CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KITUI

DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER, 2015

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KITUI DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER, 2015

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CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KITUI DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT CORPORATE INFORMATION **31 DECEMBER, 2015**

Management	Board	Members
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- 1 Rt. Rev. Anthony Muheria- Bishop Catholic Diocese of Kitui
- 2 Very. Rev.Fr. Joseph Mwongela Vicar General 1 Catholic Diocese of Kitui
- 3 Very. Rev.Fr. John Mwandi Vicar General 2 / Financial Administrator ,Catholic Diocese of Kitui
- Mr.Anthony Mbandi
- Rev. Fr. Francis Ngungu
- 6 Mr. William Maema
- Mr. Nicholas Mulila
- 8 Dr. Naomi Mawia Mangatu
- Mr. Francis Kamau
- 10 Dr. Joseph Nzomoi
- 11 Mr. Kiema Mwandia
- 12 Ms. Paschalia Mbutu
- 13 Ms. Jane Kibati
- 14 Ms. Florence Ndeti
- 15 Mr. Patrick Kiusya
- 16 Mr. Joseph Kamau Caritas Director

Principle Place of Business & Operation

Development Office Headquarters The Catholic Diocese of Kitui Kitui Municipality P O Box 300 - 90200

Kitui

Auditors

Mulila & Associates Certified Public Accountants P.O. Box 61924 - 00200 Nairobi

Principal Bankers

National Bank Ltd Kitui Branch P.O. Box 166 - 90200

Kitui

Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd Kipande House Branch P.O. Box 30012 - 00100

Nairobi

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KITUI DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Management Board presents their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

1. LEGAL STATUS

The Development Office is an arm of the Catholic Diocese of Kitui that is mandated with the objective of sourcing for funds for the projects of the Diocese in Kitui county. The Diocese of Kitui is registered under Trusteeship Law.

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Development office is sourcing funds, implementing and monitoring the projects of the Diocese of Kitui. The Catholic Diocese of Kitui is the principal organisation under which all projects operate. All correspondence and documentation as well as the bank accounts are in the name of the Diocese which acts as the umbrella and oversight body.

The Development Office is also working directly with the World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing food security to marginalised communities.

3. OPERATING RESULTS

The results for the year are shown on page 6

4. BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

The Members of the Board of Management who served during the year are shown on page 2.

5. AUDITORS

The auditors Mulila & Associates, Certified Public Accountants of Kenya, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

By order of the board.

Secretary

2016

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KITUI DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Statements of responsibilities

The Trustees Act requires the Board of Management to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organization or project as at the end of financial year and of its surplus or deficit. It also requires the Board of Management to ensure that the organization keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the organisation or project. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the organisation or project.

The Board of Management accept responsibility for the financial statements for the project period, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Trustees Act. The Board of Management are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the project and of its surplus or deficit. The Board of Management further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Board of Management to indicate that the Development Office – Main Account will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement

Approved by the Management Board on 10/5/2016 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

Chairman, Board of Management Hugelg

Financial Administrator



Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MANAGEMENT BOARD OF DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Development Office - Main Account set out on pages 6 - 19 which comprise the statement of financial position at 31st December 2015, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, together with a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

THE BOARDS' RESPONSIBILITY TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and for such internal controls as the management board and trustees determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud and error.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company'ss internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit

OPINION

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the company at 31 December, 2015 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

We report to you, based on our audit, that:

- (i) We have obtained all the information ans explainations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- (ii) In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the company, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- (iii) The Organization's statement of the financial position and statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is CPA Anthony Mulila P/No.1897

Mulila & Associates

Certified Public Accountants of Kenya

Nairobi, Kenya

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KITUI DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Revenue	Notes	2015 Kshs	2014 Kshs,
Grants & Interest	20.	67,144,728	64,677,020
Direct Expenses .	20.	5,442,453	4,247,974
Staff Costs	20.	38,899,747	36,311,879
Depreciation	5	1,124,550	1,707,863
Administrative Expenses	20.	16,326,377	18,547,024
Total Expense		61,793,127	60,814,740
Surplus funds for the year		5,351,602	3,862,280

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KITUI DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 DECEMBER 2015

