandoned. • Sections of the perimeter wall had collapsed and materials carted away. • The pit latrine and changing rooms valued at Kshs.2,691,687 remained inhabitable. • There was no evidence of civil works and gate installation despite the contractors being paid Kshs.16,776,268 and Kshs.820,000 for the works respectively.
6.	Eldama Ravine Milk Processing Plant	19,671,680	15,629,541	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project commenced in 2015 but stalled in April, 2017 after the contractor pulled out. • Payment of Kshs.5,807,200.95 was made to the contractor in June, 2022 despite the contract having expired in November, 2020. • Project located on a private parcel of land owned by Baringo Agricultural Marketing Services Co-operative Society Limited.
7.	Construction of Guest House at Ravine Agricultural Training Institute	19,722,320	11,037,988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project commenced in April, 2017 but stalled after expiry of the contract in 2018.
8.	Delayed Completion of thirteen (13) Health Projects	63,918,922	63,918,922	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects remained stalled from as far as 2014. • Land ownership documents for the health facilities were not provided for audit. • Kapkomo Dispensary was built on land with ownership dispute with a private developer.

No.	Project	Contract Value (Kshs)	Payments to Date (Kshs)	Observation
9.	Construction of Youth Empowerment Centre at Marigat	7,490,015	5,291,896	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project commenced in June, 2015 but stalled after the Contractor abandoned the site in 2016.
10.	Construction of Bartolimo Farmers Store	4,554,728	4,554,728	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project commenced in May, 2019 and completed in June, 2021. The Project had not been put into use and remained abandoned.
11.	Construction of Kitchen Block, Sewerline and Septic Tank at Ossen Athletic Camp	3,724,180	532,880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project's commencement date was set for 10 June, 2019 and expected completion set for 31 October, 2019. However, in September, 2022, the works had not started and the project site remained abandoned.
12.	Unutilized Twenty (20) Health Facilities	81,863,922	81,863,922	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed but not put into use due to lack of utilities, health equipment and personnel.
Total		487,410,016	348,470,710	

In the circumstances, value for money may not be obtained by residents of Baringo County on expenditures totalling Kshs.348,470,710 incurred thereon.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance sections of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Long Outstanding Land Rate and Rents

Records provided for audit indicate that land rate and rent arrears of Kshs.149,155,713 have been outstanding from the year 2013 as analyzed in the table below;

No.	Sub - County	Outstanding Balance as at 30 June, 2021 (Kshs.)	Billings in FY. 2021/2022 (Kshs.)	Collections During FY.2021/22 (Kshs.)	Outstanding Balance as at 30 June, 2022 (Kshs.)
1	Kabarnet Town	40,678,824	9,358,653	5,077,275	44,960,202
2	Eldama Ravine Town	19,797,038	1,433,610	2,501,685	18,728,963
3	Eldama Ravine Sub	7,374,410	310,000	255,210	7,429,200
4	Mogotio	25,389,019	3,010,644	3,284,206	25,115,457
5	Baringo South	22,992,479	1,617,000	1,965,214	22,644,265
6	Tiaty	5,337,722	289,000	241,000	5,385,722
7	Baringo North	14,439,274	1,054,000	337,050	15,156,224
8	Baringo Central	9,103,680	817,000	185,000	9,735,680
Total		145,112,446	17,889,907	13,846,640	149,155,713

However, there was no evidence of any concerted efforts having been made by Management to enforce the collections as provided for under Section 63(1) of Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015. Further, the collector of revenue did not provide satisfactory reasons for the failure to collect the arrears by making a report to the County Executive Committee Member of Finance and Economic Planning as provided for in Section 63(2) of the Regulations.

In the circumstances, the County revenue collection and internal control procedures are not working as intended.

2. Internal Audit Function

Records provided for audit revealed that the County Internal Audit Department did not have an approved internal audit charter, approved annual audit plan and independent budget or authority to incur expenditure. Further, the audit committee members' terms of office expired on 2 June, 2022 and had not been renewed as at the time of audit.

In the circumstances, the County Executive governance structure is not properly constituted.

3. Lack of Risk Management Strategies

The County Executive did not have a risk management policy or strategy in place and therefore, had no approved processes and guidelines on how to mitigate operational, legal and financial risks contrary to Regulation 158 of the Public Finance Management (County Government Regulations) 2015. Additionally, it was noted that the County Executive lacks disaster recovery plan or business continuity plan which outlines how it

will continue operating during an unplanned disruption in service. The Management has not instituted its own policies and procedures to guide key financial processes and controls for the management of personnel and related expenditure. Further, the Management did not perform formal risk assessments during the financial year audited.

The Management may not therefore, be in a position to evaluate, rank and prioritize critical risks and channel resources towards mitigating identified risks. Ultimately the utilization of resources and quality of service may be negatively affected.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standard requires that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal control, 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 the 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, risk management and governance.

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

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from

fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the County 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 County 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 County to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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



CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

17 February, 2023

Appendix 1

Misclassification of Expenditures			
S/No.	Classification as per the Financial Statements	Correct Classification	Amount (Kshs)
1	Compensation of Employees	Other Operating Expenses	4,381,950
2	Utilities Supplies and Services	Routine Maintenance - Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	688,500
3	Utilities Supplies and Services	Office and General Supplies and Services	69,710
4	Utilities Supplies and Services	Domestic Travel and Subsistence	150,000
5	Communication Supplies and Services	Compensation of Employees	193,346
6	Communication Supplies and Services	Domestic Travel and Subsistence	419,280
7	Communication Supplies and Services	Refined Fuel, Oil and Lubricants	997,500
8	Communication Supplies and Services	Training Expenses	100,800
9	Communication Supplies and Services	Office and General supplies and Services	50,600
10	Domestic Travel and Subsistence	Various Account Votes	129,312,531
11	Printing, Advertising and Information Supplies and Services	Various Account Votes	2,195,076
12	Training Expenses	Various Account Votes	47,593,419
13	Hospitality supplies and Services	Various Account Votes	20,380,365
14	Office and General Supplies and Services	Various Account Votes	3,509,772
15	Other Operating Expenses	Various Account Votes	47,210,999
16	Specialized Materials and Supplies	Other Grants and Transfers	4,254,700
17	Routine Maintenance - Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Various Account Votes	886,770
18	Routine Maintenance - Other Assets	Various Account Votes	818,600
19	Scholarships and other Educational Benefits	Rentals of Produced Assets	1,140,561
20	Other Current Transfers, Grants	Various Account Votes	269,128,166
21	Construction of Buildings	Various Account Votes	40,951,397
22	Construction of Roads	Various Account Votes	7,828,074
23	Construction and Civil Works	Various Account Votes	30,511,996
24	Purchase of Office Furniture and General Equipment	Various Account Votes	1,005,822
25	Purchase of Specialized Plant, Equipment and Machinery	Purchase of Office Furniture and General Equipment	500,000
26	Purchase of Certified Seeds, Breeding Stock and Live Animals	Specialized Materials and Supplies	11,830,148
Total			626,110,086