	N	2015	2014 KShs
ASSETS	Note	KShs	KSIIS
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	17,448,959	18,540,017
			10.00
Current Assets			10.561.011
Bank balance	7	13,604,019	13,561,244
Receivables	6	18,374,923	20,810,228
		31,978,942	34,371,472
Total Assets		49,427,901	52,911,489
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Funds and Reserves			
Accumulated Funds	Pg 8	44,190,591	38,334,104
Project Funds	8	1,958,566	10,103,141
		46,149,157	48,437,245
Current Liabilities			
Women Groups	9	2,196,093	1,964,048
Payables	11	1,082,651	2,510,196
		3,278,744	4,474,244
Total Funds, Reserves and Liabilities		49,427,901	52,911,489

Financial Administrator

Development Coordinator

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KITUI DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS AND RESERVES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Year Ended 31 December 2014	Notes	Accumulated Fund Kshs	Total Kshs
As at 1 January 2014		35,271,080	35,271,080
Prior year adjustment		(799,256)	(799,256)
Surplus for the Year	20	3,862,280	3,862,280
As at 31 December 2014		38,334,104	38,334,104
Year Ended 31 December 2015			
As at 1 January 2015		38,334,104	38,334,104
Prior year adjustment		504,885	504,885
Surplus for the Year	20	5,351,602	5,351,602
As at 31 December 2015		44,190,591	44,190,591

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KITUI DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015	2014
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash generated from Operations			
Surplus for the year	21	5,351,602	3,862,280
Adjustments for:			
Prior year adjustment .		504,885	. (799,256)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5	1,124,550	1,707,863
Operating surplus before working capital changes		6,981,037	4,770,887
Working capital changes			
Decrease / (increrase) in receivables		2,435,305	(3,551,729)
(Decrease) / Increase in payables		(1,427,549)	917,758
(Decrease) in project funds		(8,144,574)	(4,757,416)
Increase / (Decrease0 in Women groups deposits		232,046	(630,680)
Net cash generated / (utiliesd) from operating activities		76,265	(3,251,180)
Investing Activities			
Purchase of fixed assets	5	(33,490)	(1,752,736)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		42,775	(5,003,916)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1st January		13,561,244	18,565,160
Cash and cash equivalents at 31st December	7	13,604,019	13,561,244

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KITUI DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis of accounting as modified by the revaluation of property, and presented in the functional currency, Kenya Shillings (Shs) rounded to the nearest shilling.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies adopted by the organisation. These areas involve a higher degree of judgement and complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.

Adoption of new and revised standards

The organisation has adopted all the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IABS) that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual reporting periods beging on 1 January 2009. These are:

The following amendments to standards and interpretations will be mandatory for the accounting periods begining on or after 1 January 2009, but which the organisation has not adopted, and is reviewing their relevance to its operations.

- IFRS 2 (Amendment), Group cash settled share based payment transactions
- · IFRS 3 (Revised) Business Combinations
- · IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures
- IAS 27, (Revised), Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
- · IAS 32, (Amendment) Classifications of rights

The board anticipates that the adoption of these revisions in the future periods will have no material financial impact on the financial statements of the entity.

b) Revenue recognition

The Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is prophable that the economic benefits will flow to the organisation and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognized.

i) Sales

Sales are recognised as income on the accrual basis

ii) Donations and miscellaneous income

Donations and miscellaneous income are recognised as income on receipt unless a donation or miscellaneous income is nominated for a specific accounting period in which case it is credited to income in that period.

iii) All other income is recognised on a receipt basis.

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KITUI DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - MAIN ACCOUNT NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

c) Donated services

Donated services are valued at the estimated cost that the organisation would incur to have the services performed and are accounted for when the services are rendered.

d) Property, plant and equipment & depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the organisation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance is charged to the income and expenditure in the year to which it relates.

Increases in the carrying amount arising from revaluation are credited to the revaluation reserve. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the revaluation reserve. All other decreases are charged to the income and expenditure account. Each year the difference between depreciation based on revalued carrying amount of the asset (the depreciation charged to the income and expenditure account) and the depreciation based on the asset's original cost transfered from the revaluation reserve to the general fund.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following annual rates:

	Rate - %
Buildings	2.00
Motor vehicles	25.00
Furniture & fittings	12.50
Equipment	12.50
Computers, Cameras & Copiers	33.30

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit.

On disposal of revalued assets, amounts in the revaluation reserve relating to the asset are transferred to the general fund.

If any such indications exit and where the carrying values exceed the recoverable amount, property, plant and equipment are written down to their recoverable amounts.

Property, plant and equipment purcharsed on hire purchase agreements and finance lease arrangements are capitalised at the date of agreement. The interest element of each instalment is charged to the income and expenditure account at the time each instalment falls due.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost.

e) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

f) Translation of foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into Kenya Shillings using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Transactions during the year are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates of transaction. The resulting gains and losses are dealt with in the income and expenditure account.

g) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises the costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the products to their present location and condition. Costs is determined using weighted everage method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories.

h) Employee benefits

i) Pensions obligations

The Development Office contributes to statutory defined contribution pension scheme, The National Social Security Fund (NSSF). Contributions are determined by local statute and are currently limited to Kshs 200 per employee per month, with the Development Office contributing a similar amount.

The Development Office contribution to the above schemes are charged to the income and expenditure account in the year in which the relate.

ii) Terminal benefits

Terminal benefits are payable when employment is terminated before normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Development Office recognizes these benefits when either, it is committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed plan without possibility of withdrawal or, providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling falling due more than twelve months after the balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

i) Employee entitlements

Employees entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated monetary liability for annual leave at the balance sheet date and recognised as an expense accrual.

j) Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the balance sheet date include cash in hand, cash at bank and short term deposits, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and borrowings. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

k) Trade and other payables

Trade payables are stated at their nominal values

1) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised at the original invoice amounts less allowance for any doubtful amounts. Specific provision is made for all known doubtful debts.

m) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash in the bank and short term bank deposits.

For the purposes of the Cash flow statements, the year end cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

n) Borrowing Costs

Related costs of borrowing to finance projects are capitalized. These borrowing costs comprise interest and commitment fees.

o) Related parties

In the normal course of business the Development Office has entered into transactions with related parties. The related party transactions are at arms length.

p) Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or where the transfer of economic benefits is uncertain or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the accounts but are disclosed by way of a note unless the likely hood of a liability arising is assessed as remote.

q) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event and it is more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and it can be reliably estimated.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including experience of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

i) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Property, plant and equipment

Critical estimates are required in determining the depreciation rates for property, plant and equipment. The management determines these rates of depreciation based on their assessment of the useful lives of the various items of property, plant and equipment. These rates are set out in policy 1 (d)

- ii) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies. In the process of applying the organisation's accounting policies, management has made judgements in determining:
 - · The classification of financial assets and leases
 - · Whether assets are impaired

3. Comparatives

Comparative figures have been included.

4. Employees

The average number of employees during the year was 64, excluding volunteers.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

(a) PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE 2015

COST	Land 0.0% Kshs	Buildings 2.0% Kshs	Vehicles 25.0% Kshs	Equipment 12.5% Kshs	Fittings 12.5% Kshs	Totals Kshs
As at 1 January 2015	5,588,255	9,420,033	4,393,800	257,076	3,111,019	22,770,183
Additions	0 1-	-	-	-	33,490	33,490
Writen off	-	-	(2,350,000)	-	-	(2,350,000)
As at 31 December 2015	5,588,255	9,420,033	2,043,800	257,076	3,144,509	20,453,673
DEPRECIATION						

Motor

Furniture &

-	537,228	2,518,250	58,465	1,116,221	4,230,164
-	-	(2,350,000)	1	-	(2,350,000)
-	188,401	510,950	32,135	393,064	1,124,550
-	725,629	679,200	90,600	1,509,285	3,004,714
		- 188,401	(2,350,000) - 188,401 510,950	- (2,350,000) - - 188,401 510,950 32,135	(2,350,000) 188,401 510,950 32,135 393,064

NET BOOK VALUE		0.504.404	1.251.500	1.66.176	1 (25.224	17,140,050
As at 31 December 2015	5,588,255	8,694,404	1,364,600	166,476	1,635,224	17,448,959
As at 31 December 2014	5,588,255	8,882,804	1,875,550	198,610	1,994,798	18,540,016

(b) PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE 2014

5,588,255	9,316,727	2,839,600	161,846	3,111,019	21,017,447
-	103,306	1,554,200	95,230	-	1,752,736
5,588,255	9,420,033	4,393,800	257,076	3,111,019	22,770,183
	348 828	1 419 800	26 331	727 344	2,522,303
-	188,401	1,098,450	32,135	388,877	1,707,863
-	537,229	2,518,250	58,466	1,116,221	4,230,166
5,588,255	8,882,804	1,875,550	198,610	1,994,798	18,540,017
5,588,255	8,967,899	1,419,800	135,515	2,383,675	18,495,144
	5,588,255	- 103,306 5,588,255 9,420,033 - 348,828 - 188,401 - 537,229 5,588,255 8,882,804	- 103,306 1,554,200 5,588,255 9,420,033 4,393,800 - 348,828 1,419,800 - 188,401 1,098,450 - 537,229 2,518,250 5,588,255 8,882,804 1,875,550	- 103,306 1,554,200 95,230 5,588,255 9,420,033 4,393,800 257,076 - 348,828 1,419,800 26,331 - 188,401 1,098,450 32,135 - 537,229 2,518,250 58,466 5,588,255 8,882,804 1,875,550 198,610	- 103,306 1,554,200 95,230 - 5,588,255 9,420,033 4,393,800 257,076 3,111,019 - 348,828 1,419,800 26,331 727,344 - 188,401 1,098,450 32,135 388,877 - 537,229 2,518,250 58,466 1,116,221 5,588,255 8,882,804 1,875,550 198,610 1,994,798

			2015	2014
6.	TRADE & OTHER RECEIVABLES	Note	Kshs	Kshs
	Brooke		359,694	
	Mavc		372,555	
	Kitui Pastoral Centre		.100,000	-
	Thome wa Aklisto Community		300,000	
	Consolidated PAYE		1,699,584	10000
	Special Needs		80,000	100,000
	Riverside service station		522,846	200
	Goats & Sheep Project		2,469,178	2,469,178
	Provident Fund		2,115,465	2,115,465
	Imprest		423,399	928,258
	Finance Office		4,381,605	4,023,751
	Thome Bookshop		250,000	250,000
	General Debtors		2,216,566	3,120,959
	CAFOD & FRD		81,318	81,318
	D.O.K - PRRO		54,832	327,184
	Water Development Account		500,000	1,349,250
	Provident Fund Recovery		2,392,881	1,068,699
	Accruals - Interest Receivable Kitui Ginnery		55,000	55,000
	Water Bowzer		-	198,110
	Imprest - EMOP		[48] R-1]	934,250
	D.O.K Livelihood Programme			263,047
	D.O.K Development Planning		-	17,344
	D.O.K Trocaire HRP			2,608,415
	Bajaber			1,000,000
			18,374,923	20,810,228
7	BANK BALANCES			
	National bank of Kenya		(20.662	1.501.001
	Kenya commercial bank		639,662	1,724,204
	Fixed deposit		10,964,357	9,837,040
	1 ixed deposit		2,000,000	2,000,000
			13,604,019	13,561,244
8.	PROJECT FUNDS			
	Women Co-operative fund		890,662	1,330,662
	Other projects fund balances	10	88,403	2,669,278
	Trocaire Justice & Peace		-	2,153,412
	Lenten Campaign 2014		326,970	222,503
	Caritas Germany Emergency Project		(40,251)	(461,838)
	Food & Agriculture Organisation		692,782	(65,999)
	Water Development			3,851,756
	Livelihood Programme		-	403,367
			1,958,566	10,103,141

	2015	2014
	Kshs	Kshs
9. Fixed Deposits - Women Groups		
Mutune	225,799	208,213
Boma	200,000	179,138
Muthale	132,517	120,000
Mwingi	183,885	166,611
Miambani	200,000	179,138
Migwani	153,985	139,440
Zombe	(1,000)	(1,000)
Nguni	52,556	45,469
Kanyangi	184,132	163,270
Ikanga	174,579	153,717
Kavisuni	119,837	102,835
Mutito	169,803	148,941
Kabati	200,000	179,138
Nguutani	200,000	179,138
	2,196,093	1,964,048
10 Other Desired Free 1		
10 Other Project Funds		
FRB Project	(981,101)	
Kenya Land Alliance	145,650	COSSII G. PIE
Project: KEN 660	- Lebrarda amora uprantium	500,380
K- Sales Project	(752,463)	(3,728)
Non Food Item	54,832	327,184
Faoke	1,602,735	1,602,735
Catholic Women Association	12,950	(1,250)
AIDS Programme	5,800	116,577
KCS - Mission		247,380
Accountability CAFOD		(120,000)
	88,403	2,669,278
11 PAYABLES		
General Creditors	499,268	2,209,308
Audit fees	292,859	300,888
Audit fees Projects	260,524	-
Accruals	30,000	
	1,082,651	2,510,196

12. FUNDS RISK MANAGEMENT

The Development Office manages its funds to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maintaining optimum balance of debt equity. The Development Office's overall strategy remains unchanged.

The fund structure of the Development Office consists of cash and cash equivalents and funds comprising of accumulated revenue reserves and surplus for the year.

13. Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The organisation's activities expose it to variety of financial risk: market risk including (interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The organisation's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Price risk

The organisation is exposed to commodity price risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to partners/ clients, including outstanding receivables.

If clients (or consumers of the materials/services), are indepently rated, these rating are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, the management assesses the the credit qualities of these clients, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Individual limits are based on on internal or external information in accordance with limits set set by the management. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored .

None of the financial assets that are fully performing has been negotiated in the last year, however market rates were applied. Exposure to risk has been quantified in each financial asset in the financial statements along with any concentration of risk.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through adequate amount committed credit facilities and ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Management Office's management maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining under committed credit lines.

14 Currency risk

The Management Office operates wholly within Kenya and its assets and liabilities are reported in the local currency.

	2015	2014
	Kshs	Kshs
15. TELEPHONE, FAXES, E-MA	IL & POSTAGE	
Telephone	589,319	404,259
E-mail	289,500	294,912
Postage	22,280	50,570
	901,099	749,741
16. PROFESSIONAL FEES		
Audit fees	292,860	278,688
Audit fees - Projects	260,524	-
Consultancy fees	287,800	246,869
Legal fees	3,000	
	844,184	525,557
17. WORKSHOP EXPENSES		
Meals & Accommodation	1,975,950	1,001,315
Transport	2,474,204	2,880,771
Facilitation	135,000	34,000
Other workshop expenses	602,175	-
	5,187,329	3,916,086
18. PROJECT EXPENSES		
Loading & off-loading	255,124	331,888
10 MOTOR VEW CLE DUNING	IC EVDENCES	
19. MOTOR VEHICLE RUNNIN	IG EXPENSES	1,005,888
Insurance & Licences	5,962,125	8,853,426
Motor vehicles fuel and repairs	1,385,236	-
Motorbikes fuel and repairs Purchase Motorbikes	893,000	
Vehicle Hire	623,382	765,712
	8,863,743	10,625,026

20. DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Notes	2015 Kshs	2014
REVENUE		KSIIS	Kshs
World Food Programme		39,362,239	26051
Operating Grants		22,202,914	36,954,497
Interests		636,959	27,436,055
Mileage		2,502,616	286,468
Gain on motor vehicle written off		1,330,000	-
Sale of Vehicles		1,100,000	-
Projector		10,000	
P:		67,144,728	64 677 020
Direct Expenses			64,677,020
Workshop Expenses	17.	5,187,329	2 016 006
Projects Expense	18.	255,124	3,916,086 331,888
		5,442,453	
Staff Costs			4,247,974
Salaries & Wages		36,274,844	35,054,943
Staff Expenses		1,579,057	1,013,546
Staff Training		1,045,846	243,390
Depreciation		38,899,747	36,311,879
Charge for the year			
orange for the year	5	1,124,550	1,707,863
Adminstrative Expenses			
Transport & Travel Costs		2,338,623	
Equipment repairs & maintenance		1,030,558	2,613,543
Telephone & Postages	15.	901,099	992,204
Printing & Stationery		880,446	749,741
Professional Fees	16.	844,184	639,253
Donations		735,885	525,557
Rent		106,000	1,416,057
Motor Vehicle Expenses	19.	8,863,743	471,263
Board Meetings		290,720	10,625,026
Interview allowances & Evaluation fees		218,000	98,860
Bank Charges		117,119	129,084
Advertising		-	227,592
Electricity & Water		_	58,844
		16,326,377	18,547,024
Total Expense		_61,793,127	60 914 740
Surplus funds for the year			60,814,740
,		5,351,602	3,862,280